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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE STANDSTILL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE first effect of the British reverses in South Africa upon public sentiment in this country was to call out hearty praise, even from the pro-British papers, for the "embattled farmers" who could put up so gallant a defense. But as the apprehension grew that every Boer victory means a blow to England's prestige among the nations, and that the loss of South Africa may mean the future supremacy of some other nation. Russia perhaps, in world politics, the pro-British press of America have been again urging that our sympathy go out to England as the world's greatest civilizing power. The pro-Boer press, however, continue to believe that the best interests of humanity and justice will be served by British defeat; or, if British victory be inevitable, hope is expressed that it be so costly as to teach the great nations more caution in forcing the smaller ones to the wall.

General French's victory at Colesburg by a well-executed flanking movement is commented upon in London, according to the London correspondent of the Associated Press, "as an example of sound tactics and as an illustration of what may be done when the right methods are employed with the Boers." It should be borne in mind, however, the correspondent continues, "that General French has only 2,000 men, and so far as the important points of the campaign are concerned, the situation is virtually unchanged."

A despatch from Pretoria saying that a Boer commandant has defeated a force of Kafirs near Dedoort again arouses the fear of a native uprising to add to the gravity of the situation. The *New York Times* thinks, from the location of the fight, that the natives must belong to the Barolong tribe, and believes that the news "would seem to indicate that the whole tribe, and possibly other tribes, have determined to take the opportunity offered by the war to be revenged for past abuses on the part of the burghers. The Basutos are allied to the Barolongs, and they also

would welcome the opportunity of attacking the Boers. A spasmodic raid by a single tribe is hardly likely, as all the Kafir tribes are well organized, and would not take such a step as attacking any of the whites without deliberation. The natives, despite all attempts to prevent them from obtaining arms, are nearly all equipped with rifles, and outumber Boers and British combined by at least half a dozen to one."

Comments on strategy, modern guns, and the various phases of warfare fill the columns of the press, the main point on which all seem to agree being that, as M. Bloch in his famous book on "The Future of War" predicted, the nation on the defensive has an immense advantage over the attacking party. The defenders of Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking have held out longer than their most sanguine friends predicted, and the Boers have won nearly all their successes by beating off British attacks. The South African correspondents report that the Boer entrenchments at the Tugela and Modder rivers are now practically impregnable. As the Boers are expected to act on the defensive throughout the war, few believe that the end of the struggle is in sight.

The unconfirmed report that England has arranged for the purchase of Delagoa Bay from Portugal has aroused considerable comment both in Europe and America. As Delagoa Bay is the seaport through which the Transvaal communicates with the outside world, and is only 350 miles from Pretoria, it is generally conceded that "as a base for military operations against and for the invasion of the Transvaal," as the *Philadelphia Ledger* says, "the acquisition of the Portuguese territory would be of immense assistance to Great Britain."

The Victory at Colesburg.—General French appears to have achieved what may turn out to be an important success, if he can follow it up and seize the Boer positions between Colesburg and Norval's Point, before the force he is reported to have outflanked and driven from the former place has time to recover itself. It is said that on their right flank being turned the Boers abandoned Colesburg and moved off in disorder to the eastward. As usual, the Boers seem to have neglected their outpost and patrol work, and so were caught napping. General French is now in dangerous proximity, for the Boers, to the Orange River, their base of operations on the north side of it being at Donkers Poort, a short distance from Norval's Point. From this last place there is a road going eastward to Venterstad, not more than twenty miles in a direct line from the railway between Burghersdorp and Bethulie on the road to Springfontein, the junction in the Free States of the railways coming from Port Elizabeth and East London. Should General French be in a position to follow up his reported success vigorously, drive the Boers across the Orange River to Donkers Poort, and move a strong detachment to the eastward, while General Gatacre was holding the Boers under Generals Swanepool and Duploy from Sterkstroom and Dordrecht, they would find themselves in a dangerous position, with only one line of retreat open to them, namely, that through Aliwal North. The possible results of this successful movement which seems to have been carried out without any loss, the despatch making no mention of casualties, are highly important."
—*The New York Sun.*

Britain Deserves Our Support.—"The reverses with which Great Britain has met in her war against the Boer republics can not be lightly viewed on this side of the water. Not only our nearest kin and our friends in need are stricken, but the work which the English have done in the tropics is threatened. We can not face this fact with a light and careless heart. Whether we think the war against the Boers was unjust or for the welfare of

civilization, what sympathies we have to express to-day should be for the sufferings of the mother-country. We may deplore the attack as one upon the essential principle of self-government; we may question the motive of the statesman who compelled it; we may point out that in general the evils of bloodthirstiness are, in this stage of the world's progress, those of the victim's own needless making; we may dwell philosophically upon this new evidence, underscored by Boer rifles, that in a land ruled by the highest civilization and the most intelligent righteousness, and where reign justice and fair dealing, the aptitude for war is disappearing; but we can not lose sight of the stupendous fact that British prestige is in mortal danger; nor can we fail, if we have a proper pride of race, or a decent sense of gratitude, or a consciousness of what the English have accomplished in the homes of the savage races, to mourn over these disasters. . . .

"Without discussing the political questions involved in the war, without offering an opinion as to what should be the future of the Dutch republics, we sincerely trust that English honor and English prestige will recover from the sad blow which has been inflicted upon them. For English rule in the tropics has been the rule of a just, law-obeying people. Greater far than any glory that has been won by English arms are the triumphs of English justice and order and arts of peace. Wherever England has gone she has carried the majesty of the law. Men live in Egypt, at the Cape, and in India under a jurisprudence which recognizes no caste. The adventurer goes to Cape Town, but the magistrate goes also. The Dutchman remains under English rule, but becomes the political equal of any Englishman. It may be true that the rule of England in her crown colonies has been unfruitful to the mother-land, and that English statesmen would not favor a renewal of the experiment if they could begin anew; but under that rule life, liberty, and property in savage countries have been secure, and the world is better for the object-lesson in fair dealing and even and exact justice which has been taught by England's example. No American who loves his country's institutions can rejoice in the humiliation of Great Britain."—*Harper's Weekly*.

The New Warfare and the Small Nations.—"It is obvious that the defense can not be greatly strengthened without increasing very materially the military power of resistance in small nations. When they take pains to arm themselves thoroughly with the most improved appliances of war, and learn how to use them, they can with more impunity resist the pretensions of the great powers, since, in acting on the defensive and choosing carefully their positions, they can render very costly attempts to overawe them. One result of the Boer war, which is illustrating the new forces in the defense in modern times, should be the stimulation of small nations in providing means of resistance, and the discouragement of aggression upon them by the rapidly extending empires of the day. The small state may have more of a chance to exist and have its rights respected if its war strength is thus amplified at the expense of the maraud-

ing powers. And especially significant is such a development to any great nation that is inclined to peace rather than war. The improvement of the defense renders a progressive power like the United States absolutely impervious to attack within its continental boundaries, and stamps a great standing army as inexcusable except for purposes of criminal aggression."—*The Springfield Republican*.

"The last war in which Great Britain was engaged, in which her opponents were white men, was the Crimean War of 1854 against Russia. That was forty-five years ago. Of the leading officers engaged in that war all are now out of the service. The majority are dead, while the few survivors are superannuated. Among England's oldest officers to-day there may be some who served as subalterns in the Crimean campaign, but they must have been very young at that time and could not have held any high command. The fact, then, remains and can not be refuted, that among all England's more or less famous generals, on the active list, there is not one who ever conducted a campaign or set even a brigade in the field against a civilized foe."—*The Alton (Ill.) Republican*.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

ALTHO our national law-making is supposed to take place on the floor of the House and Senate, in plain view, through the press, of the whole country, yet, as every one knows, the most important questions are virtually settled in the party caucus or in the committee-rooms, after which the actual voting becomes largely a formality. The make-up of the House committees, therefore, is a matter of no little moment, and the leaders of the more important ones, whose pictures are given herewith, even tho their voices may not often be heard in debate, exercise great influence on our laws. The Republican papers express satisfaction with the Speaker's appointments. The *Philadelphia Press* says: "The composition of the House committees insures conservative legislation and as rapid work as is consistent with the interests of the Government." Of the most important committee and its chairman the *New York Sun* says:

"The designation of the Hon. Sereno E. Payne, of New York, as chairman of the ways and means committee is a sufficient pledge of the devotion of the Republican Party to the great commercial and financial interests of which New York is the capital. Mr. Payne is a man of sound judgment, of experience, and of competent parliamentary skill. We look to him to do credit to the high post to which Speaker Henderson has assigned him."

The *Chicago Record* notes that "the Central West is very well represented." It says:

"Illinois leads in the number of chairmanships, having eight.



A SOMEWHAT LIMITED VIEW.
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer*.



THE TROUBLES OF A LANDMORN.
—*The Denver News*.



J. BULL. "This is the toughest job of civilizing I ever struck." —*The San Francisco Evening Post*.

THE WAR AND THE CARTOONISTS.



JOHN A. T. HULL, OF IOWA.
Military Affairs.



SERENO E. PAYNE, OF NEW YORK.
Ways and Means.



CHARLES A. BOUTELLE, OF MAINE.
Naval Affairs.



ROBERT R. HITT, OF ILLINOIS.
Foreign Affairs.



JOSEPH G. CANNON, OF ILLINOIS.
Appropriations.



HENRY A. COOPER, OF WISCONSIN.
Insular Affairs.

CHAIRMEN OF SIX IMPORTANT HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Ohio comes next, with seven. Iowa has six chairmanships, the same number as New York. Pennsylvania men head five committees and Michigan men four. Wisconsin has only two chairmanships, but one of those is the headship of the newly created and important committee on insular affairs. The aim seems to have been to secure for this committee the men best qualified to cope with the different problems of colonial administration, with little regard to geographical distribution of the members."

BRITISH SEIZURE OF AMERICAN CARGOES.

THE seizure by the British fleet in Delagoa Bay of one Dutch and two British ships, with cargoes of American flour, has started a general discussion on the question whether flour and other food-stuffs can be taken as contraband of war. Some American papers are very strenuous in opposition to the seizure. "England will make the mistake of her life," says the *New York Journal*, "if she lets her little troubles in South Africa lure her into declaring food contraband of war. . . . She may rest assured that if she induces us to consent to the capture of food cargoes meant for the Boers we shall not patch up the broken rule of freedom again for her benefit. We shall not make one law for a great country and another for a little one. Contraband

food now, means contraband food when England, besieged, is fighting for her life."

That the captured flour was intended for the Transvaal was not admitted by the New York shippers when a representative of the *New York Evening Post* approached them on the subject, but he found that in private conversation they made no attempt to deny it. The investigation, however, disclosed the fact that the principal shippers are not complaining. The greater part of the seized flour was shipped by the New York agent of Arthur May & Company, a British firm, and all the shippers had been paid in full before the cargoes left New York, so that not many on this side of the globe are the losers by the capture. Complaint has been entered at the State Department at Washington, however, and Ambassador Choate and our consul at Lorenzo Marques are investigating the case.

British as well as American papers think that England has made a blunder in declaring food contraband, because she is herself so dependent upon the outside world for provisions. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, to show in what condition England would find herself if cut off from outside supply, says:

"Mr. R. F. Crawford has just been showing to the Royal Statistical Society that of 351 pounds of wheat consumed per capita per annum in the United Kingdom 276 pounds were imported;

of the meat consumption of 130 pounds 50 pounds were imported; of milk and milk products equivalent to 60 gallons a head, 24 gallons were imported. In addition to these items, 40 per cent. of the barley, 20 per cent. of the oats, 50 per cent. of the beans and peas, and 4,500,000 tons of feeding stuffs for live stock were imported."

"It would be inadvisable," says the *London Times*, "to create a precedent which might some day be invoked against us."

The *Louisville Courier-Journal* sees another interesting phase of the matter. It says:

"If a dealer of the United States has no right to send provisions to the Transvaal, he has no right to send them to Great Britain, except in so far as the different situations of the two countries may justify the claim that it is contraband of war in the one case and not in the other. But if it becomes contraband by reason of being intended to supply the land or naval forces of the belligerent, we have already violated neutrality by supplying beef to the British forces. It is true the Boers can not inflict the usual penalty of contraband trade, which is by seizing the goods in transit. But is not a nation, as well as an individual, bound to do equity before it can claim equity?"

One of the principal authorities cited in this case is Lord Granville, then Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain. In 1885, in the war with China, France declared all rice shipped to any port north of Canton to be contraband. Lord Granville officially protested in the following letter:

"I regret to have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government feel compelled to take exception to the proposed measure, as they can not admit that consistently with the law and practice of nations, and with the rights of neutrals, provisions in general can be treated as contraband of war. Her Majesty's Government do not contest that under particular circumstances provisions may acquire that character, as, for instance, if they should be consigned direct to the fleet of a belligerent, or to a port where such a fleet may be lying, and facts should exist raising the presumption that they were about to be employed in victualing the fleet of the enemy. In such a case it is not denied that the belligerent would be entitled to seize the provisions as contraband of war, on the ground that they would enable warlike operations to be carried on. But Her Majesty's Government can not admit that if such provisions were consigned to the port of a belligerent (even tho it should be a port of naval equipment) they could therefore be necessarily regarded as contraband of war. In the view of Her Majesty's Government, the test appears to be

whether there are circumstances relative to any particular cargo, or its destination, to displace the presumption that articles of this kind are intended for the ordinary use of life, and to show, *prima facie*, at all events, that they are destined for military use."

The question came up between this country and Great Britain when the latter, in 1793, in her war with France, claimed the right to seize and confiscate provisions shipped to French ports. Jefferson's objections resulted in a clause in the Jay Treaty of 1794, providing that such goods, when they become contraband under the laws of nations and are seized, shall not be confiscated, but the owners shall be indemnified. In an editorial in the *New York Times* (December 27) the assumption is made that this clause of the Jay treaty is still in force. This brought out the following letter from Theodore S. Woolsey, professor of international law in Yale:

"The first ten articles in Jay's treaty were permanent; the rest, including that which regulates the treatment of provisions, expired by their own limitation in 1806.

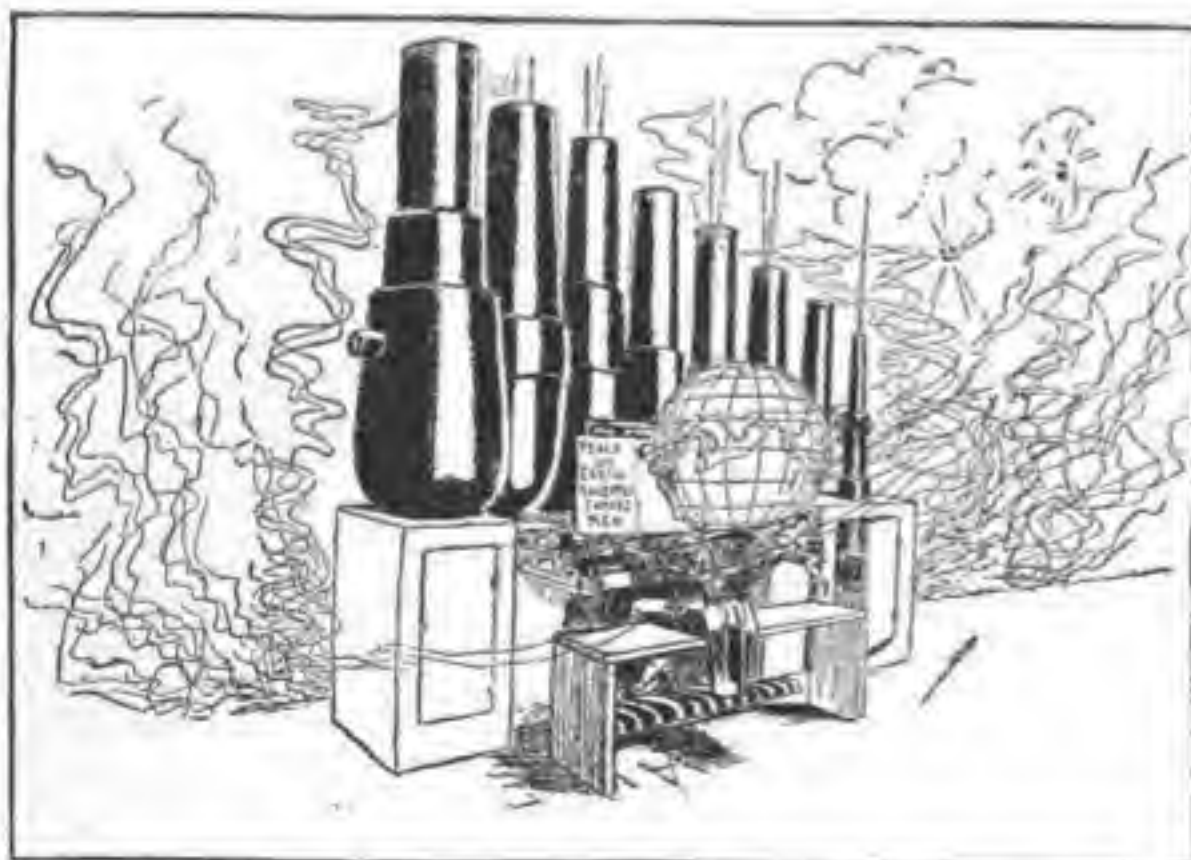
"Thus we have no treaty list of contraband articles to-day which Great Britain is bound to regard.

"Of course, it does not follow that her search officers can call anything contraband which suits their book. Contraband articles must (1) relate directly to the carrying on of war; (2) they must have a hostile destination. The American flour loaded on a German ship, you will notice, complies with neither requirement. It is true that under exceptional circumstances provisions may be 'occasionally' contraband. It is also true that if contraband were sent to Delagoa Bay, with the ultimate destination of the Transvaal clinging to it through any form of sale, the doctrine of continuous voyages might be applied by a prize court. But to apply both doctrines, of occasional contraband and continuous voyages, to a single cargo is simple absurdity.

"The control of the British Government over the other two ships detained, which you say were English, and which had a partial cargo of American flour, is another matter, upon which one must reserve opinion until the facts are made clearer. But in no case can either our own Government or the British Government afford to have flour bound to a neutral port held contraband."

The Sun (New York, December 27) gives the following account of a case similar to the present, in which our own Supreme Court was called on for a ruling:

"During our Civil War the town of Matamoras, in Mexico, on



A CHRISTMAS ANTHEM.

But the accompaniment was a little too loud for the voice.—*The Chicago News*.



DISCOURAGED.

—*The Indianapolis News*.

WAR AND SENTIMENT.

the south bank of the Rio Grande, occupied a position very similar to that now occupied by Lorenzo Marques, the Portuguese port in Delagoa Bay. A blockade had been established by the United States against the Confederate ports on the north bank of the Rio Grande, and, to avoid this, cargoes were shipped to Matamoras, and when landed there were conveyed across the Rio Grande to Confederate territory. The ship *Peterhoff*, while bound to Matamoras, was captured by the United States fleet. She carried a mixed cargo, part of which was certainly contraband, while a part consisted of provisions, which were in all probability destined for sale in the Confederacy, but not necessarily for military consumption. The ship was libeled, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court. That court adjudged the arms and ammunition that were a part of the cargo to be contraband, and condemned them as such, but it declared the provisions to be innocent merchandise, and, as such, not subject to condemnation."

The Sun also quotes the following from a Supreme Court opinion delivered by Justice Story in the case of the *Commercen*:

"By the modern law of nations provisions are not in general deemed contraband, but they become so, altho the property of a neutral, on account of the particular situation of the war, or on account of their destination. If destined for the ordinary use of life in the enemy's country, they are not, in general, contraband, but it is otherwise if destined for military use. Hence, if destined for the army or navy of the enemy, or for his ports of naval or military equipment, they are deemed contraband."

IS A RAILROAD TRUST FORMING?

THE reported "harmonious arrangements" recently consummated between the principal railroads in the East have aroused the suspicions of Louis F. Post, the single-tax advocate, editor of *The Public* (Chicago). In spite of the official protests that the "friendly arrangements" mean nothing at all, he believes that they do mean something, and something very serious; for he thinks that he discerns, in the background, the looming shadows of a trust that will control transportation. Mr. Post says:

"There is a peculiar significance about the shifting interests in Eastern railroad properties now attracting attention, of which nothing has thus far been publicly said, but which needs only to be mentioned to be recognized as probable. The object of the moneyed interest engaged in these deals is not to promote railroading as a business, but to enable the great railroad 'capitalists' to withdraw from that business and yet appropriate its profits. In other words, the railroad business of the United States is in process of being put upon a ground-rent basis.

"To accomplish this, the great terminals must be controlled. On the Pacific coast that part of the plan is complete. The Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific have as perfect command of the ocean as if they owned it. The Gulf cuts but little figure; but to the extent that it is important it can be controlled by Illinois Central interests. Nothing remains, then, to place the traffic of the United States at the mercy of a trust of terminal proprietors but to secure control of the Atlantic-coast terminal roads. This has been almost done. By a consolidation of the Pennsylvania system, which controls the Baltimore and Ohio system, with the Eastern lines under the control of the Vanderbilts, the approaches to the Atlantic coast will be practically secure. Nothing will then remain to check the rapacity of the American railroad ring but the Grand Trunk of Canada and the Canadian Pacific."

When this control is perfected, thinks Mr. Post, there will be richness indeed for the operators. "It is the premeditated purpose of the financial interests, as we are assured by good authority," he says, "to let out the operation of the railroads to railroad operators at a rack-rent." He continues:

"The plan is an adaptation of and was suggested by the system familiar in cities, of ground-renting building lots. A few great 'capitalists' who own railroad rights of way which include important terminals, can, by letting out the use of these roads

and terminals to competitive operators, milk the railroad business of its best profits without incurring any of the risks and anxieties of operation. It is their command of terminals upon which they expect to rely to impose as ground rent for right of way 'all that the traffic will bear.'"

THE BRUITED "FENIAN RAID" INTO CANADA.

A RIPPLE of comment was set going last week by the rumor that a formidable body of Irish-Americans had a plot on foot to cross the Canadian border and wrest that colony from the British empire. Most of the supposed leaders are represented as maintaining an air of impenetrable mystery in regard to this scheme, but an officer of the Clan-na-Gael, whose name is not given, made the following statement to a New York *Evening Post* reporter on the day after Christmas:

"England can only be made to feel by physical force, and we're now going to give her some Boer treatment. We did intend going out and sinking that first expedition from Canada to South Africa, but thought it better to wait a little. We can mobilize our men without much difficulty for an attack on Canada, and we are fairly well armed—as well as the United States troops in the Spanish war. We have lots of Springfield rifles and are handy with the bayonet.

"No decision has been arrived at yet. Everything will depend on the immediate future. We have either regiments or companies all over the United States and are fairly well drilled, and a great many of our men are in the militia.

"The Ancient Order of Hibernians has really nothing to do with this. It numbers about 250,000, and a majority of its members belong to our organization. All its officers do, and so, of course, it will act with us. We have lots of men in the regular army—camps or clubs in every post—and even if they were sent against us to stop us on the border they would either march across with us or give us blank cartridge.

"If it is decided to attack Canada we shall do all in our power to keep matters so secret as not to embarrass the Government until we are actually on the border. The French population in Canada would be with us, and there are numbers of our own countrymen ready to welcome us. Canada would be an easy mark. We would have the Canadian loyalists on the run in a week."

John T. Keating, national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, declared on the same day that he knew nothing of the rumored invasion, and expressed the belief that "the best way to hurt or cripple England will be to do it in South Africa by aiding the Boers rather than by an invasion of Canada."

The press refuse to take the rumors seriously. "Our old friend the Fenian is on hand again," remarks the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "to relieve the tedium of war." Even the frontier papers remain calm. The Detroit *News*, for example, says:

"The *News* is happy to announce that its old friend, the Fenian raid, is again in the throes of being plotted, and that Canada is to be made the scene of its depredations. It is claimed that the Irish and the Hollanders in the United States are manipulating the plot, and that the French of the province of Quebec have been drawn into the conspiracy. The American miners in British Columbia, compared with whom the unfortunate Uitlander of the Transvaal is one of the petted sons of Fortune, has been engaged to do a turn in the performance, but the main rehearsals will take place on the banks of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, if the police do not interfere with the performers. Everything seems clear enough except the purpose of the plot; but we have every reason to believe that the intention of the raiders is to invade the province of Ontario and compel the United Empire loyalists to sing 'The Wearin' o' the Green,' 'Malbrouks 'en va-t-en guerre.' This being accomplished, it will be of no consequence whether an independent government is established in Canada or not. The French and Irish will have had the new St. Bartholomew's day that the Ontario Tories have long dreaded,

and it will matter little what becomes of the Government after that."

The Kansas City *Star* analyzes the situation thus:

"Even if the proposed Fenian army of 100,000 men could be successfully mobilized in the saloons of Boston, New York, and Buffalo, and there drilled in modern tactics, the problem of transportation would remain serious.

"The equipment of 100,000 men would cost half a million dollars alone, to say nothing of artillery, horses, and wagon trains. At fifty cents a day per man the cost of victualing this force until it could reach the Dominion and seize the Canadian restaurants and free-lunch counters would be \$50,000 a day. It is not probable that the railways would issue free transportation to the frontier, and the army would have to pay its fare, a most serious handicap to the successful prosecution of war. Then, granting that the Fenian army could hide from the United States marshals and successfully cross into Canada, it would be up against the worst military position possible.

"On one side would be the Canadian forces and on the other the American forces. The Fenians would have no base of supplies nor point upon which to retreat. They would be compelled to surrender to the American forces to escape from the Canadian army. The only chance for the invaders would be to occupy a Canadian city which is well provided with saloons and establish a base there, but an army of such great size would quickly consume everything in sight to eat and drink, and it would be necessary to capture another city. Then, having taken Canada, the question would arise what to do with it.

"The United States would not buy it, and the Fenians would have to keep it themselves, and then, in the hour of victory, would come disaster. As soon as the invaders organized a government and occupied the offices disputes would arise, and the various factions would fight among themselves and try to sell out to the British, and the whole thing would end as a joke."

Underneath most of the comments seems to be the suspicion that the affair is only an excellent specimen of Irish humor. If the raid bugaboo keeps some of the Canadian troops from starting for South Africa, the most rosy expectations of the plotters, it is surmised, will be realized.

A FAILURE OF MUNICIPAL CONTROL.

EVERY instance of the failure or success of the municipal operation of public utilities quickly attracts attention and is promptly made use of by one side or the other in the debate which the subject evokes. One of the failures seems to be the New York City dock department. A correspondent of the New York *Sun* calls attention to the department's official report and the deplorable record that it reveals, and from this correspondent's letter the Chicago *Evening Post* argues that municipal control is a failure. It says:

"The dock department has been in existence for twenty-eight years. It was created by a law which provided that all docks, wharves, piers, water-fronts and their appurtenances and easements then possessed by the municipality of New York, or to be hereafter acquired by it, should be under the full control of the commissioners, who were to execute only temporary leases for their use and to develop, improve, and extend the wharfage system for the public benefit. Much was expected from the adoption of this plan. The department was made independent and given the use of the city's credit for the issuance of bonds under certain general restrictions. The department has made its own collections and disbursements. Its total revenues for the period of its existence have amounted to \$34,000,000, while its expenses have been \$37,800,000, not including the cost of new property acquired or any allowance for expenses saved through the facilities afforded by the city in numerous important ways. The total loss to the city up to date on its ownership of the docks has been about \$16,000,000. This in spite of an unexampled water-front, excellent terminal facilities and improvements effected by the general government in the facilities of navigation between the Great Lakes, with which New York has all-water connection.

The *Sun* correspondent justly says: 'In no private business, conducted on a free capital in starting of perhaps \$25,000,000, exempted from taxation and all ordinary expenses, would a resultant loss after twenty-eight years of \$16,000,000 be considered a success, and in the case of New York the growth of the city's commerce has broken all previous precedents.' Contrast this showing of the dock department with the advances made in the same period in transportation, illumination, and other semi-public industries controlled by private enterprise! In point of fact, the business men of New York regard the dock department as a wretched failure, and at the various conventions and gatherings of the commercial societies the view uniformly taken is that the present condition of the department is the inevitable result of the principle of municipal ownership and control. All real incentive to progress and effort is removed by the system. Yet the present controller recommends the acquisition of all the docks by the city and the issue of new bonds for the purpose. He thinks that the city would realize immense profits in the course of time. The commercial interests will hardly agree with him."

HOW CAN THE DAILY BE REFORMED?

MR. E. L. GODKIN recently expressed the discouraging opinion that the newspapers have ceased to guide public opinion, or even to follow it very closely, but are controlled principally by the wishes of their advertising patrons, upon whom the newspapers depend largely for support. Now comes Mr. V. S. Yarros, of the Chicago *Evening Post*, in an article in *The American Journal of Sociology*, telling the remedy. First, however, Mr. Yarros describes the good things the newspapers have done. He says:

"What travel and actual intercourse do for the few, newspapers do for the many. To be interested in the politics, economies, and miscellaneous affairs of other peoples, to follow their struggles and study their intellectual and moral traits as manifested in daily conduct, is to become gradually and unconsciously cosmopolitan, broad, human. If one touch of nature makes the world kin, what must be the effect of the daily interchange of sentiments made possible by the press, the sharing by the nations in one another's joys and sorrows! Thanks to the press, the civilized world has become 'small' and organic. Nations feel themselves under a moral coercion, and a 'decent regard for the opinion of mankind' prevents much wrong and injustice, and induces anxious reflection and deliberation, even in apparently irresponsible rulers. The light that beats upon thrones, cabinets, parliaments, and other institutions is fierce, indeed, in these days of publicity. The Dreyfus trial, without a parallel in history so far as the keen concern of civilization in the proceedings, and outcome was concerned, was a striking illustration of the effect of the modern newspaper with its marvelous facilities for gathering and speedily spreading the news."

Having thus taken a glimpse of the brighter side, he introduces the other side of the subject by saying that the honest, fair, and truthful papers in the United States "could easily be counted on the fingers of one man's hands." He continues:

"Some papers are utterly reckless of principle, honor, and reason; others confine their yellow tendencies to particular spheres and subjects. Some lie constantly; others lie only at election time. Some manufacture news; others distort and misrepresent, and are content with preventing their readers from seeing things exactly as they are. Some lie for revenue, others for party advantage and the success of the cause in which they believe. The paper that desires and secures accurate reports, that sets down nothing in malice, that suppresses nothing which is unfavorable to its side, and honestly publishes everything which is creditable to the other side, is notoriously the rare exception."

The moral acrobat and contortionist who gives daily exhibitions in his editorial columns cuts a rather ridiculous figure when viewed behind the scenes. Mr. Yarros says of him:

"Nothing is more ludicrous and preposterous than the omniscience and dogmatism of the editor of a familiar type. Does the

editor or his subordinate staff ever hesitate to attack, judge, and correct anybody? Is there a question in science, religion, ethics, economics, politics, that the editor can not discuss at an hour's notice? Authority is something totally unknown to the newspaper. The editorial 'we' is above all. The editor is glad to have the support of authority, but he is not daunted or disturbed at finding recognized authority against his position. The mature opinions of scholars and experts he treats with a flippancy and contempt which the slightest degree of responsibility would render impossible. But the editor is irresponsible. The judicious and competent few may laugh at his ignorance and presumption, but the cheap applause of the many who mistake smartness for wit and loud assertion for knowledge affords abundant compensation. Controversy with an editor is a blunder. He always has the last word, and his space is unlimited. He is an adept at dust-throwing, question-begging, and confusing the issue. In private life he may be intellectually and morally insignificant, but his readers are imposed upon by the air of infallibility with which he treats all things, and the assurance with which he assails those who have the audacity to disagree with him. The average newspaper reader easily yields to iteration and bombast. He believes that which is said daily in print by the august and mysterious power behind the editorial 'we.' His sentiments and notions are formed for him by that power, and he is not even conscious of the fact."

How to bring the press back to truth, dignity, and power is the problem of to-day. Mr. Yarros has a plan. "All men of light of leading, all ethical teachers, all respected and distinguished guides of the public," he says, should strive to resist the lowering of journalism from a profession into a trade. He then tells how this is to be done, as follows:

"There ought to be more cooperation between these elements and the press. The worthy editors should receive more encouragement and appreciation, and the unworthy should be made to feel the scorn and indignation of the influential citizens. Editors ought to be watched and held to a strict accountability. They ought to hear from their constituency whenever they are guilty of a lapse, injustice, or blunder. 'Flops,' self-stultifications, and violations of fairness and decency would be far less frequent if editors knew that hundreds of denunciatory letters would pour into their offices. The fear of exposure, ridicule, and anger on the part of scores of intelligent readers would act as a deterrent. When self-contradiction, sophistry, lying, and misrepresentation are safe, because unchallenged, the editors who lack logic or conviction, or both, resort to these weapons without hesitation.

They would seriously consider contemplated sins of commission or omission if a vigilant and sharp-sighted constituency were certain promptly to call them to task. Public bodies should not hesitate to adopt resolutions of censure when a newspaper has been guilty of a flagrant wrong. Even the humblest reader should be quick to resent in a 'letter to the editor' any meanness or offense which outrages his moral sense. The editor may seem 'august' behind his 'we,' but he is human, and he is amenable to appeal and influence. He likes approbation and dislikes rebuke and criticism. He can be taught care and moderation. No single person, no matter how highly placed, is a match for the omnipotent editor, but in solidarity there is strength, and he who rightfully takes up the cudgels against an editor should be vigorously supported by all who sympathize with his protest."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PRESIDENT KRUGER hasn't any poet laureate, which may account for a good many things.—*The St. Paul Dispatch.*

THE surprise party seems to be the chief form of amusement of the Boer social season.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

LET us hope that when Mr. Aguinaldo's wardrobe is captured Mr. Aguinaldo will be inside of it.—*The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

NO success attained by Oom Paul can rob the Prince of Wales of his privilege of setting the styles in whiskers.—*The Washington Star.*

IN refusing to hold further communication with him, perhaps Cronje was only notifying Methuen that this is no prize fight.—*The Chicago Record.*

IF Cecil Rhodes's African railroad would carry him out to the coast somewhere, that would be better than connecting the Cape and Cairo just now.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

BETWEEN the times the New York bankers are calling on the Government for help they are probably denouncing postal savings-banks because they would be too paternal.—*The Chicago Record.*

"This is the first time I have seen you in our town," remarked the old friend. "Where are you stopping?" "Stopping!" bitterly echoed Aguinaldo. And he plunged on into the jungle.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THE despatches from South Africa tell us that General Buller has changed his plan of campaign. This is, perhaps, more considerate than to say General Joubert has changed it.—*The Alton (Ill.) Republican.*

DESPATCHES from Pittsburg say that the National Casket Company, having already filled an order for 2,000 coffins for the United States Government, is now figuring on another large order. Thus is our prosperity all-pervading.—*The Springfield Republican.*

EXPANDING THE CURRENCY.—The papers announce that the mints are working overtime. It's their own fault. Auburn has just had its population increased by the arrival of a man who tried to relieve the Government of some of this extra work. Republics were ever ungrateful.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*



GOVERNOR WOOD BEGINS HIS DUTIES.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*



CAN IT HOLD THE GIANT?
—*The New York World.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE POETIC CABARETS OF PARIS.

IN continental Europe, particularly in France, the club does not flourish as it does in Anglo-Saxondom. The café is the common ground where all meet, and to the student more than to any one else the café is of importance, because to his usually modest purse all other places of amusement are closed. The reader finds there the chief journals, and the writer finds paper, pen, and ink. Mr. Eliot Gregory (in *Scribner's Magazine*, January) tells of a French man of letters who was asked once why he patronized a certain café noted for the poor quality of its beer. "Yes," he answered, "the beer is poor, but they keep such good ink!" Mr. Gregory's account of these places is as follows:

"The use of a café in this way does not imply any great expenditure, the *consummation* costing very little. With it is acquired the right to use the café for an indefinite number of hours, the client being warmed, lighted, and served. From five to seven, and again after dinner, the *habitués* stroll in, grouping themselves about the small tables, each newcomer joining a congenial circle, ordering his drink, and settling himself for a long sitting. The last editorial, the newest picture, or the fall of a ministry is discussed with a vehemence and an interest unknown to Anglo-Saxon nations. Suddenly, in the excitement of the discussion, some one will rise in his place and begin speaking. If you happen to drop in at that moment, the lady at the desk will welcome you with, 'You are just in time? Monsieur So-and-So is speaking, and the evening promises to be interesting.' She is charmed; her establishment will shine with a reflected light, and new patrons be drawn there, if the debates are brilliant. So common is this, that there is hardly an orator to-day at the French bar, or in the senate, who has not broken his first lance in some such obscure tournament, under the smiling glances of the *dame du comptoir*."

Mr. Gregory gives the following picture of the world-famous *Chat Noir* in Paris:

"The old French word 'cabaret,' corresponding closely to the English word 'inn,' was chosen to replace the hackneyed 'café,' and the establishment decorated in imitation of a *hôtellerie* of the time of Louis XIII. Oaken beams supported the low-studded ceilings. The plaster walls disappeared behind tapestries, armor, and old faience. Beer and other liquids were served in quaint porcelain or pewter mugs, and the waiters were dressed (merry anachronism) in the costume of the members of the Institute (the Immortal Forty), who had so long led poetry in chains. The success of the 'Black Cat' in her new quarters was immense, all Paris crowding through her modest doors. Salis had founded Montmartre!—the rugged old hill giving birth to a generation of writers and poets, and nourishing this new school at her granite breasts.

"It would be difficult to imagine a form of entertainment more tempting than was offered in this picturesque 'inn.' In addition to the first, the entire second floor of the building had been thrown into one large room, the walls covered with a thousand sketches, caricatures, and crayon drawings by hands since celebrated the world over. A piano and many chairs and tables completed the unpretending installation. Here, during a couple of hours each evening, either by the piano or simply standing in their places, the young poets gave utterance to the creations of their imagination, the musicians played their latest inspirations, the *raconteur* told his newest story. They called each other and the better known among the guests by their names, and joked their mutual weaknesses, eliminating from these gatherings every shade of a perfunctory performance.

"It is almost impossible to give an idea of the delicate flavor of these informal evenings—the sensation of being at home that the picturesque surroundings produced, the low murmur of laughing conversation, the clink of glasses, the swing of a waltz-movement played by a master-hand, interrupted only when some slender form would rise and, leaning against the piano, would pour forth burning words of infinite pathos, the inspired young face lighting up with the passion and power of the lines. The burst of applause that his talent called forth would hardly have

died away before another figure would take the poet's place, a wave of laughter welcoming the newcomer, whose twinkling eyes and demure smile promised a treat of fun and humor. And so the evening would wear gayly on to its end, the younger element in the audience, full of the future, drinking in long drafts of poetry and art, the elder charmed to live over again the days of their youth and feel in touch once more with the present.

"Montmartre is thus sprinkled with these attractive *cabarets*, the taste of the public for such informal entertainments having grown each year rather than decreased; and with reason, for the careless grace of the surroundings, the absence of any useless restraint or obligation as to hour or duration, has an irresistible charm for thousands whom a long concert or the inevitable five acts at the Français could not tempt. It would be difficult to overrate the influence such an atmosphere, breathed in youth, must have, later, on the taste and character. The absence of the sordid money-grubbing spirit, the curse of our material day and generation, the contact with cultivated intellects and minds trained to encase their thoughts in finished verse or crisp and lucid prose, can not but form the hearer's mind into a higher and nobler mold. It is both a satisfaction and a hope for the future to know that these influences are being felt all over the capital and throughout the length and breadth of France. There are at this moment in Paris alone three or four hundred poets, ballad-writers, and *raconteurs* who recite their works in public."

WILL RUSSIAN MUSIC SUPERSEDE WAGNER?

AFTER Wagner, the exponent of the German spirit in music, what? Many critics have asked this question, and some have answered it by saying that the Russian school will hold the stage during the next period of musical development. Russian music is now very popular everywhere, the Czar's country having produced both composers and interpreters of high merit. Tchaikowsky is an established favorite, but the Russians themselves consider him rather eclectic and cosmopolitan, in spite of his abundant use of Russian folk melodies, his Slav intensity and melancholy, and his Cossack impetuosity.

Russia has now several living masters who are much more genuinely national. Among them are Rimski-Kossakoff, Borodin, and Glazounoff, and to them belonged the late Moussagarski. A French musical critic, Camille Bellaigue, writing in the *Paris Revue des Deux Mondes* on Russian music, dwells on the significance and fidelity of much of it to the national genius. He loves this music and commends it to French impresarii. Paraphrasing a Russian poet, he says that it is impossible to comprehend Russia intellectually, but one must believe in her. He has not been able to resist the magic of Russia's music. "It is not Italian, it is not French, it is not German, and, above all, it has nothing in common with Wagner's music. It is characteristic, peculiar." M. Bellaigue says:

"National and popular, this music reflects the Russian sky and the native soil. The Russian soul may find therein its image, especially the soul of the poor and downtrodden. It is the joy and sorrow, the smiles and tears, the love and indignation of these that this music prefers to sing. All honor to the Russian novelists and composers for consecrating so much of their artistic gifts to the lowly masses! 'The poor are of greater worth in all respects,' a poet has said, which is possibly an exaggeration; but certainly they are not of less worth, and it is wrong for French music to treat them with such contempt.

"Take even the *chef-d'œuvres* of French musical art, and how many of them can we call national, especially popular? What is there in common between our masters and the masses? What is there national in Faust or Manon or Sigurd? What do they express of the national sentiment, and how much do they give to the people? Russian music, on the other hand, delights in practising this commerce with the people, this giving and receiving. Democratic and social, or—using older and better terms—fraternal and compassionate, Russian music admits, indeed invites, the masses to participate in the realization of the ideal and the expression of beauty."

M. Bellaigue distinguishes between the historical music of Moussagarski and the legendary, symbolic, and picturesque school which, in a sense, does for the Russian spirit what Wagner did for the Teutonic. He praises both and predicts an international success for the modern Russian composers.

It is interesting to recall that recently an eminent German conductor, Felix Weingartner, spoke with equal enthusiasm of the symphonic music of the young Russians. One symphony of Borodin he described by saying that one who has never seen or known Russia could gain an understanding and vivid realization of her from that composition alone. Vance Thompson, the New York critic and essayist, is an admirer of Moussagarski. Theodore Thomas is evidently much impressed with Russian music, for his programs contain a great deal of the work of the older and younger Slav composers.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SIR JOHN MILLAIS AND HIS FRIENDS.

NO English painter of the latter half of the nineteenth century was more severely criticized by the art critics and more affectionately loved by the masses than Sir John Millais. This is the general conclusion one reaches on reading the new work, in two volumes, entitled "The Life and Letters of Sir John Millais," by his son John Guille Millais. These volumes contain reproductions of nearly all the chief paintings of this celebrated artist, a history of these paintings, and many anecdotes and facts concerning his personality, and a number of his letters to intimate personal friends. The author clears up for the first time Millais's true relations to the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. His son claims that he was the founder of this new school of art and had to bear the brunt of the attack made upon it, for



THE BEST PORTRAIT OF MILLAIS.

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the reason that D. G. Rossetti early gave up this idea for Rossettism, and Holman Hunt, the other chief member, left England. The son wisely refrains from speaking of his father's marriage to his mother, Ruskin's divorced wife, except to give a foot-note relating that Lady Millais had been previously married, but that her conduct had always been above reproach.

John Everett Millais commenced to draw as soon as he was old enough to use his hands. When he was a lad of six, the family moved to Dinan in France. John and his brother William used to hang around the barracks there to see the regiments as they marched in and out. On one occasion they saw a major of enormous size, dressed in much gold lace, wearing a tall bear-skin and flourishing a heavy gold-headed cane, and strutting through the street. The gamins were running after him enjoying the spectacle. Young Millais took out his note-book and went to work with a will to put the major on paper. Some officers coming up behind him, without his knowledge, watched him work. When he had finished his picture it was so good that these officers patted the lad on the shoulder and gave him some money for the drawing, which they took down to the barracks and put on exhibition. It attracted so much attention that bets were taken that little Millais was not its creator. The boy was sent for, and timidly sat down and made a still better sketch of the colonel. It is related that the lad's passion for drawing was so intense that he would draw at the dinner-table, putting his figures on the table-cloth. His artistic temperament was so precociously developed that he could not get along with any school-teacher except his mother, who gave him all the schooling he ever received.

When Millais was seven, his mother took him to London to see Sir Archer Shee, the president of the Royal Academy. When the nature of the visit was explained, Sir Archer exclaimed, "Better make him a chimney-sweep than an artist." But Sir Archer had not seen the boy's drawing. The little fellow then took his seat and drew the fight of Hector and Achilles with such skill that Sir Archer opened his eyes with astonishment, and, recalling his first remark, declared that it was the manifest duty of the parents to educate the boy for the vocation for which nature had intended him. That satisfied the mother, to the lad's great delight, and he was put to sketching in the British Museum.

He soon entered Mr. Sass's Art Academy. Here the Society of Arts gave a silver medal to the student making the best drawing, and Millais (the youngest boy ever admitted to the school) won it—his first medal. On the occasion when it was to be presented, William Millais, the brother, was present and thus describes what took place:

"When the secretary, Mr. Cockling, called out 'Mr. John Everett Millais,' the little lad walked up unseen by his Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex, who was giving the prizes, and stood at his raised desk. After a time the Duke observed that 'the gentleman was a long time coming up,' to which the secretary replied, 'He is here, your Royal Highness.' The duke then stood up and saw the boy, and giving him his stool to stand upon, the pretty little golden head appeared above the desk."

Millais was soon admitted as a student to the Royal Academy,



PORTRAIT OF AN OLD GENTLEMAN.

Drawn at the age of nine.

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when he and Holman Hunt met for the first time. Young Hunt found it not an easy thing to get into the Academy. One day he was drawing in the East Room by himself. The scene that followed is thus described:

"Suddenly the door opened, and a curly-headed lad came in and began skipping about the room; by and by he danced around until he was behind me, looked at my drawing for a minute and then slipped off again. About a week later I found the same boy drawing from a cast in another room, and returned the compliment by staring at *his* drawing. Millais, who of course it was, turned round suddenly and said, 'Oh, I say, you're the chap that was working in No. 12 the other day. You ought to be in the Academy.'"

The two young students talked over their ambitions. They often helped each other on a picture, each painting certain things in it. They soon decided to leave the beaten track of art. They concluded that Raphael, the idol of art, had many imperfections. They would take nature as their only guide and go directly to her for inspiration. They called this Pre-Raphaelitism. That

was in 1848. D. G. Rossetti was at the time Hunt's student, and they of course expected him to work on their proposed principles, which he did. Maddox Brown, Charlie Collins, and one or two others joined the movement, and they soon called it a Brotherhood. It seems that Rossetti got credit for the whole idea for the reason that he went about advertising it with such enthusiasm. It has been often charged that Millais' work was largely influenced by D. G. Rossetti. In 1896

Millais denied this charge, declaring that his work would have been the same if he had never heard of the un-English Rossetti. The friendly intercourse between Millais and D. G. Rossetti lasted only four years. Rossetti wandered off after his own peculiar ideas, which did not resemble Pre-Raphaelitism at all, and Millais, being the most popular painter of the three, became the target for the critics.

Altho Millais could find sale for his early work, the prices paid in most cases made this part of his career a hard struggle. At this time he had to support his parents, who had made many sacrifices for his art education. One of his first pictures, "Ferdinand Lured by Ariel," he painted on contract with a dealer for £100, but the work was so original in conception, so dominated with the Pre-Raphaelite idea, that the dealer refused to take it. It was a sore disappointment to the struggling artist. But one day Mr. Frankum, a friend, brought a stranger into the studio. He highly praised the picture, but departed without saying a word about buying it, to Millais' great disappointment. After the visitors had gone, Millais took up the painting to put it back in its accustomed place, and to his amazement and joy he found in one corner of it a check for £150. This saved the family from want.

The precise date of the first meeting of Millais and Ruskin is not given. Millais writes to his friend, Mrs. Combe, on July 2, 1851, as follows:

"I have dined and taken breakfast with Ruskin, and we are such good friends that he wishes me to accompany him to Switzerland this summer. . . . We are as yet singularly at variance in our opinions upon art. One of our differences is about Turner. He believes that I shall be converted on further acquaintance with his works, and I that he will gradually slacken in his admiration."

Turner, we are told, lived a sort of hermit's life, and covered the rude walls of his leaky house with many of his works. Only a few of his most intimate friends were ever allowed to visit his abode. Lady Millais, who was one of these, says of him: "Withal, he had a great sense of humor, and when telling a story would put his finger to the side of his nose and look exactly like 'Punch.'"

Turner frequented the Athenæum Club and drove about the country studying landscapes. So absorbed did he become in these landscapes that he often fell out of his vehicle. Lady Millais further says: "Turner told me the way in which he studied clouds was by taking a boat which he anchored in some stream,

and then lay on his back in it, gazing at the heavens for hours, and even days, till he had grasped some effect of light which he desired to transpose to canvas."

This great artist was so averse to visitors that he moved his residence without telling any one of the fact. Lord Landsdowne, a great lover of art and one of Turner's best friends, learned where he had gone. His lordship wrote the artist a number of letters, and, receiving no response, he decided to

heard the lion in his den. He found the house. In the door was a small cat-hole, through which Turner spoke to any one on the outside. When his lordship knocked on the door, the artist asked if it was cat's meat (supposing his servant had brought meat for his cat), to which the visitor replied "Yes," and by this ruse secured admission.

From 1850 to 1852, Millais' work, especially such Pre-Raphaelite productions as "Ferdinand Lured by Ariel," "The Woodman's Daughter," "Isabella," and "Ophelia," had subjected him to a great deal of very severe criticism at the hands of prominent members of the Royal Academy. He was very sensitive, too. He was at this time painting what is still considered his great masterpiece, "A Huguenot." He wrote to Mrs. Combe:

"I have no doubt that likewise they will turn the subject I am at present about to their advantage. It is a scene supposed to take place (as doubtless it did) on the eve of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. I shall have two lovers in the act of parting, the woman a Papist and the man a Protestant. The badge worn to distinguish the former from the latter was a white scarf on the left arm. Many were base enough to escape murder by wearing it. The girl will be endeavoring to tie the handkerchief around the man's arm, so to save him; but he, holding his faith above his greatest worldly love, will be softly preventing it. I am in high spirits about the subject, as it is *entirely my own*, and, I think, contains the highest moral. It will be very quiet,



"THE LAST TREE."
Reproduced by permission of F. A. Stokes & Co.

and but slightly suggest the horror of a massacre. The figures will be talking against a secret-looking garden wall, which I have painted here."

There is a story to the effect that the future Lady Millais, then the wife of John Ruskin, posed for this picture, and that it was then that Millais fell in love with her, and that Ruskin, noticing the affection between them, consented to his wife's divorce and to her marriage to Millais. The author of this biography, however, says that the model was a Miss Ryan.

Millais, of course, came to know nearly everybody of prominence in England. The following is an interesting incident in his early acquaintance with Frederick Leighton, who subsequently became a peer and president of the Royal Academy. Leighton had just finished "Cambue," a very important work, which Her Majesty purchased. In a banquet speech at the Academy on May 6, 1896, Millais said:

"In the early part of the evening, I spoke of my meeting with Fred Leighton. Let me tell you when and from whom I first heard of him. It was in the smoking-room of the Garrick Club, and the man who first mentioned the name to me was William Makepeace Thackeray. He had just returned from traveling abroad, and among other places had visited Italy. When he saw me enter the room, he came straight up to me and said: 'Millais, my boy, you must look to your laurels. I have met a wonderfully gifted young artist in Rome, about your own age, who some time will be president of the Royal Academy before you.' How that prophecy has come to pass is now an old, old story. We are, as we may well be, proud of our dear president, our admirable Leighton—painter, sculptor, orator, linguist, musician, soldier, and, above all, a dear good fellow."

A few months later, Leighton was dead and Millais was chosen as his successor president of the Royal Academy.

Millais was intimate with Thackeray, Dickens, Wilkie Collins, and Du Maurier; but above all his friends he loved that rare, rich personality, John Leech, the man who in the pages of *Punch* made the whole of creation laugh. Leech was one of the truest of gentlemen, and Millais and he were boon companions. They hunted and fished together, and Leech used Millais as a model for many of his most humorous sketches. After Leech's death, Millais stood at his friend's grave, beside that of Thackeray, in Westminster Abbey, and burst into tears and loud sobs, setting an example that was followed by Dickens, Canon Hole, and others who were present. George Du Maurier said: "We all forgot our manhood and cried like women."

Millais's eminence as an artist is due largely, his son thinks, to his hard work in early life. His genius was of the kind that it takes hard work to develop. "And many a time have I heard him say to young artists who thought to escape a grind like this by studying in Paris the methods of the impressionist school, 'Ah! you want to run before you have learnt to walk. You will never get on unless you go through the mill as I did, and as every successful artist has had to do.'"

Mr. Gladstone sat for Millais three times for portraits. He told Mr. Stewart Whortley, in speaking of the painter: "I never saw such a power of concentration in any man. I don't think I was in his studio for that portrait more than five hours and a half altogether."

Millais's bluff and hearty unconventionality of manner is illustrated by the story of his reception of Cardinal Newman when the latter dignitary, with a bevy of prelates, came to the studio to sit for his portrait. Pointing gayly to his sitter's chair, Sir John cried: "Oh, your eminence, on that eminence, if you please." Seeing the cardinal hesitate, he added encouragingly: "Come, jump up, you dear old boy!"

The close of the great artist's career is thus touchingly described by his son:

"The last moment he spent in his beloved studio comes vividly back to my mind. I had long wanted him to paint 'The Last

Trek,' a drawing which he had supplied as frontispiece to my book, 'A Breath from the Veldt,' and Mr. Briton Riviere had likewise urged him to do so; and now—pointing to a large white canvas which stood on one of the easels—he whispered, 'Well, Johnnie, you see I have got the canvas at last, and I am really going to begin "The Last Trek" to-day.' The subject appealed strongly to his feelings. It was that of a scene I had myself witnessed in South Africa—a white hunter dying in the wilder-



CUPID CROWNED WITH FLOWERS.

The First Oil Painting of Sir John Millais.

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ness attended by his faithful Zulus. The title, too, seemed to please him (perchance as having some relation to his thoughts about himself); and after talking for some time on various points—such as the atmosphere of the Southern plains and the appearance of the parched and sun-cracked soil—he suddenly paused in his walk about the room, and, putting his hand to his forehead, said, solemnly and slowly, 'This is going to kill me! I feel it, I feel it!' The idea seemed to be but momentary. In another minute he was quite calm again, and throwing down his palette, which was already prepared, he pulled out his cards, and quietly commenced a game of 'Patience.' An hour later he felt so extremely unwell that he retired to his own room upstairs, closing the studio door behind him for the last time. He had commenced, tho he knew it not, 'The Last Trek'!"

A Pen-Picture of Charles Lamb.—In a new edition of "The Essays of Elia," published in England, the Introduction is written by Augustin Birrell, himself a prince of essayists. The London *Academy* reprints from this Introduction the following tender tribute:

"Lamb, like his own child-angel, was 'to know weakness, and reliance, and the shadow of human imbecility.' He went with a lame gait. He used to get drunk somewhat too frequently. Let the fact be stated in all its deformity—he was too fond of gin-and-water. He once gave a lady the welcome assurance that he never got drunk twice in the same house. Failing all evidence to the contrary, we are bound to believe this to be true. It is a mitigating circumstance. Wordsworth's boundless self-conceit, Coleridge's maddening infirmity of purpose, Hazlitt's petulance, De Quincey's spitefulness, knew no such self-denying ordinance. Lamb was also a too inveterate punster, and sometimes, it may be, pushed a jest, or baited a bore, beyond the limits of becoming mirth. When we have said these things

against Lamb we have said all. Pale Malice, speckled Jealousy, may now be invited to search the records of his life, to probe his motives, to read his private letters, to pry into his desk, to dissect his character. Baffled, beaten, and disappointed, they fall back. An occasional intoxication which hurt no one but himself, which blinded him to no duty, which led him into no extravagance, which in no way interfered with the soundness of his judgment, the charity of his heart, or the independence of his life, and a shower of bad puns—behold the faults of Elia! His virtues—noble, manly, gentle, are strewn over every page of his life, and may be read in every letter he ever wrote."

DECLINE OF THE NATURALISTIC NOVEL IN FRANCE.

M. EMILE ZOLA, when he published his "Roman Experimental," announced his invincible faith in what he termed "the novel of the future," and declared that thenceforth nature and reality were alone to reign in literature. Fiction was to become scientific, and romance was to give place to "facts." Altho this was but twenty years ago, says a writer in the *London Speaker* (December 2), already the ascendancy of naturalism is a thing of the past.

"M. Zola himself must be aware that hardly any of the books of fiction issued from the press in France during the last few years bear the typical features which should distinguish his much-praised novel of the future. Indeed, our novels of to-day have but few, very few, characteristics in common—not so much as a family likeness. Far from being all ruled by the principles of naturalism, the authors take their own temperament as their sole guide. Whereas M. Zola only wishes to philosophize, with amiable skepticism and learned irony, through a plot so thin that we sometimes lose its thread entirely, M. Bourget industriously works up those complicated intrigues which bring out his subtle (so subtle!) studies of psychology; M. Huysmans is a patient hunter after curios in the domain of rare sensations and forgotten art; M. Loti delights in the descriptions of far-off countries and of a sailor's life; and if we had time enough to view separately all the others, MM. Marcel, Prévost, Barrès, Theuriot, Marguerith, Rod, etc., each of them would exhibit the same independence in the endeavor to attain after his own way a purpose of his own. Whether their efforts are likely to meet some day in a general tendency, and they themselves should be regarded as the forerunners of a new movement, I can not, nor is it my object to, tell. This at least is evident, that they are at present the followers of no literary creed, and consequently we may safely maintain our assertion: naturalism has ceased to exist as a school.

"Its short career, however strange it may seem, when you remember that at one time it threatened to sweep everything away, can yet be accounted for. We must notice first of all that the novel is not the only field in which it lost its battle. It was in poetry and in painting that the reaction began, and there it went to the extreme, having now found its ultimate expression in a vague and unsubstantial symbolism—the very reverse of reality. Philosophy and criticism have followed; everywhere we find new tendencies at work. Of course it is hardly possible to ascribe to a mere coincidence the unanimity of the desertion which leaves the banner of naturalism helpless and forlorn. Even if many of the new tendencies could (as I think they can) be traced back to divers influences at home, or to the imitation of foreign models, the mere fact that these influences and these models were accepted is ample proof of a deep alteration in the public mind. Naturalism in its first stage, with Vigny, Gautier, Flaubert, Courbet, Renan, Taine, had been, whether consciously or not, a form of the general enthusiasm for science which welcomed the great discoveries of our century; the methods of observation so successfully applied to the study of the material world had been eagerly taken up by men of letters and artists alike; poets, historians, novelists, critics, philosophers, and painters had become the impersonal and impassive witnesses of things. So long as this enthusiasm did not subside, naturalism flourished. But our admiration is now more discreet; if we still look up to science with reverence, with gratitude and hope too, we no longer expect from it more than it can give. We know that, however far it

may extend the area of our vision, we still remain encircled by an impenetrable wall of mysteries, and that all the discoveries which led us to a greater certainty about the actual and the concrete can but remove farther the fundamental problems of life, not solve them. As science failed to satisfy all our longings and inquiries, its claims to an undivided worship were found groundless, and men began to seek elsewhere a refuge for their disappointment. Some found it in skepticism, some in mysticism, others are still in quest. Mysticism and skepticism, together with the vagueness and melancholy they imply, are therefore momentarily the characteristics of our art and literature. If those characteristics appear with less evidence in the novel, tho they have undoubtedly stamped their mark on the novel also, we must not wonder; fiction, the most comprehensive and supple form of literature, is an almost unlimited field of experiments, and the pioneers of the reaction are still working there to discover the vein that shall best reward their labors and exactly suit their aspirations and their powers. At all events the old vein of naturalism has been forsaken there as well as anywhere else, and under the same general impulse."

THE POETS STILL AT WAR.

NEW and old names continue to appear on the poetical lists in England, and lances for or against the Boers are shivered by the combatants.

Mr. George Meredith expresses himself as follows (in the *London Chronicle*, November 16), leaving the impression that his verse as well as his prose sometimes needs disentangling:

AT THE CLOSE.

To Thee, dear God of Mercy, both appeal,
Who straightway sound the call to arms Thou know'st;
And that black spot in each embattled host,
Spring of the blood-stream, later wilt reveal;
Now is it red artillery and white steel:
'Till on a day will ring the victor's boast,
That 'tis Thy chosen towers uppermost,
Where Thy rejected grovels under heel.
So in all times of man's descent insane
To brute, did strength and craft combining strike,
Even as a God of Armies, his fell blow.
But at the close he entered Thy domain,
Dear God of Mercy, and if thou-like
He tore the fall'n, the Eternal was his foe.

Thomas Hardy appears at the front again with the following poem in the *London Graphic*:

THE GOING OF THE BATTERY.

[November 2, 1899. Late at night, in rain and in darkness, the 73d Battery, R. F. A., left Durchester Barracks for the war in South Africa, marching on foot to the railway station, where their guns were already entrained.]

WIVES' VOICES.

Rain came down drenchingly; but we unblenchingly
Tudged on beside them through mire and through mire,
They stepping steadily—only too readily—
Scarce as if stepping brought parting time nigher.
Great guns were gleaming there—living things seeming there—
Cloaked in their tarcloth, uposed to the night;
Wheels wet and yellow from axle to felloe,
Throats blank of sound, but prophetic to sight.
Lamp-light all drearily blinking and blearily
Lit our pale faces outstretched for one kiss,
While we stood prest to them, with a last quest to them
Not to court perils that honor could miss.
Some one said, "Nevermore will they come! Evermore
Are they now lost to us!" Oh, it was wrong!
Howsoever hard their ways, some Hand will guard their ways—
Bear them through safely—in brief time or long.
Yet—voices haunting us, daunting us, taunting us,
Hint in the night-time, when life-beats are low,
Other and graver things. . . . Hold we to braver things—
Wait we—in trust—what Time's fulness shall show.

The following unnamed and anonymous poem appears in *The Telephone* (September 28), a weekly paper published at Cape Town. A New York journal calls it the best poem yet inspired by the war:

Lay my rifle here beside me, set my Bible on my breast,
For a moment let the wailing bugles cease;
As the century is closing, I am going to my rest,
Lord, lettest Thou Thy servant go in peace.

But loud through all the bugles rings a cadence in mine ear,
And on the winds my hopes of peace are strowed;
The winds that waft the voices that already I can hear—
Of the rooi-baatje singing on the road.

Yes, the redcoats are returning; I can hear the steady tramp,
After twenty years of waiting, lulled to sleep.
Since rank and file at Potchefstroom we hemmed them in their camp,
And cut them up at Bronkerspruit like sheep.
They shelled us at Ingogo, but we galloped into range,
And we shot the British gunners where they showed;
I guessed they would return to us—I knew the chance must change—
Hark! The rooi-baatje singing on the road!

But now from snow-swept Canada, from India's torrid plains,
From lone Australian outposts, hither led;
Obeying their command, as they heard the bugle's strains,
The men in brown have joined the men in red.
They come to find the colors at Majuba left and lost,
They come to pay us back the debt they owed;
And I hear new voices lifted, and I see strange colors tossed,
'Mid the rooi-baatje singing on the road.

The old, old faiths must falter; the old, old creeds must fail—
I hear it in that distant murmur low—
The old, old order changes, and 'tis vain for us to rail,
The great world does not want us—we must go.
And veld, and spruit, and koppie to the stranger will belong.
No more to trek before him we shall lead;
Too well, too well I know it, for I hear it in the song
Of the rooi-baatje singing on the road.

Most notable by far of all recent poetical utterances is the poet laureate's poem published in the London *Times*. It is as follows:

THE OLD LAND AND THE NEW LAND.

I.

The Young Land cried, "I have borne it long,
But can suffer it no more;
I must end this endless inhuman wrong
Within hail of my own free shore.
So fling out the War-Flag's folds and let the righteous cannons roar."

II.

It was a quick rash word, for the strong Young Land
Is a land whose ways are peace;
It weareth no mail, and its keels are manned
With cotton, and corn, and fleece.
While lands there are that are vased in steel, and whose war-hammers
never cease.

III.

And these, when they saw the Young Land gird
Its loins to redress the wrong,
Whispered one to the other, "Its heart is stirred,
But its hosts are an undrilled throng.
And its bolts yet to forge, so quick let us strike before that it grows too
strong."

IV.

And they said to the Old Land, "Surely you
Will help us to foil its claim?
It waxeth in strength, as striplings do,
And it girds at its parent's name.
Take heed lest its overweening growth overshadow your fading fame."

V.

Then the Old Land said, "Youth is strong and quick,
And Wisdom is strong but mild,
And blood than water is yet more thick,
And this Young Land is my child.
I am proud, not jealous, to watch it grow." Thus the Old Land spoke and
smiled.

VI.

"And look you," it said, "at the Young Land strike
For Freedom and Freedom's growth;
And that makes 'twixt us twain the unsigned by hand,
A bond strong as lovers' troth.
So 'ware what you do, for, if you strike, you will strike not one, but both."

VII.

Then they fretted and chafed; for, the shod in steel,
Their war-tread stops at the shore,
While the Old Land's breath is the salt sea gale,
And its music the wave-winds roar.
Then they hated the Young Land's youth and strength, but they hated the
Old Land more.

VIII.

Now the Old Land, in turn, for Freedom's Cause
Speeds her sons to the Southern zone,
They shout, "Let us clip the Lion's claws,
That Lion that lives alone;
And harry her lair, and spear her cubs, and sit on the Lion's throne."

IX.

And the Young Land laughs. "With her coursers fleet,
I guess she's a match for you all:
She has saddled the sea, and more firm her seat
Than yours, that would ride for a fall.
If you put all your fighting force afield, and charged at her watery wall."

X.

"But if ever, hemmed in by a world of foes,
Her sinews were sorely tried,
By the self-same blood in our veins that flows,
You would find me at her side,
So long as she strikes for the Cause for which her sons and my sons have
died."

XI.

Now thus let it be until wrong shall end,
This bond strong as lover's troth,
Twixt Old Land and Young Land, to defend
Man's freedom, and freedom's growth,
So if any should band against either now, they will meet, not one, but both.

The Oldest Printed Book.—Just at the present time, when preparations are being made to celebrate in Mayence, on a grand scale and with international cooperation, the five hundredth birthday of Gutenberg, the question as to which was the first book printed has aroused a lively interest among littérateurs, because of the appearance of a new claimant for this honor. This new claimant is a *Missale speciale* in the possession of the Antiquarian Book Concern of Rosenthal in Munich, which leading literary specialists, among them Drs. Falk, Stein, and Hupp, declare for typographical reasons to be the oldest printed book extant and to antedate even the famous Gutenberg Psalter of 1457. Recently the leading French authority on liturgies, Misset, examined this work and reached the conclusion that for liturgical and historical reasons it must have been older even than the forty-two-line Bible of Gutenberg, *i.e.*, the oldest edition, credited to 1450. The title of his monograph on the subject is "Le premier livre imprimé connu: Un missel spécial de Constance, œuvre de Gutenberg, avant 1450. Paris, 1899, Librairie Honoré Champion." This title indicates the author's conclusions, namely, that the Missale of Rosenthal is an extract from the famous Constance Missale, and must have been printed even before 1450.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NOTES.

THE new "Cambridge edition" of Keats is unique in the fact that it contains in one volume all the letters of the poet as well as his complete poetical works. The volume contains also a photogravure from Lever's painting of Keats, and a vignette from the portrait in the National Gallery, London, together with a biographical sketch by the editor, Horace E. Scudder, notes, bibliography, and indexes.

THE death of Mr. Daniel S. Ford, the proprietor of *The Youth's Companion*, removes one of the leading newspaper publishers of the time. The almost unexampled success of that paper was due to his remarkable business ability. From an insignificant journal, it became one of the most prominent and profitable papers in the United States, and has for more than a generation brought pleasure and profit to the various members of the family.

"TITS," an English adaptation of Paul Hervieu's play "Les Ténailles," the second of the series of "modern dramas" undertaken by Mr. John Blair, was produced at the Carnegie Lyceum before the usual large and distinguished audience. It is a problem play touching in a serious spirit the subject of domestic unhappiness and divorce, and the teaching appears to be that the continuance of a loveless marriage such as that depicted in the drama is not only a personal degradation but a sin against the social fabric. The work of the principal actor is spoken of by the leading dramatic critics as good, tho the choice of the play is criticized as hardly one of sufficient interest for such a dramatic series.

MR. WILLIAM L. ALDEN writes that the breaking out of the war is bad for the winter trade in London. He says (in the *New York Times*): "The war promises to last for some time, and people will read newspapers rather than novels so long as it does last. There are two writers, however, who will benefit by the war. Kipling's books will sell more rapidly than ever, because he is so thoroughly identified with British patriotism and imperial supremacy. Mr. Rider Haggard's African novels will also have a new lease of life. His "Jess," which is in many respects the best book he ever wrote, deals directly with the Boers and their hatred of England. A new edition of "Jess" may be looked for at once, and its sale will probably be larger than it was when the book was first published."

A CURIOUS operation in literary surgery has lately been performed in England, and it is believed that the patient will recover. The subject was "The Heavenly Twins." Mme. Sarah Grand, at the request of many of her readers, cut from the narrative the striking story of "Isaiah" and "Diabelus," and has issued it through a London publisher as a distinct book. This operation is not wholly unparalleled in literary history. The separate publication of the papers in *The Spectator* relating to Sir Roger de Coverley will be recalled by every one. The New Shakespeare Society in England also published some years ago the play of "Marina," made up of the genuine Shakespearean portions of "Pericles," which constitute a drama within a drama and make a complete story of themselves.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DOES ABSOLUTE TRUTH EXIST?

ABSOLUTE truth should not exist for the scientific mind. So says Prof. Henry A. Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University. In his presidential address before the Physical Society of America (New York, October 28), just published in *Science*, he cautions his hearers against supposing that there are such things as perfect truth and perfect error. Instead of these, he says, we should have a continuously graded scale of probability, and our belief in any statement will move up and down this scale as new evidence is adduced for or against it, rarely remaining in one place long, and never reaching the extreme top or bottom. Says Professor Rowland:

"The facts and theories of our science are so much more certain than those of history, of the testimony of ordinary people on which the facts of ordinary history or of legal evidence rest, or of the value of medicines to which we trust when we are ill, indeed to the whole fabric of supposed truth by which an ordinary person guides his belief and the actions of his life, that it may seem ominous and strange if what I have said of the imperfections of the knowledge of physics is correct. How shall we regulate our minds with respect to it? There is only one way that I know of, and that is to avoid the discontinuity of the ordinary, indeed the so-called cultivated legal mind. There is no such thing as absolute truth and absolute falsehood. The scientific mind should never recognize the perfect truth or the perfect falsehood of any supposed theory or observation. It should carefully weigh the chances of truth and error, and grade each in its proper position along the line joining absolute truth and absolute error.

"The ordinary crude mind has only two compartments, one for truth and one for error; indeed, the contents of the two compartments are sadly mixed in most cases; the ideal scientific mind, however, has an infinite number. Each theory or law is in its proper compartment, indicating the probability of its truth. As a new fact arrives, the scientist changes it from one compartment to another, so as, if possible, to always keep it in its proper relation to truth and error. Thus the fluid nature of electricity was once in a compartment near the truth. Faraday's and Maxwell's researches have now caused us to move it to a compartment nearly up to that of absolute error.

"So the law of gravitation within planetary distances is far toward absolute truth, but may still need amending before it is advanced farther in that direction.

"The ideal scientific mind, therefore, must always be held in a state of balance which the slightest new evidence may change in one direction or another. It is in a constant state of skepticism, knowing full well that nothing is certain. It is above all an agnostic with respect to all facts and theories of science as well as to all other so-called beliefs and theories."

Professor Rowland hastens to caution his hearers against unwarranted deductions from these statements. He does not mean, he says, that we need not guide our lives by the approach to knowledge that we possess. There are probably rigid natural laws, altho we can not get at them exactly; we can make these our slaves or we may be crushed by them. We must act according to our lights, and, if these are incorrect, we must suffer. On the closeness of our approach to knowledge, therefore, depend our own welfare and that of all our fellow creatures. The moral of all this, thinks Professor Rowland, is that we should bend all our energies to getting a closer and closer approximation to scientific truth by means of experiment. He adds:

"The aims of the physicist, however, are in part purely intellectual; he strives to understand the universe on account of the intellectual pleasure derived from the pursuit, but he is upheld in it by the knowledge that the study of nature's secrets is the ordained method by which the greatest good and happiness shall finally come to the human race.

"Where, then, are the great laboratories of research in this city, in this country, nay, in the world? We see a few miserable structures here and there occupied by a few starving professors

who are nobly striving to do the best with the feeble means at their disposal. But where in the world is the institute of pure research in any department of science with an income of \$100,000,000 per year? Where can the discoverer in pure science earn more than the wages of a day laborer or cook? But \$100,000,000 per year is but the price of an army or of a navy designed to kill other people. Just think of it, that one per cent. of this sum seems to most people too great to save our children and descendants from misery and even death!"

WOMEN AS INVENTORS.

IT is asserted that of patents taken out by women during the past five years fully 75 per cent. are yielding profitable returns. This statement is made in *The Patent Record* (Washington, December), which goes on to say that many patents nowadays are the results of observation in some store or mill where a woman employee sees room for improvement in a piece of machinery or a business method. Says *The Patent Record*:

"Much of woman's present activity in inventions is ascribed to the better educational facilities now obtainable. The college standard in high and popular courses in sloyd and manual training have taught women to use their hands as well as brains. Notwithstanding this, a large proportion of the more successful women inventors are those who have had only medium or limited educational advantages, but have been daily toilers in the various lines of industry. A Rhode Island woman invented an improved buttonhole-cutting machine that measures the distance between the buttonholes automatically, with much profit and convenience to garment-makers. A lock with three thousand combinations is a woman's invention; also a letter-box for the outside of homes that shows a signal when there is a letter inside for the postman to collect, an invention now in constant use. A woman has just perfected a valuable apparatus for removing wool from skins by electricity, showing that women are quick to adopt the modern facilities of the age to practical purpose.

"The Northwest, the Middle, and the Eastern States have produced the most active women inventors. The South has yielded the fewest number, but the Southern women who have entered the field at all have been financially successful. Two important aids to agriculture were the invention of an Alabama woman. A workingwoman in North Carolina succeeded with a culinary invention. A Florida matron patented a useful car-heating apparatus. A Texas woman invented a novel folding tent and another Southern woman a finger-exercising device, of value to musicians. A Western widow patented a method of desulfurizing ores; another invented a composition solder of use to metal workers.

"A number of women school-teachers are successful inventors, and have patented educational systems and devices, also kindergarten implements, erasers, school-bags, and book-rests. Women from the small towns in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, and Illinois have been prolific in inventing household conveniences, washing and cleaning apparatus, facilities for sanitation, garment bindings, shields, fastenings, and dress improvements. New England women have brought out attachments and improvements that have to do with saddles, harness, and vehicles; also the needs of barn and garden. They have invented butter-workers, plumbing appliances, brushes for cleaning, and fire-kindling compositions, toys, games, puzzles, and amusement knick-knacks. A considerable proportion of the fakirs' goods, novelties, and trick pastimes sold on the streets originated by women. They sell the patent right promptly to the proprietors of news agencies, who include such small gear in their stationers' and confectioners' supplies. A fair proportion of the specialty goods inventors and makers are women. Many whose trademarks are registered at the Patent Office have made fortunes, either through shrewdness in putting their wares on the market or because of the article's worth. These inventions include patent medicines, complexion soaps and wafers, hair ointments and restorers, and an infinity of health and toilet knick-knacks found at the drug-shops."

The career of the American woman as an inventor dates, we are told, from 1809, when a patent was taken out by Mrs. Mary

Kies for weaving straw with silk or thread. From this time till 1834 only fifteen patents were granted to women. In the next twenty-five years thirty-five patents were granted, and it was not until after the Civil War that there was any marked increase in the number of women inventors. *The Patent Record* states that one hundred and fifty-two models of women's inventions were exhibited at the Atlanta Exposition, and that since then the Patent Office has had a specially classified list of women's inventions prepared for public inspection.

HAS THE NERVE-CELL A MEMORY?

WE are wont to regard memory as attaching only to the great assemblage of cells that we call our brain. M. J. Renault, who writes on the subject for the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 9), believes that it is also a function of the individual nerve-cell or neuron, and that each cell not only remembers, but is conscious of its memory, and exercises a separate physical control over its share of the bodily functions. Says M. Renault:

"The special characteristic of the neuron is that it is a sensitive cell that remembers; that is to say, every impression received determines an imprint of such a nature, and so perfectly characteristic, that it remains and is not effaced by the superposition of new impressions, which act on the neuron, each on its own account, in the same fashion. It is like a sensitized plate, which, receiving a throng of successive images, should keep them superposed, but nevertheless distinct, and should be at the same time capable indefinitely of developing at will any desired one of them for an instant. This occurs under the influence of impressions identical or of the same order with that which determined the primary imprint, but which need not be so vivid, and which may continue to be effective even after indefinite repetition. These place the neuron at once in the functional attitude that the first excitation was able to produce only with considerable labor. Now these are precisely the conditions of an elementary memory, in which the conservation of certain states, and their reproduction, are so easy that if we regard the process only superficially it appears to be spontaneous."

The play of the nerve-cells becomes known to us, the author goes on to say, only by the results of their mutual association. Consciousness and what have been called "mental faculties" have nothing to do with an act, he says. A nerve-cell receives an impression, either directly or through other cells; it finally reflects this impression to a motor neuron that causes muscular contraction. It is as purely mechanical as when we turn on an electric light. But the nerve-cell has memory; the muscle has not. The muscle-cell contracts in the same manner at the hundredth excitation (fatigue excluded) as at the first. The nerve-cell can be educated, because of its "cellular memory," and the contraction becomes easier to it at each repetition. To quote again:

"It is because the nerve-cells have memory that they regulate to correspond with their harmonic associations all the interior and general movements of the organism. The organic memory, as philosophers have understood it since the beautiful investigations of M. Ribot, is naught but the resultant of the individual cellular memories of our innumerable nerve-cells, and I can demonstrate that the reflex, that fundamental and most simple form of organic memory, is only the result of an anatomical arrangement reduced to a pure mechanism, as some have believed. I am also of those who assert that reflex action is the product of a specific hereditary memory, which has been laboriously acquired by our precursors in the race, then rendered organic by numberless repetitions, and finally fixed as a characteristic of the species. Such, at the outset, are complex acts like leaping or dancing, which, calculated, regulated, and acquired at first by mental action, have fallen into the domain of unconscious nerve action and have become automatic. Such also is the repetition of the multiplication table. If we say '6 times 6 is 36,' it is because of

a theorem that we know it, and by the play of reflex action that we say it. But all this has been sufficiently studied out, and is so well understood that I need not dwell on it longer."

Having endowed the cell with memory, the author next proceeds to inquire whether it possesses consciousness. Is the cell conscious that it has a cellular memory? M. Renault believes that it is. He cites the case of a man whose arm has been amputated, and who yet believes that he feels with the lost member. When the stump is touched he thinks at first that the sensation proceeds from the fingers, which no longer exist. This would not be the case, thinks the writer, if the cells were mere automata. They remember that their function was formerly to pass on a sensation from the fingers, and they are deceived into thinking that they are still doing it. They therefore send a wrong message to the brain. This is just what we should expect from entities with memories and with consciousness of those memories. The neurons alone, says M. Renault, know what they do and what is expected of them in the organism. They carry on hosts of organic processes and do not bother the brain—the great central ganglion—about it at all. If the regulative action of the neuron ceases for a single instant, all is changed, the anatomical elements revolt, and there is a state of disease. This, M. Renault believes, is the true theory of the nerve-cell and the one that most nearly represents the results of modern advanced investigation.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ANDRÉE BUOY.

THE discovery of one of the buoys belonging to the Andrée expedition has been noted by the daily press. We are reminded by *Ueber Land und Meer* (as condensed in *The Scientific Supplement*) that twelve of these buoys were taken with the

expedition, each one consisting of a cork balloon painted with the Swedish colors (yellow and blue) and covered with a network of strong copper wire ending below in a spike.



THE ANDRÉE BUOY.

"In the upper end of the balloon there was an opening in which was secured a cylinder, that was closed at the lower end by means of a rubber packing and at the upper end screwed in the copper plate to which the netting was secured. On the plate the inscription 'Andrée's Polar Expedition 1896 Nr. . . .' was engraved. The inscription was dated 1896, the year for which the expedition was first planned, and was not altered altho Andrée really started in 1897. The iron cylinder was designed to carry communications in writing. From the cylinder, which projects beyond the plate, extends a strong spiral iron wire, that terminates in a Swedish flag made of sheet iron. This arrangement is

very practical, for if the buoy is thrown into the water it will always fall with the copper spike down, and if it falls on the ground or on ice, the spike will bore in so that the flag will always be uppermost. The buoy which was found is 12.5 inches long, and has been declared by several experts who met in Stockholm on October 1 to be the so-called 'North Pole buoy'; that is, the buoy Andrée was to have thrown out after the North Pole

had been passed. Captain Svedenborg, who has had experience in balloon ascensions, explained that the hooks seem not to have been fastened on the eyes, and that consequently the buoy was not let down by means of lines. The buoy was opened. The copper network was cut off at its lower edge, whereupon sea sand fell out; and when the copper spike with the copper tube secured thereto was taken out, the latter held some water—and the tube was sawed off. In the lower part they found a rubber stopper on which was some gravel. On the inner side of the tube there was a paper-like lining which the microscope showed to be a sort of seaweed. Professor Nathorst explained that the buoy could not have traveled from the Pole to King Charles Land. Svedenborg thought the buoy had been thrown out empty, and Professor Montelius maintained that it had not been proved that the buoy was thrown out empty.

Nansen thinks that the finding of the buoy is a bad sign, and believes that the evidence is that it was thrown out as ballast rather than as a means of communication. He thinks that the buoy was thrown out near Franz Josef Land.

NEW APPLICATIONS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

INVENTORS seem nowadays to have entered a competition to see who shall devise the greatest number of applications of electric space-signaling. Among those recently reported in the daily press is the invention of A. F. Hamilton for facilitating approach to the harbor of Halifax, N. S. *The Electrical World* reports that the apparatus consists of "what may be called an electrical buoy on which is a bell connected with the land by means of a submarine cable. In addition to the bell, the buoy is intended to hold a Marconi transmitter from which signals may be sent from land to a distance of four or five miles." All vessels having suitable receivers can thus be readily warned of danger as they approach the coast, and can also ascertain their exact situation by paying due heed to the signals transmitted. Other applications of wireless-signaling systems are thus noted in the same paper:

"In a despatch from Chicago, under the head of 'Marconi Tests Are Outdone,' an account is given of tests of a wireless telegraphy by Prof. W. S. Johnson and C. L. Fortier, of Milwaukee. What these gentlemen accomplished, according to the information at hand, is this: 'They succeeded in telegraphing without wires through a suite of seven rooms, with all doors closed, and through seven walls. Another test was made, when the signals were conveyed through three fireproof vaults and an ordinary telegraph switchboard, in which thirty wires were connected up and about forty dead wires were located. Notwithstanding the fact that this switchboard contained live wires, the current passed through all of the vaults and through this board. This probably is the most severe test ever given wireless telegraphy. A third test was made, in which the sending instrument was placed inside of one of the steel vaults and both doors were closed and the combination lock turned. The signals were then transmitted clearly from the inside of the vault to an adjoining room.' The professor claims that his invention is materially different from that of Marconi, and that an instrument can be constructed to be carried on horseback. Other information tells of another system of wireless telegraphy tested at Lexington, Ky., by Prof. G. R. Sturtevant. The system, Professor Sturtevant says, possesses qualities superior to Marconi's system, in that instead of transmitting in waves which travel in every direction sent, the messages are sent in parallel lines in two directions, and can not therefore be taken indiscriminately by persons not intended to receive them. The system, he says, originated in England."

In an article on the applications of kites to this form of signaling, *Electricity* says:

"Of the various kite experimenters of recent date none have investigated the subject as carefully or as thoroughly as Mr. William A. Eddy. In studying the workings of the Marconi wireless telegraphy, Mr. Eddy is said to have come to the con-

clusion that a kite wire would be far better adapted to catching electrical oscillations in the atmosphere than Marconi's wires attached to poles driven in the ground.

"Mr. Eddy is furthermore of the opinion that if the two vertical points of sending and reception extend high enough into the air, enough electricity will be obtained from the atmosphere, even in a clear sky, to do away with the batteries now made use of. Whether Mr. Eddy is correct in his surmise can of course only be determined by experimenting, and it is along this and kindred lines that he has been working of late. Among other things he has devised a sparking apparatus which, when attached to a kite and sent up four or five hundred feet, can be made to emit sparks by means of atmospheric electricity, at one-second intervals, or much more rapidly if desired, and in this way Mr. Eddy believes war signaling aloft could be carried on."

TEMPERATURE OF THE HUMAN BODY.

ONE of the most striking facts in physiology is the uniformity of our bodily temperature. No matter what the extremes of atmospheric heat or cold may be, the temperature of the interior of the human organism rarely varies more than a few degrees. According to M. François Stepinski, who writes on the subject in *La Science Française* (Paris, December 1), the temperature of man may vary slightly during health, but within such narrow limits that we may say that in the ordinary conditions of life the average temperature of the healthy man is 98° Fahr. Variations above or below this do not exceed, in temperate climates, 2° to 3° Fahr. This variation may, however, be increased a little under certain circumstances. Says M. Stepinski:

"All conditions being the same, the normal physiologic temperature is not equal in all individuals; but, unfortunately, we have no very exact data on this point. Differences of a few degrees have been noted, and it may be imagined how useful it would be for the practising physician to know the mean normal temperature of his patient. According to some authorities, there are persons who have a low normal temperature, just as there are those who have a low pulse-rate, without counting children, with whom a slight lowering of mean temperature is frequent, but which always occurs after an accident.

"Every one knows that there are regular variations of bodily temperature during the day, and it is the same during the night. It has long been asserted that there are in the daily curve two maxima and two minima; but Charles Richet has shown that the central temperature goes through a very regular cycle, with a maximum at 5 to 6 P. M. and a minimum at 4 to 7 A. M. But it should be said that this curve is modified by motion, by work, and by feeding, which cause it to rise higher; and by sleep, rest, and hunger, which make it fall. It should be added that with persons who work at night the nocturnal curve is very similar to that of the day."

"The influence of age is not so great as is sometimes supposed. Evidently, after a few minutes of life, the new-born infant loses 2° to 3° [3° to 5° Fahr.], for we know that it quickly loses heat, and that it is necessary to protect it at this time. But ordinarily the temperature becomes normal again on the following day; only with feeble children does it remain low. With old persons, the temperature is often that of the adult.

"In regard to sex, experiments are too few to give very certain results. Perhaps there is a slight difference in favor of the female sex; but, to make up for this, women resist cold less than the male sex. . . . As to race, according to numerous observers, men of different races, placed in the same climates, have sensibly the same temperature as soon as acclimation has taken place."

The effect of climate and season on bodily temperature, which is next considered by M. Stepinski, depends, he tells us, on humidity as well as on heat and cold. Very hot weather raises the temperature slightly. Likewise, when we pass from a hot to a cold climate, a noticeable decrease in temperature takes place; but it is less rapid than the corresponding rise when a cold country is left for a warm one. The difference may amount to two or three degrees, but the abnormal temperature ceases

when the person becomes acclimated. If the surrounding medium is heated artificially, as in a Turkish bath, the bodily temperature rises quickly at first for several degrees; but a reaction takes place, and, owing to the evaporation of the perspiration, the temperature falls again. If the humidity is so great as to prevent this evaporation, there is grave danger of overheating. The inverse action, of course, takes place in a cold bath. To quote again:

"Feeding raises the temperature slightly, and thus after breakfast there is a rise of several tenths of a degree. The same often occurs after the evening meal; but, curiously enough, there is sometimes no effect at all. . . . The quality of the food must, of course, be taken into account. The thermogenic action of coffee, tea, and small doses of alcohol is well known, as well as that of coca and of certain medicaments known as stimulants.

"Physical labor and brainwork augment the temperature manifestly; the latter rarely raises it more than 0.6 of a degree [1.1° Fahr.], but the former has a much greater effect. Pathology confirms the data of physiology in this regard, for we know that the maladies where the temperature is raised most (tetanus, etc.) are those in which muscular contraction plays the greatest part. Finally, rest and sleep cause a slight diminution of normal temperature."

So much for the average central temperature of the body; but the author reminds us that the local temperature is quite a different thing. According to Gavasset, the temperature of the body increases from the skin inward, and from the extremities toward the trunk. The skin temperature may vary in a few hours by four to twelve degrees Fahrenheit, but the average remains pretty constant. The local temperature depends on nearly the same conditions as the central temperature. A curious phenomenon is the difference of temperature often observed in hysterical persons between the two sides of the body. This, however, the author reminds us, trenches on the subject of pathology, which he reserves for another article.—*Translation and Condensation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE X RAYS.

IT has been for some time a fact familiar to scientific men that certain substances are able to give off continuously rays that resemble Roentgen radiation in many particulars, especially in their ability to traverse many substances opaque to ordinary light and to impress an image on a photographic plate. Substances giving off these rays in unusually large quantities have lately been discovered, and it is now asserted that they are more convenient and economical for surgical investigation than the X rays. This announcement is made by Prof. George F. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, who recently gave an exhibition in Philadelphia of the powers of one of the newly-discovered substances—radium. We quote from the editorial column of the *New York Tribune* (December 17) a review of the facts that have led up to this assertion of the Philadelphia professor. It says:

"The investigations of M. and Mme. Curie, which resulted in the finding of radium, began early in 1895, if not before, and were doubtless stimulated, if not suggested, by the Bavarian professor's brilliant achievement. Roentgen's work naturally called to mind the observations of Becquerel, that uranium and its salts exerted a very feeble photographic influence. By experimenting with pitchblende, the mineral from which uranium is obtained commercially, M. and Mme. Curie found that the former yielded the same effect much more conspicuously. This led them to suspect that they were on the track of a new element. They even went so far as to name it provisionally, altho much difficulty was experienced in separating it from the substances with which it was associated. Just before the close of the year, with the cooperation of M. Bemont, they obtained indications of still another new element. The first they called 'polonium' and the second 'radium.' Polonium is believed to surpass uranium and its salts in emissive power five hundredfold, but Professor Barker estimates the efficiency of radium at one hundred thou-

sand times that of uranium. For this reason, and because of its comparative cheapness and simplicity, the second of the Curies' discoveries seems destined to replace the costly and complicated X-ray apparatus in the realm of surgery."

The curious thing about the radiation from radium and similar substances is that it appears like a spontaneous generation of energy. That it is really so, no physicist believes; but no adequate explanation of the way in which the rays arise has yet been found. Be this as it may, it is certainly convenient to possess a source of the rays that is not dependent for its action on any ordinary transformation of energy, as is the Crookes tube by whose means Roentgen rays are produced.

A NEW CURE FOR ANEMIA?

WHAT is described in the newspaper headlines as a new "elixir of life" is reported from the Pasteur Institute of Paris. No official report has been made by the discoverer, Professor Metchnikoff, but a representative of the *London Morning Post* sends to that paper a description, which has been cabled to American dailies. This "elixir of life" is described as a series of serums which arrest decay of the tissues of the different organs by reinforcing the phagocytes (white corpuscles) in their attack upon disease germs. The different serums in the series are specifics for different organs, and "an entire section" of the Institute, it is said, is now at work to find the specific of each organ, and "extraordinary results" have already been obtained. *The Morning Post's* account of the discovery is as follows:

"M. Bordet, one of the professor's pupils in 1895, published the results of a curious experiment, which consisted of injecting the blood of a rabbit into a guinea-pig. Later he injected the blood of this guinea-pig into a rabbit, and the latter died. Professor Metchnikoff sought the causes of the phenomenon, and was soon convinced that the blood of the guinea-pig, injected into a rabbit or other vertebrate animal, elaborates the poison that weakens the red globules of the blood and makes them the prey of the phagocytes.

"Starting from the fact that the poison elaborated in the guinea-pig is fatal in large doses, Professor Metchnikoff argued that the action in small doses must be stimulating. On this is based the action of all medicines, such as strychnin and arsenic.

"He therefore began to inject into rabbits feeble solutions of previously injected guinea-pig's blood. A cubic millimeter of the blood of the rabbits thus treated contained before the injections 3,000,000 red globules. In three or four days the number increased to 8,000,000."

The *Philadelphia Press* has an intelligent editorial on the subject, from which we quote as follows:

"The latest discovery of Professor Metchnikoff seems to be some variation of the older phagocytosis process [developed years ago by the professor]. He believes he can, in the case of localized diseases, so stimulate the blood corpuscles by means of special lymphs that they will overcome the poisonous influences in the tissues and bring them back to a normal condition. It may be said modern medicine does this in part to-day through general if not specific remedies. But Professor Metchnikoff is reported to go further, and by a stimulation of the cells in old age is able to restore the more active functions of the blood with the consequent improvement of tissue and a longer lease on life. In other words, just as the blood can be made to resist the attack of the diphtheritic germs by the use of antitoxins, so by Professor Metchnikoff's new serums it resists the decay of the tissues and rebuilds them as they weaken under the assault of years."

PROF. RUDOLF VIRCHOW'S jubilee—the fiftieth anniversary of his tenure of office as Professor Ordinarius—was recently celebrated at the University of Berlin, says *Science*, December 22. "In the hall of the Pathological Museum (Virchow's own creation) the Senate of the University, its rector, Professor Fuchs, at their head, assembled to greet their revered and honored colleague, and to present an illuminated and illustrated address, the text of which had been written by Professor Waldeyer. In it Virchow's wonderful many-sidedness, and his achievements as scientist, archeologist, and politician, were recounted in glowing terms."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SELF-CREMATATION OF BUDDHISTIC MONKS.

ONE of the striking features of Buddhism is its monastic system. The spirit of its monks and nuns is seen in the custom of self-cremation to which, in their religious zeal, they resort in order to influence the people. The English traveler, Max Gowan, has been privileged to witness this evidence of their zeal, and on the basis of his account, the *Germania*, of Milwaukee, brings out the following details:

It is known that the Buddhistic monks or bonzes, in order to move the hearts of their coreligionists, will inflict the severest bodily chastisement upon themselves and even mutilate their members. Their fanatical zeal and their desire to enter into the bliss of the Nirvana at times drive them even to suicide. On the island of Patu is found a high cliff from which those priests and monks who are ambitious to attain the holiness of Buddha hurl themselves into death. This place is called "the abyss of the goddess of mercy." Others seek to secure the same end by ascending a funeral pyre which they set on fire with their own hands. The bonzes usually come from the lowest ranks of the people; many of them enter the ranks of monks in order to lead a lazy life; they are content to leave the active world in order to enjoy the ease of the monasteries. The majority of the bonzes consist of men who become clerics against their will. As children of poor families, they are sold into the monasteries to be educated for the priesthood. Sometimes, however, Chinamen enter the order, and these are the ones who, as a rule, furnish the candidates for self-cremation. Gowan reports that on one occasion a mendicant monk, who was traveling through a province collecting money for the erection of a new monastery, announced that he would cremate himself, as other means of persuading the people to be liberal and charitable had failed. Those who had refused to contribute to the monastery were liberal in their contributions for the cremation, more wood and rosin being given than would have been needed to burn up all the monks and nuns of the whole cloister. The committee in charge of the ceremony refused to make use of the offer of rockets and other means of securing a pyrotechnic display, and confined themselves to placing several packages of ordinary powder in the clothing and armpits of the monk, with the evident purpose of shortening the ordeal. An English missionary tried to dissuade the monk from this act of self-immolation, but in vain. Then the political authorities interfered and forbade the deed. The monk was so unhappy over this refusal that he threw himself on the pile of wood and was afterward found there dead.

The coolness and utter contempt of suffering and death which often accompanies self-cremation almost surpasses belief. Several years ago announcement was made that on a certain day a young priest from the cloister of "the Mount of the Spirits" would burn himself alive. The faithful of both sexes who desired to attend the ceremony were urged to be present in good time, and were asked not to forget to bring something along as a gift to the zealous ecclesiast. When the multitude arrived at the cloister, another bonze, jealous of the attention and gifts secured by his colleague, declared that he too would burn himself alive and hastened to make his preparations. Two piles of wood were erected, one on each side of the temple, so that those who could not get a good view of the one ceremony could do so of the second. During the hours preceding the ceremony, the candidates for death were surrounded by their relatives and friends and a curious crowd of outsiders who had come to ask of them their influence in the world above. Magnanimously both promised to aid all in their power, permitted themselves to be venerated as true Buddhas, and thereby increased the finances of the cloister materially. Finally, the hour had come. Slowly they passed between kneeling crowds, and then, chanting and singing, took their positions. The first of the two ascended the pile, erected in the shape of a tent, and lighted it with his own hands, using an ordinary match. The multitude could, through the door and the openings of the tent, watch every stage in the cremation. Until the flames and smoke made it impossible any longer to behold the monk, he could be seen in the flames, singing a sacred hymn and beating the time with a skull carved out of wood.

An hour later the second candidate for death made his debut. He had closely watched his predecessor and coolly entered his own tent of death, and passed through the ordeal as the other. The ashes and bones of the two were carefully gathered and deposited in the cloister of Wen-Chao, where they are preserved as sacred relics.

Women, too, in their religious devotion, cremate themselves, altho their favorite way of seeking death for the cause is to hurl themselves into some sea or river and drown. No other type of religion on earth produces such exhibitions of fanaticism as are produced by Buddhism.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON MR. MOODY.

THE death of Mr. Dwight L. Moody on December 22 is naturally regarded by the religious journals as an event of profound interest to the whole Christian world. There is little diversity in the views taken of his great evangelistic labors and



A PHOTOGRAPH OF MR. MOODY DURING A SERVICE LAST SUMMER AT EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.

of his success as a religious preacher, whose chief gift was to arouse the moral consciousness of men hitherto unawakened upon the spiritual side. *The Outlook* (undenom., December 30) comments on the fact that while there is a mysterious inclination in all schools to judge religious teachers by their theological opinions, we all judge Mr. Moody rather by Christ's standard, "By their fruits ye shall know them." It says:

"Mr. Moody was a religious preacher, not a theological teacher; and the character of his work is to be measured, not by its theological structure, but by its religious power. The difference ought to be as self-evident as it is simple. The theological questions are such as these: What was the nature of the influence exerted by the Spirit of God on the minds of the writers of the Bible? What is the relation of Jesus Christ to the Infinite and Eternal Ruler of the universe? How do the life, passion, and death of Jesus Christ effect a saving influence on the character and destiny of mankind? The religious questions are: How can I best use the Bible to make better men and women? What is Jesus Christ to me, and what can He be to my fellow men? What can I do to make available to myself the influence of His life and character in securing a purer character and a diviner life for myself and for those about me?"

"Mr. Moody's theology was to the last the theology which pre-

vailed in the New England orthodox churches in the first decade of the present half-century. The old Calvinism had passed away, shattered beyond hope of restoration by the preaching of Lyman Beecher and Charles G. Finney, and by the commentaries of Albert Barnes, which were in every religious household. The new theology, born of the evolution philosophy, had not yet found entrance into the churches of the Puritans; is not, indeed, even as yet formulated in its avowed philosophies. Bushnell's theology was still under the ban; Henry Ward Beecher had not yet become a theologian—he had been too busy, first as a revivalist, then as a moral reformer, to study philosophy, and was infusing a new moral and religious life into the old channels of theological thought. . . . It would be difficult to name any man in the present half-century who has done so much [as Mr. Moody] to give the power of spiritual vision to men who having eyes saw not and having ears heard not, to give hope to men who were living in a dull despair or an even more fatally dull self-content, and to give that love which is righteousness and that righteousness which is love to men who were before unqualifiedly egotistical and selfish. With him the theology was never an end, always an instrument. If any liberal is inclined to criticize his theology, let him consider well with himself whether he is doing as good work for humanity with his more modern and, let us say, better instruments. . . .

"He was the last of that school of evangelists in which his predecessors were Whitefield, Finney, Nettleton. His methods can not in our time be successfully imitated by another. But so long as the Church holds to this ancient faith in a divine Helper and Savior, and to its right to pronounce with authority, spiritual not ecclesiastical, the absolution and remission of sins, so long, tho by new voices and in new methods, it will surprise and perplex journalists, historians, and philosophers by the power of the Glad Tidings of Christ, of which Dwight L. Moody was so illustrious a herald."

The Independent (undenom., December 28) says of him:

"He was a thorough conservative in his study of the Bible, and had no faith in the higher criticism, altho he had tolerance for those who believed in it. He was a believer in Premillennialism, but was careful in preaching not to disturb his hearers with it. Many stories are told of his faith in persuading men of wealth to give money to carry on his work. He had to raise \$200,000 a year to carry on the Northfield schools and the work in Chicago. He was a very lovable man, a keen judge of human nature, remarkable for his common sense, and for the directness and fervency and simplicity of his appeals. No other evangelist of the time has done such a work, and that, too, without arousing any criticism. The people have all believed in him, even those of different faith or of no faith at all."

Zion's Herald (Meth. Episc., December 27) says:

"Mr. Moody was a man of large mold and striking individuality. In religious work and results he has been the colossal figure of the century, if, indeed, he ever had a prototype. . . .

"His tolerance was not the least of his remarkable characteristics, and must be noticed in this necessarily brief and hasty characterization. Tho a man of clear and decided religious tenets, and tho he held his convictions with tenacity, yet he was comprehensive and considerate of variant theological opinions. Conservative in his opinions of the Bible, yet he was so large and so tolerant that he could 'find' Prof. Henry Drummond and give him Northfield for a pulpit, sending him forth as 'a son in the Gospel.' And later when terror-stricken defenders of the faith were affrighted at the utterances of Prof. George Adam Smith, Moody invited him to Northfield to preach and to lecture. He was a robust, expulsive, apostolic disciple, a combination of much of the best of Peter and Paul, having Peter's burning zeal and consecration, but without his infirmities, for he never did nor could he have betrayed his Lord; not possessing Paul's culture or philosophy, but having his charity, brotherliness, and largeness of outlook for the kingdom of Christ, and, like Paul, 'abundant in labors.' The world is inexpressibly richer for the life which he has lived and the work which he has done."

The Lutheran Observer (Philadelphia, December 29) says:

"Mr. Moody seemed to be absolutely free from the mercenary spirit. It is said that his temporal wants were cared for by a friend that he might be allowed unhindered freedom in the work

to which he was so manifestly called of God. The world is poorer because this man of God has left it. He has put forces to work, however, that will carry his mighty influence on into the future, and who can tell the number of people on earth and in heaven who date their conversion from the day the truth fell



MR. MOODY'S RESIDENCE AT EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.

upon their hearts under his ministry? If ever a man's work has been owned of God, in both its immediate and lasting results, it has been the work of the Christian hero, Dwight L. Moody."

The Evangelist (Presb., New York, December 28) says:

"It was not merely to save souls that Mr. Moody taught and preached and lived. It was to save souls that they might serve, that they in their turn should be ministers of salvation. This is why the highest eulogy of Mr. Moody yet spoken comes from a man of affairs known the world over, in the remark that he seemed to be 'the most successful promoter of practical religion of this, or perhaps any age.' The judgment was impartial and is just."

The Congregationalist (December 28) says:

"Mr. Moody was a wonderful leader of men. Everywhere he went he set others to work for Christ. No one was so bad as to be repulsive to him, and no one was so wise or good that he did not venture to approach and use him to further his service for Christ. Thousands of waifs rescued from rags and wretchedness are useful men and women because Mr. Moody put his arms of love around them and lifted them up. He has builded many structures in many cities where young men and women gather to work for and worship God. But his noblest monument is made of living stones builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit. His life can best be summed up in one sentence: He was a wise winner of souls."

The Churchman (Prot. Episc., December 30) says:

"Mr. Moody has been the most remarkable example in our day of the consecrated layman. 'Wo is me if I preach not the Gospel,' seems to have been the prevailing thought even of his young manhood. Nothing discouraged him, and his indomitable will and faith commanded success with the multitude and respect even from those who could not share his convictions. 'I have always been an ambitious man,' he said to his sons, 'ambitious to leave you work to do.' He lived for work, and died of overwork. He seemed to care little for any business but his Master's. It was this unflagging energy, this faith in his vocation, that brought him the confidence of men to whom like energy and faith had brought like success in the pursuit of wealth. He combined strangely the old and the new. He was perhaps the last great revivalist on the old theological lines, and he was the first to use wholly modern methods of publicity and appeal. In his earnestness, his unselfishness, and his sanctified common sense he was one of the most remarkable men of our generation, for whose life the world has been better."

The Ave Maria (Rom. Catholic, December 30) says:

"The chief lesson of his life, as *The Times-Herald* indicates,

is that while his clerical brethren emptied pews with controversy, sociology, politics, and economy, Mr. Moody 'filled great auditoriums with the masses of the people who were hungry for the simple consolations of religion.' He was not a learned man, nor, according to academic standards, an eloquent man; but the fact is that whenever he spoke in halls or churches people struggled on the street for admission. It was the simple goodness and the persuasive earnestness of the man that drew them. With Dr. Moody, in all probability, passes away the Methodist revival."

DR. MCGIFFERT AND "THE NEW WAY WITH HERETICS."

NEXT to the trial of Dr. Briggs, the case of the Rev. A. C. McGiffert, of the Union Theological Seminary, has been the most important of the heresy cases which have vexed the Presbyterian Church of late years. The teachings of Dr. McGiffert's book, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," were formally condemned by the General Assembly, and Dr. McGiffert was requested to renounce them or give up his membership in the church. Upon his courteous but firm refusal to take either course, announced in a letter to the Assembly at its meeting last spring (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, June 17), the case was referred back to the New York presbytery for further action. During all this time in which the local church has been wrestling with the problem, Dr. McGiffert has continued to assert that his faith is in substantial harmony with that of the Presbyterian Church, and has refused to resign from the ministry and membership of that body. The church itself has been loath to precipitate another heresy trial; and at last, finding Dr. McGiffert immovable, the presbytery, in its meeting in the latter part of December, cut the Gordian knot by formally announcing its dissent from certain of his teachings, without taking any decided steps to cause his trial for them on the ground of alleged heresy. Thus apparently Dr. McGiffert may continue in the Presbyterian fold, while at the same time both the general Church and the local ecclesiastical authorities wash their hands of his teachings on the subject of the origin of the Lord's Supper and the authorship of the third and fourth gospels. In the report submitted to the presbytery by Drs. Henry Van Dyke and Howard Agnew Johnson, the four following points are cited as meeting the disapproval of the Church:

"(1) The apparent acceptance of the theory that the sacrament of the Holy Communion was not instituted by Christ Himself upon the occasion of the last supper as a memorial feast (p. 69, foot-note).

"(2) The discrediting of the view so long accepted by the Church, that the third gospel and the book of the Acts were written by St. Luke, the companion of St. Paul (pp. 217, 433), and the suggestion that they were more probably the work of some writer living in the latter part of the first century, a generation after the death of the apostle (p. 436).

"(3) The expression of uncertainty as to the authorship of the fourth gospel, and the assertion that the discourses in it attributed to our Lord, altho' they embody Christ's genuine teaching at least to some extent, are the composition of the author (p. 616).

"(4) The view that 'Jesus's emphasis of faith in, or acceptance of, Himself, is throughout an emphasis not of His personality, but of His message, and thus simply a reaffirmation of filial trust in, devotion to, and service of God as the essential and sufficient condition of an eternal life of blessedness in heaven' (p. 30)."

The report then formulates the principle that "a man is not necessarily to be held responsible for the general consequences which seem to be deducible from his views in certain particulars," and expresses the belief that Dr. McGiffert's professions of loyalty to the Church may fairly be accepted. The action of the last General Assembly is held to be sufficient to guard the doctrine of the Church, and it is announced that in view of this fact and of the evils and scandals attendant upon a "judicial process," it is

believed that neither the peace of the Church nor the purity of the faith calls for a trial for heresy. All members of the Church are urged to "refrain from setting forth the disavowed teachings as if indorsed by the Presbyterian Church, and, while exercising the liberty of scholarship, to be careful, also faithful, to maintain sound doctrine, and loyally to study the peace of the Church." The report, in spite of opposition, was finally adopted by a vote of 56 to 46.

The *Boston Advertiser*, commenting on the four points of Dr. McGiffert's condemnation, says:

"To a great many clergymen these questions appear to be just as legitimate matters of scholarly study as any others in the whole range of Biblical learning. They can not see why a professor in a theological seminary may freely examine whether the commonly accepted translation of a Bible verse from the Hebrew or the Greek is correct, and, if he finds it incorrect, may tell his pupils and his less learned brethren so; but may not, at his dire peril, examine and report whether or not the tradition regarding the human authorship of the particular book in the Bible in which that verse is to be found has sufficient weight of evidence for its support.

"But there are evidently a great many good people who draw the line at the higher criticism, and will have none of it. It is for their sakes that the members of the New York presbytery have taken this somewhat extraordinary action. Instead of passing those resolutions out of hostility to Dr. McGiffert, their motive was friendly, at any rate, on the part of the majority. There has been brewing for a long time a movement for trying Dr. McGiffert on charges of heresy. But wise Presbyterians dread it. They remember how near the ousting of Dr. Briggs came to disrupting the denomination.

"Always the most plausible plea of the heresy hunter is that by refusing to try an alleged heretic, or by trying him and not convicting and expelling him, the whole Church makes itself responsible for his 'errors.' The new way spikes that gun. The New York presbytery is evidently no longer responsible for Dr. McGiffert's 'errors,' seeing that it has passed resolutions disapproving of them. Meanwhile, Dr. McGiffert continues to be a member of the presbytery in good and regular standing, and at liberty, the same as before, to keep on with his studies and to publish their results. Nobody is responsible for Dr. McGiffert's 'errors' excepting Dr. McGiffert and those members of the presbytery who voted on his side."

Presbyterian opinion of the decision is fairly represented by two journals, the *New York Evangelist* and the *Cincinnati Herald and Presbyter*. The *Evangelist* notes that the action of the General Assembly appears to have made little impression on the New York presbytery, yet it believes that the former body will "respect the decision of the body to which it has itself referred the matter." The *Herald and Presbyter*, on the other hand, representing the "Literalist" party, declares that the action of the presbytery is a surrender to something worse than any heresy trial, and believes that the General Assembly will reorder the presbytery to try Dr. McGiffert. It is likely that at any rate a determined attempt will be made, in the Assembly which meets this spring, to reopen the matter over the veto of the New York presbytery.

Reconstruction of Religious Education.—Dr. Clyde Votaw, of the University of Chicago, is of the opinion that the present decadence of religious belief is largely to be attributed to inefficient Sunday-school methods. In secular education, he says, new ideals have transformed our schools; religious instruction plods along practically unchanged, and religion is the worst taught of all great subjects of education. The *Outlook* (December 2) thus summarizes and comments upon his address:

"Most of the graduates of our schools and colleges pass through a course of study in which religion is ignored. Its place is largely taken by philosophy and ethics. The result is that the student learns to know, think, and feel independently of any recognized religious element. Religion, which is at once the mainspring

and interpretation of life, is suffering from a disaffection which arises (1) from the present isolation of religious instruction; (2) from the amateurish and trifling nature of such religious instruction as is commonly given; (3) from the unwillingness to keep the content of religious instruction up to the progress of historical, philosophical, and ethical research; (4) from the failure to introduce into religious instruction the new psychological and pedagogical ideas which have imbued our secular schools. Dr. Votaw is no less definite in his prescription of a remedy. It is that education in religion should be taken as seriously as is secular education. In order to bring about a better condition, use must be made of four main agencies: the ministry, lay study, the religious press, and the Sunday-school. With regard to the last named Dr. Votaw justly claims that it must correlate its work with that of the secular school in such manner that religion shall not be left an isolated factor of which only the few ecclesiastically connected take note. His address is a fine illustration of a growing protest in educational circles against the secularization of education."

THE FALL OF THE TEMPLE OF AMMON.

THE recent catastrophe to the gigantic columns of the famous Temple of Ammon at Karnak, in the valley of the Nile, is universally lamented by archeologists and students of ancient history and religion. The temple was the most imposing in



THE FALLEN COLUMNS IN THE TEMPLE AT KARNAK.
From a photograph by Beats in *L'Illustration*.

Egypt and one of the most famous temples in the ancient world. In January, 1899, work was begun upon the ruins for the purpose of restoring the building to its original state, so that it might serve as an illustration of Egyptian temple architecture as it existed forty centuries ago. From *L'Illustration* (Paris, December 2), we quote the following account of this undertaking and of the subsequent disaster:

"This tremendous piece of excavation was advancing rapidly and leading to remarkable results up to the time when the existence of the temple itself was imperilled. A lotos-shaped column of the famous hypostyle hall of Rameses, 27 meters (88½ feet) in height suddenly gave way and fell in so unfortunate a manner that it threw down six other columns, one striking the other successively like so many ninepins. The enormous architraves, weighing from 10,000 to 12,000 kilograms (about 21,800 to 26,200

pounds) thus lost their support, and it would be difficult to describe the lamentable aspect of the hypostyle hall, where columns, bases, and debris of all sorts lay scattered in pitiful chaos.

"None of the ruined columns had caused any disquietude; their stability seemed perfect. The commission appointed by the Egyptian Government to inquire into the causes of the catastrophe appear to favor the theory of an earthquake as the cause. If this be the true explanation it is nothing new, for seismic undulations have before this played a destructive rôle in the history of the Temple of Ammon. Other hypotheses place the blame for the disaster upon the subterranean action of waters of the Nile. Whatever be the cause, urgent measures are required. The commission estimates that an appropriation of 100,000 francs is necessary to preserve the edifice. We trust that the Egyptian Government will not hesitate to permit the new director of antiquities, M. Maspero, to take measures to save one of the most marvelous of Egyptian remains."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"SHOULD THE OLD CLERGYMAN BE SHOT?"

THIS seems a rather cruel question to ask, but it was asked, satirically of course, by a distinguished divine some years ago, and is now repeated by the Rev. John Watson ("Ian Mac-laren"), who (in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, December) makes it the text for a few remarks on the ever-recurrent question what to do with superannuated preachers. Dr. Watson's own solution of the problem is as follows:

"Would it not be better that each denomination should organize a retirement scheme upon a large scale with two conditions? The first would be that every minister should be removed from active work at the age of, say, sixty, and afterward he might give assistance to his brethren, or live in quietness, as he pleases. The second condition would be that he receive a retiring allowance of not less than half his salary. Should any one say that such a law is arbitrary, then the answer is that surely any minister would prefer to retire by law rather than by force, and that he would be in good company, for he would share the lot of every naval and military officer, and every civil servant, and every officer of any great corporation throughout the civilized world.

"And the church must not fall behind the state. Upon the *personnel* of her ministry must she depend for her visible success, and her aim ought to be that each congregation have a minister in full strength of mind and body, and that each man, after he has exhausted himself in the service of the church, should be kept in comfort during the remaining years of his life.

"Short of immorality and unbelief, one can not imagine a greater hindrance to the energy of the church than a large proportion of aged and infirm ministers in active duty. For this will mean obsolete theology, the neglect of the young, isolation from the spirit of the day, and endless wrangling. Nothing would more certainly reinforce the energy of the church than the compulsory retirement upon satisfactory terms of every minister above the age of sixty. For this would mean not only a reserve of good men upon whom the church could depend in emergencies, but a perpetual tide of fresh thought.

"At present, congregations have a grievance against old ministers who think they are young, and old ministers have a grievance against congregations who do not respect age, and between the two arise many scandals and breaches of the peace. When the church is as well managed as a first-rate business concern, then this standing feud will be healed, and no one will be so much respected and loved in the Christian church as the faithful minister who has served her in the fulness of his strength, and now in the days of his well-earned rest enriches her with his counsel."

DR. J. D. QUACKENBOS, of Columbia, in an address before the Society of Psychical Study, declared that hypnotism may be an aid to Christianity: "Is it right—that is the only question Christianity asks—is it right to unbend to the disreputable and criminal through direct communication with their subjective selves—right to exploit a legitimate psychological means to effect their regeneration? Does the religion of Jesus Christ answer these questions in the negative? No, for it is broad and liberal." The warped mind can be strengthened and straightened, said Dr. Quackenbos, by judicious suggestion, and he hoped to see existing forms of punishment modified, and to see suggestive therapeutics recognized as the proper instrumentality for betterment.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CANADA AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

IT is now pretty certain that Canada will send a second contingent to South Africa. How strong it will be, and whether still other forces will follow, can not yet be ascertained; but there is no doubt that the English-speaking Canadians, and especially the powerful Scottish element among them, are determined to defend the British empire and thus deserve the protection of the empire in turn. For once more there is talk of an invasion of Canada from our side. A writer in *Truth* (London) publishes a letter "from an American statesman who has made for himself a household name," and who asserts that, since Great Britain must expand in Africa, the United States must expand here. We quote from the letter as follows:

"To meet the requirements of her surplus population, Great Britain has adopted an imperial policy. To meet the require-



BRITANNIA'S DREAM OF AN OSTRICH ROW.
—*Simplicissimus*, Munich

ments of our surplus population, the Government of the United States has already begun to enforce the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine—the doctrine which declares that America is for the Americans. . . .

"But we have on part of our frontier an alien state, Canada, armed and fortified. The Government of Canada is monarchical, and is controlled by Old-World prejudices and principles which are diametrically opposed to the New-World system which prevails throughout the United States. Not only is Canada a standing menace to our safety and peace, but it is an anachronism in its surroundings.

"As it is, much of our overflow population is settled in Canada, and it is obviously intolerable that free-born American citizens can not enjoy the privilege of citizenship in that country without renouncing their American citizenship and transferring their allegiance to a foreign sovereign. . . .

"These few facts which I have ventured to submit for your consideration will make clear to the people of Great Britain why it is that every American politician is closely following the course of events in Africa. Canada is our Transvaal, the Monroe doctrine is our imperial idea; and the necessity to provide for the expansion of our population is the same in Great Britain and in the United States. We want a precedent; you are creating one for our use."

Such manifestations, coupled with more or less ambitious edi-

torials in some of our papers, alarm some of our neighbors who would rather not become American citizens and who fear that they



UPS AND DOWNS.

"Way is a game of ups and downs."—Lord Wolseley, at the Authors' Club, November 6, 1899.

JOHN BULL TO OOM PAUL: "Now it's going to be your turn for a bump."
—*Westminster Gazette*.

will not be given a choice if Great Britain proves unable to defend her colonial possessions. *Saturday Night* (Toronto) says:

"If less than a quarter of a million Boers can provide fifty thousand soldiers, Canada with its six millions could provide enough men to fight them to a finish, even if there were no British empire. Without disturbing our domestic arrangements, fifty thousand men can go if none come back, and we only need to be shown the necessity in order to provide them. These seem to be large words, but Canada has learned a large lesson in her close proximity to the United States, and there is no other colony which has the same reasons for close adherence to an imperial arrangement."

The Globe (Toronto) says:

"It would be idle to disguise the magnitude of the stake that is now being fought for. It is much greater than mere dominion in South Africa. If Britain is to remain the potent influence that she is in the world to-day she must make it apparent that her sons are still the indomitable, resourceful, unsubduable men that their forefathers were. If the Boers can succeed, South Africa is lost. And if South Africa can be wrenched from her grasp by a few embattled farmers, what is to hold together her widely scattered dominions and dependencies in this iron world, where the strong hand is still the only title-deed to material posses-



JOHN BULL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"Where are you going, Mr. Beef?"
J. B. "To Pretoria, to eat my Christmas dinner."

"Where are you going now, Mr. Beef?"

"I've changed my mind; will eat my Christmas dinner in London."
—*O Secolo*, Milan.

sions? That is the stake, and that knowledge is the surest guaranty that the Boer has essayed an impossible task. The empire's last man and last dollar will be placed on the issue."

Events (Ottawa) remarks that "the desire of the Americans to acquire Canada was not born yesterday, nor the day before, but has existed since the day the United States was born, and it is apt to break out every little while"; but it believes that Great Britain will come out stronger than ever, simply because she can not afford to lose. It adds:

"Whoever may criticize the diplomacy that preceded the outbreak of hostilities, no one can be blind to the necessity there is of British triumph. To-day it is a fight for British prestige, and it is a fight that must be won regardless of cost. No matter what it costs in men and money to defeat the Boers, to be defeated by them would cost more. The prestige of the British empire is at stake, and it must be maintained. Every Briton acknowledges this. At the same time it will not help our cause to remain in ignorance of the true state of affairs, and it is my opinion that there are not yet half enough troops in South Africa to drive the invading Boers out, invade their territory, and force them into submission, and nothing short of an unconditional surrender will now suffice."

This feeling is very general among English-Canadians from all provinces, tho some do not quite agree with the sentiment expressed in the following remark by the *Toronto Telegram*: "This war is a people's war and a righteous war, and the people who made it must calmly abide the issue without trying to transfer their share of the responsibility to the shoulders of Joseph Chamberlain." On the other hand, the French-Canadians are little inclined to take a hand in the game, as they regard the war

as an unjust attack of Great Britain upon a free people. Such influential journals as the *Patrie*, the *Press Temps*, the *Monde Canadien*, the *Verité* raise the cry of "To your tents, O Israel!" among the French Canadians. Julian Croskey, in *The New Century Review* (London), says:

"The French have never amalgamated; they stand aloof in their own province and their own press and society considerably more

tent to remain a province of the empire, because they are competent to utilize all the material advantages of this country themselves. But if a new Cromwell (or a new Chamberlain?) were to conceive the policy of settling part of their lands with Englishmen, and endeavor to work the franchise in such a way



ARMS FOR DR. (ED) LEYS. NO, I BEG PARDON! DR. LEYDS.
(Dr. Leyds is the European agent of the South African Republic.)

Arms: Quarterly: 1st, Under a spreading lie-lac tree of Brussels on the Sprout proper a well of Truth at present occupied by a young person masquerading under that name; 2d, On a ground semée of bullets, under a veil of mendacity fibrated in tissue, embroidered bruxellois for "insertion," a sanglier or fighting boar raldant and embattled, armed bristly to the teeth, gripped counteracted and released by a lion tardy on the paws, and strenuously hammered back martellois to the bordure; 3d, A false-hooded or bare-faced South African gibbon of history, dally gaily on the garble, anamant saphrant to the last, chroniclant in fraud the rise of a motley Dutch Republic, and set the Decline to Fall of the Wholly British Empire; 4th, A flight proper of new-leyd belgian canards arriving quacky in large capitals, charged under the wings for lacque-chiche with billets-de-banque proper. (*Motto:* "Given away with several pounds of £ s. d.") Over all, on an escutcheon of pretense, sinister, a human hand nailed to the counter holding a pen of calumny doctored taradiddle to taste; dexter, a similar hand dripping or into a forest of oil-bearing journalistic palms itchant on the continent. (*Motto:* "Are perennials!"—"Unlimited brass!") *Crest:* A bear agent transvaalois, disseminant of whoppers, ensconced proper in clover, charged on the hop with a long-bow of romance flexed to the verge of fracture, and a hatchet of effrontery slung proper in advance. (*Motto:* "No ocean-cable is as deep as I.") *Supporters:* Dexter, a parisian quill-driver of the boulevards, intransigent in anglophobia, dansette gloatant in delirium over mythical reverses; Sinister, on equally slender ground, a similarly misgilded muscovite of the press, rampant in enmity, with teeth fully displayed. (*Second Motto:* "Concordant nomine facta!"—"My deeds agree with my name!")

—Punch.

as to deprive the French of their unquestioned autocracy, Quebec would, without hesitation, revolt. I repeat, the French are not in the slightest degree assimilated, altho they have assimilated not a few of ourselves. The province of Quebec is scarcely identical with Canada as conceived by the British public."

Mr. Croskey quotes extensively from the *Verité* to show that the French Canadians are not unwilling to dream of a free and independent Quebec. But the cardinal point of French-Canadian objection to the sending of a contingent remains the supposed unrighteousness of the war. The *Verité* says:

"If any Canadians want to go to the Transvaal to fight in a war which all civilized men consider an iniquity, let them go, but it must be at their own cost or at that of England. The Government at Ottawa can not prevent them because Canada is only a colony. But at least our Government can refrain from lending a hand to this iniquity and it must not spend a penny of money for such a detestable end. It is said that England would defend us if we were attacked, and that we owe it to ourselves to defend England. Yes, that may be so, if England was unjustly attacked and had need of our aid to defend its true rights. But Canada is not held to take part in a manifestly unjust war. French Canadians owe loyalty to the British crown. It is their duty not to enter upon any seditious course against her. But that does not hold us to aiding the British Government in its unjust wars."



BAD MEDICINE.

PAUL KRUGER: "I was attacked and got these three mixtures in my grip, and I haven't been able to take either one of them."
—*Telegram, Toronto.*

than the Dutch Afrikanders stand aloof from the British settlers of the Cape. They have not the slightest interest in the protection of the British residents and commerce abroad. But, knowing their own aloofness, which in private society amounts almost to tacit rebellion, they are always on the watch for symptoms of imperial policy which might vaguely threaten a future coercion. Theoretically, they feel toward Great Britain and the British element in the Canadian Parliament just as the Boers of the Transvaal and the Dutch of Cape Colony feel toward their suzerain and fellow subjects. The other day, when there was a suggestion of settling certain portions of the province of Quebec with English or Scotch, the local press frankly avowed that such settlement must be boycotted. Quebec is for Frenchmen and Roman Catholics, they said. Had such a settlement been made, and had the British Government taken up the cause of the settlers against a boycott, we should, perhaps, have found in Quebec another Transvaal. . . . Unlike the Boers, they are quite con-

SPANISH COMMANDERS ON SPAIN'S LACK OF PREPARATION FOR WAR.

TWO Spaniards have recently given a description of their country's unpreparedness on the eve of the war with the United States. The most prominent is Admiral Cervera. He publishes his correspondence with the Spanish Secretary of the Navy, which, according to the Madrid *Imparcial*, shows the following facts:

In 1896 Admiral Cervera advised the cabinet to do everything in its power to prevent a rupture with the United States, as Spain would certainly be beaten. The Secretary of the Navy did not consider the situation desperate. He pointed out that many American ships were in the Pacific Ocean. Cervera answered that the American squadron there would without a doubt destroy the Spanish fleet in the Philippines. Being told that he ought to ravage the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, the admiral replied that this was absolutely impossible. He pointed out that the Spanish ships had been neglected, and were altogether unfit for an offensive war. When the war broke out, Cervera and his captains advised that the fleet should be kept at home, where it could be placed in a position for defense. But the governors of Cuba and Puerto Rico telegraphed that all would be lost unless the Spanish fleet made its appearance in the West Indies. Cervera was consequently ordered away. How he hovered around for a while, and at last entered the harbor of Santiago, is a matter of history. This was May 19, 1898. Seven days before, the Secretary of the Navy sent a telegram to Cervera at Martinique, informing him that the situation had changed, and permitting him to return. But the admiral never saw this message, as he had already left Martinique when it arrived. The authorities in Spain soon lost their heads altogether. One order, sent June 3, was to the effect that Cervera should sail for the Philippines, destroy Dewey's squadron, and return to the West Indies to meet Sampson. Cervera describes this order as outrageous, for he had not been provided with ammunition. So short was he of shot and shell that he could not afford to fire at the American ships when they approached Santiago harbor with their searchlights.

Cervera never doubted that his ships would be destroyed if he left the harbor. His plan was to blow the vessels up, to prevent needless loss of life; but General Blanco ordered him to leave—with what result all the world knows. The admiral declares that nearly six hundred lives were lost.

General Sotomayor, who commanded the garrison at Cavité, and has been punished with imprisonment for his alleged neglect, writes as follows:

"Cavité could not well be called a fort, tho it was officially described as such. It had no artillery, no submarine mines, nothing to place it in a state of defense. San Felipe, another so-called fort, had a few old cannon which may be valuable as curios, but were valueless as pieces of artillery. The only guns worth mentioning along the whole coast were a Paliser gun of 16 centimeters caliber, and a couple of old ship's guns, taken from the *Berenguela* in 1866. The Paliser gun only carried 4,500 meters, while the fire of the Americans was still effective at a distance of 6,000 meters. Nothing had been done for many years to place the Philippines in a state of defense. The Americans, on the other hand, employed British gunners engaged at Hong-kong [a statement long since officially contradicted]. Most of the ships were in so deplorable a condition that they could not leave port without endangering the lives of the crews."

Similar descriptions of Spain's weakness, with documentary proofs that the writers foresaw her quick defeat, are given by other prominent Spaniards. Yet many observers note that the people of Spain keenly resent their humiliation, and that signs of a revival are not wanting. Prof. Goldwin Smith, writing from Europe, addresses a note of warning to certain sections of the English. Confident that the best Americans are not anxious to be reminded of what he calls "that shameful fiction of the *Maine*," he says in the *Toronto Sun*:

"If Lady Randolph Churchill and her fashionable set think to court the Americans by reviving it, they may find themselves

mistaken. They may find themselves mistaken also if they think it perfectly safe to trample on the honor of poor vanquished Spain. The upper part of Spanish society is corrupt, as the state of the Spanish services in the late war plainly showed. But the peasantry is sound. In it Spain may find the sources of a new life, and become once more a great Mediterranean power."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OURSELVES AND THE FILIPINOS.

THE recent news from the Philippines of the apparent collapse of the resistance to our troops leads some of the foreign journals to remark that the most difficult task is still before us in giving to the islands an efficient administration. *The Saturday Review* (London) points out that the Filipinos have not yet had a chance to see their new masters in the most favorable light. It says:

"Clearly the vain twaddle about conferring 'liberty' talked in the United States has much to answer for. It aroused hopes that can never be realized if the American Government is to retain the Philippines. On the other hand, the daily vaporings about 'a war of extermination' are not likely to win the affection of their new subjects. The Filipino in fact is grossly ignorant. He knows as much of America as the Boers of England, and probably classes all white men together. It is high time that the men in the United States who honestly desire to take up the work of civilization should assert themselves and show that they do not intend their officials or soldiers to be the moral successors of the Spanish. President McKinley gives no signs of adequately appreciating the gravity of the situation."

On the other hand, Goldwin Smith declares in the *Toronto Sun* that the anti-imperialists have not yet given up their fight in the United States. He writes:

"Passing by New York, the Bystander found the friends of the American Commonwealth and of the people's government still resolute and hopeful of success in their coming conflict with the great plutocratic oligarchy, which is striving to convert the democratic and industrial republic into a vulgar counterpart of the imperialist and military powers of the Old World."

"In Madison Square stands Dewey's Arch. A very fine arch it is, and abundantly embellished with the figures of those deities of war and aggrandizement which seem to be the real gods of a nominally Christian world. It is not original, but a copy, with some tasteful variation, of the arch of Titus, erected to commemorate his conquest of the Jews and the destruction of their city. Titus was a first-class jingo in his day. The Jews refusing to accept the 'civilization,' combined with 'liberty and happiness,' which he offered them at the point of the sword, he, 'taking bold with duty of the hand of destiny,' slaughtered them by hundreds of thousands and razed their city, after having in vain endeavored to impress upon them the beneficence of his intentions by crucifying a great number of them before the eyes of their besieged compatriots."

It does not yet appear certain to all Europeans that the resistance of the Filipinos has come to a final end. The Manila correspondent of the *Danziger Zeitung* writes in the main as follows:

It is very unlikely that the Americans can rule the country except within the zone commanded by their guns. Their troops must be well looked after, and their progress must necessarily be very slow. Their commissariat is dependent upon the slow buffalo carts, which can not travel faster than a mile an hour. In order to keep the Filipinos in subjection, good roads must be made, roads which enable the military to reach swiftly any important point threatened by the enemy. The conquest of the Philippines will not be accomplished by the soldier with his cannon, but by the engineer, the surveyor, the road-maker. The number of men which the American commander has at his service is so large that the difficulties of the transport service must seriously hamper the movement of the troops. On the other hand, the Filipinos can not be starved into subjection. American papers are very confident just now, but we who know the

country do not believe that the Filipinos will speedily collapse. The war can be ended only by a compromise.

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* fears that the Filipinos can not be induced to lay down their arms unless the United States Government gives proper guaranties that the liberties of the people will be respected. So far this has not been done, for President McKinley's promises are very vague, so the editor thinks.

Some of our exchanges from the far East point out that the present season is not considered favorable by the Filipinos for carrying on an active campaign, hence the comparatively slight resistance offered of late to our troops. According to the Hong-kong *Telegraph*, a portion of the Filipino army was disbanded early in October. The men were ordered home, and told to live peacefully, to insure non-interference from the Americans. We summarize the proclamation published by Aguinaldo upon that occasion:

We do not require a large number of troops just now, but the force kept under arms will not give up the struggle. The rest will return home, and adopt what course seems best, even if the invaders attempt to enlist their aid, by threats or by other means. This does not mean that the regular army will remain inactive. We will not submit to these foreigners, who wish to force new manners and sufferings upon us, such, for instance, as their language. I think we know better than these newly arrived foreigners what government suits us. We know, however, that many Americans appreciate our struggle for liberty, and I gladly authorize the Secretary of War to release the American prisoners. In America there is a great party that insists on the United States Government recognizing Filipino independence. They will compel their country to fulfil the promises made to us in all solemnity and faith, altho not put into writing. For this reason we must show our gratitude and maintain our position more resolutely than ever. We therefore pray to God on high that the great Democratic Party of the United States will win the next election and that imperialism will fail in its mad attempts to subjugate us by force of arms. . . . We may base our hopes on the right feeling of the American people. There are, moreover, some Americans here in the Philippines who have joined our side because they disapprove of the war which Mr. Atkinson calls 'criminal aggression,' and these Americans when offered the chance to return to their own camp have declined. . . . In conclusion, I repeat to my compatriots that they should conceal the beauties of the Philippines and the riches of the country in order that the grasping imperialists should not cause us any more trouble, and we shall enjoy everlasting peace.

The impression that the question of annexation has not been settled yet in this country is pretty general in the far East. The Tokyo *Yorodzu Choho* says:

"It will be seen that Admiral Dewey holds pretty much the same opinion as we do concerning this question of the Filipino qualification for autonomy. We are very glad that so great and popular a man as Dewey is favorably inclined toward the cause of the Filipinos, for that fact will powerfully help the pro-Filipino arguments of Bryan, Hoar, and others, in changing the American public opinion to granting freedom and independence to the brave and patriotic people."

Not so the Shanghai *Celestial Empire*. This paper believes that the American people will not again leave the path of imperialism, as they are likely to do good to the races they conquer. It says:

"It is not fair to speak of imperialism as if it must necessarily be an organized selfishness, or worse. There is an imperialism which is nothing of the kind; an imperialism which seeks first of all and most of all the welfare of the subject races. There is no reason why American imperialism should not be of this latter description. We are glad to read the strong and decided language in which President McKinley affirms that the victory of the American arms in the Philippines will mean the establishment of good government in those islands. . . . If we are right in our interpretation of the signs of the times, America has already begun to reap the harvest she has sown. We do not now

speak of any increase in her trade; we have in mind the quickened and extended feeling of the American people that an imperial mission demanded (1) a competent and clean civil service, inaccessible to party manipulation; (2) a settled and stable system of finance; and (3) a renovated and reorganized diplomatic and consular service. In striving to solve the problems of weaker peoples, America may not improbably find the solution of some perplexities and difficulties of her own."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

A FEW German papers have been lately advocating an alliance between the United States and Germany. Altho some writers oppose the idea on the ground that the United States is merely an *appanage* of Great Britain, others set forth that, despite the influence which Great Britain exercises upon public sentiment in this country, the Americans are capable of doing their own thinking and acting, and share to some extent in the European distrust of Great Britain's purposes. The majority of Germans, however, believe that they must prepare for at least an economic struggle, and the Cologne *Kölnische Zeitung* has taken in the suggestion of a European customs union, a scheme which, in the present temper of Europe, can no longer be considered an impossibility. Liberal papers, however, object. The Berlin *Tageblatt* says, in effect:

The population of Germany is increasing on the average by 500,000 souls a year, while there is no increase of territory on which white men can live. The standard of living is high among the Germans, and the only way to keep it up is by exports, counterbalanced by imports of raw produce. The United States may apparently reduce its imports of German goods, but pleasant relations with the Americans will insure the use of German capital among them, which must necessarily counterbalance the excess of American natural produce over the export of German industrial produce. The Americans, being a civilized people, can not be expected to keep on buying goods which they can produce themselves; but as their land will be undeveloped for hundreds of years, German savings can be placed among them to advantage, and it is not wise to alienate them.

The Bremen *Weiser Zeitung* points out that German merchants, in view of the undeniable energy of the Americans, have long ago begun to establish other markets. Hence the imports from the United States are much larger than the exports there. But the imports consist at present chiefly of agricultural produce, which could easily be supplied from Russia and Austria. The United States, says this paper, sends 60 per cent. more than it receives.

The Berlin *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* points out that Germany is a free-trade country, the tariff being for revenue only. All countries are treated alike. "But if the United States endeavors to bleed us," says the paper, "we will put on the thumb-screws in the shape of an exceptional tariff. A rise of \$1.25 per ton for grain would practically exclude American agricultural produce in favor of the Russian article."

German industrial papers also point out that American capital is largely interested in Germany, especially in the electric branches, and that the forced withdrawal of such capital would hurt both countries. In considering the attitude of the German-Americans in case any such trouble should arise between the two countries, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has this to say:

"It is just as well to put right those people who fancy that the German-American is German at heart. . . . If the German-American, by furthering the interests of his new country, can assist the old, he is naturally pleased, for every one, also naturally, has a warm corner in his heart for the land of his birth. But it should be repeated: The key to the attitude of the German-American must be found in American, not German politics."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOME COLLEGE WIT AND HUMOR.

IF one may judge from the American college journals, the breed of humorists is in no immediate danger of dying out in this country for want of replenishing. College humor may be roughly classified in three groups: jests of an academic character, relating to the incidents and scenes peculiar to college life; jests of a general nature, which frequently refer to subjects in literature or the drama; and jests on events of the day,



"THERE SHE IS IN THE GRAND STAND. IF THIS BIG WON'T WIN HER, NOTHING WILL."
—*The Princeton Tiger*.

which often, as in the case of *The Cornell Widow* and *The Princeton Tiger*, are worthy of being compared with the best specimens of current humor and cartoon in the general press. In the first group, the Freshman, the college "widow" (the girl who has survived a long series of undergraduate beaux, and is now somewhat *defrisée*), and the sophisticated and hardened student who "touches" his father for a more bountiful supply of cash by various ingenious devices, such as sending home large bills for lamp oil consumed in his midnight studies, are among the favorite subjects for jibes and satire. In the cartoon which we reproduce entitled "Why Freshy Bought Printed Notes," the especial point lies in the fact that many college lecturers nowadays print a rather full abstract of their lectures, and permit students attending their classes to purchase them for a small sum. In the

present case, the Freshman flounders along to the twentieth lecture upon French history, but we infer from the page submitted to us by *The Harvard Lampoon* that his artistic and social tendencies have already got the upper hand of his thirst for knowledge, and he wisely concludes to forego a few packages of cigarettes and invest the necessary money in a printed "syllabus," from which he will be able to "bone up" or "cram" for the examination at which even thoughtless "freshies" must appear. Still another jibe at the expense of the Freshman is the following from the same paper:

A BARBARISM.

A Freshman was wrecked on a lonely isle
Where a cannibal king held sway;
And they served him up to the chocolate prince
On the eve of that very day;
But alas for them, for Heaven is just,
And before the dawn was seen,
They were suffering badly with colic and cramps,
For that Freshman was terribly green.

Various lights and shades of college life and thought appear in the following quips:

DON: "I hear that all the lights in town went out while you were calling on Marie."

PERK: "Yes, it was a close call."—*The Princeton Tiger*.

THE PRINCIPAL: "No, you can't go. You know very well, Miss Jollier, that you are forbidden to drive with young men unless you are engaged to them."

THE GIRL: "Oh, yes, but then I hope to be before we get back."—*Ibid*.

"She's pretty fast," said Perseus, as he viewed the prostrate form of Andromeda chained to the rock.—*Ibid*.

THE LAMP: "Did you know that Trimmin's trousers were divorced from his suspenders?"

THE BED: "No; on what grounds?"

THE LAMP: "Non-support, of course."—*Ibid*.

AT THE HOLLIS.

MADEL: "I think this 'Robespierre' is an awful play; don't you?"

HER ESCORT: "Yes; it's quite unnerving and Terryable."—*The Harvard Lampoon*.

The Transvaal war calls out the two following jests from *The Princeton Tiger*:

"The poor old Kimberley miner dug his pick into the hard African soil, his face seamed with disappointment and hopelessness. His dull eyes turned toward the ground. Suddenly, there amid the rubble, a beam of light met his glance. He dropped upon his knees and snatched up—a great fifty-karat diamond! The tears coursed down his weather-beaten cheeks. 'This,' he sobbed, 'this is certainly hard luck.'"

"Afar off could be heard Oom Paul executing a *pas seul* upon the waistcoat of Tommy Atkins."

JO: "The Boers would make good billiard shots."

JIM: "How so?"

JO: "They are great at reversing the English."

But perhaps the most humorous thing we have seen of late in college journalism was a recent issue of a paper published at one of the old colleges of New England, founded for the advancement of human learning and classical study. The titles on the several pages of the issue read somewhat thuswise:

First page: "The Yale-Amherst Football Game"; "Football Outlook in — College"; "The B. A. A. Meet."

Second page: "Freshman Gymnastics"; "Official Notice of Team Work for 1899-1900"; "Tricollegiate League Meeting."



WHY FRESHY BOUGHT PRINTED NOTES.

—*The Harvard Lampoon*.

Third page: "Skating-Rink Project"; "Meeting of the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs"; "The California-Carlyle Game in San Francisco."

Fourth page: "The Ninety-seven Dinner"; "The Junior Promenade"; "Alumni Athletic Committee"; "The Cornell-Columbia Football Game"; "The Accident to Our Quarterback."

And so on *ad lib*. The humor was unconscious, but it is penetrating.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Burlingame Johnson writes from Amoy, October 2, 1899:

It is interesting to American corn growers to know that for the first three months of 1899, there was imported from foreign countries and coast ports a monthly average of 144,593 piculs (69,270-777 pounds) of rice, to supply the demand for cheap breadstuffs for this port and adjacent cities. The average price was above $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents Mexican ($1\frac{1}{4}$ cents gold) per pound. Corn meal, grits, and hominy could be laid down here at a price which would undersell rice during more than half the year. It is only necessary to introduce the corn products in an intelligent way so as to get the people to understand their use. A good demand and an ever-increasing outlet for the surplus corn of our Western States would be created. It would require only a few hundred dollars to do this, yet no mill has been found willing to bear any portion of the expense. One of the largest concerns in the West, when the proposition was laid before it, said it "had nothing to give away, and if Chinese wanted the meal, they could have it by paying cash."

Flour has been introduced here, in the beginning not at a profit. Its increase in consumption is marvelous. During the six months ended June 30, 1898, 28,343 piculs (14,271,349 pounds) were consumed, as against 24,446 piculs (12,223,032 pounds) for the same period of 1897, an increase of 3,897,317 pounds for the half year. This, too, in the face of the fact that flour sells for double the price of rice, while corn products could be sold at less than the average price of rice, thus recommending them to the thousands of people here who must be daily supplied with foodstuff imported from foreign countries.

It would be worse than folly to dump a cargo of the corn meal on this market and offer it for sale, as millers have suggested. It must be introduced

by first teaching a number of cooks (who are all organized in a guild or union) how to prepare it, and then giving away a limited amount of the cooked product through the public restaurants, which feed thousands of people. If this proposition does not appeal to the business sense of American dealers, this immense food supply will continue to come from other sources, and our surplus of corn will not reach this market.

Consul-General Goodnow, of Shanghai, sends a printed *resumé* of the customs returns for the quarter ended June 30, 1899. The article notes an increase in revenue collected by the customs during the quarter.

The number of regular treaty ports has risen to twenty-seven, and with the exception of Soochow, Amoy, and Kiamchek, they are unanimous in showing an improvement over 1898. At Hankow, Wuhu, and Shanghai, the improvement is striking. The total for the same quarter of the last three years has been:

Hankow taels.

1897.....	5,975,111 = \$4,415,640
1898.....	5,779,550 = 3,899,631
1899.....	7,000,347 = 5,046,615

This, says the article, is the largest collection in the decade. It includes two ports which appear for the first time—Nankin and Santuao—but they only give 15,000 taels (\$1,500) between them.

The import of cotton goods showed a decline in gray shirtings, T cloths, and drills and jeans of all kinds and an advance in white shirtings, sheetings of all kinds, and fancy goods. There was a marked advance in cotton yarn, English excepted, the comparative imports for the past three years being:

Description.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
English.....	699,700	1,040,300	1,372,000
Indian.....	95,167,000	95,846,600	10,373,475
Japanese.....	13,033,000	7,213,500	6,031,000

Except in case of cloths of all kinds, the import of woollens showed a large advance. In metals, there was a decline in railroad and bar iron, tin, tin plates, and quicksilver, and an improvement in old iron, lead, and steel. Foreign sundries showed an increase all round, almost the only exception being refined sugar. The comparative import of kerosene oil was:

Description.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
American.....	12,000,000	10,000,000	8,514,700
Russian.....	3,071,600	1,400,000	4,076,310
Russian in bulk.....	649,000	7,170,000	1,770,000
Sumatran.....	NIL	NIL	1,555,310
Sumatran in bulk.....	1,377,000	6,650,000	NIL

In the northwest provinces of India, it is calculated that the autumn harvest will be about two thirds of the average, and on the whole the provinces are prosperous and should need little relief, as, in spite of the early cessation of the winter rains, the sowings are generally satisfactory. In Bengal and Burma, the rice crops are quite up to the average, and should be able to supply the distressed areas. In the central provinces, unless rain falls by the middle of the present month, severe and widespread distress is inevitable; and extensive relief is also likely to be needed in the Punjab, especially in the Delhi division and elsewhere, as the crops have failed badly, and satisfactory cold-weather sowing is not probable. In Madras, the prospects are good, and if the north-east monsoon proves normal, relief should be unnecessary. A good deal of assistance will, however, be required in the northern districts of Bombay. Western India seems to suffer the most. The rains of the monsoon having largely failed—in some districts almost entirely and in others to the extent of 10 per cent. or more—a failure of crops and a rise in price of fodder, grain, and food supplies have been caused. Many distressed natives from the up-country famine districts are now flocking to the cities, hoping to find employment to save themselves from want and hunger. Luckily, the recent good rain has much benefited the Deccan. Roughly estimated, it is



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now calculated that a crore or a crore and a half (about \$5,000,000) will be needed in the provinces for relief up to the end of March, the much still depends on the rains of October and November. About half a crore (\$2,500,000) will be needed for the Rajputana states, and it is quite possible that the government of India will arrange to advance sums to the states for famine relief. Several railway projects are now being made available for famine labor, especially in Rajputana. It is satisfactory to know that both the imperial and local governments are on the alert, and that all preparations in connection with the probable severe distress are arranged well in advance, while the experience bought during the last famine is being fully utilized.

Consul Everett writes from Batavia

In the interest of American trade, I am compelled to draw attention to the subject of which I have heard for some time, but the accounts of which I thought might be somewhat exaggerated. I speak of the breaking open of merchandise in transit through Singapore to ports in the Netherlands India. Merchants here and in Macassar now rarely receive a shipment via Singapore from which something has not been abstracted, and they have begun to figure regularly on a certain percentage of loss for all goods shipped through that port. Recently, the Chamber of Commerce of Macassar forwarded a petition to the Dutch consul-general at Singapore urging him to represent the matter to the authorities and secure proper protection to those who transship goods in that port. I do not hear that any attention has been paid to the consul-general's request. The object appears to be to kill Batavia and Macassar (the latter a free port) as distributing centers for Netherlands India. For instance, machinery shipped via Singapore direct to Tegal, or some such place, in a Singapore ship, stands a good chance of getting there in good condition. If, however, the same machinery is shipped via Batavia from Singapore in a Dutch steamer, the chances are that it will arrive in bad order and with essential parts missing.

There is no doubt that to a considerable extent the desired effect has been achieved, for whereas formerly nearly everything for any part of Netherlands India used to come through Batavia, it is now a fact that many of the smaller ports in the colony are importing and exporting direct.

Macassar was made a free port to compete with Singapore, Singapore being also free, but the latter place has waged such a relentless war that it has done Macassar a great amount of damage. In fact, I am told that for those living in Macassar it is useless to have anything come from Singapore, and that the only way is to import things direct from Europe, or else via Batavia from one of the Dutch steamers that come straight from Holland without going to Singapore.

The best way to ship goods here from New York is either by steamer to Amsterdam or Rotterdam, thence by direct steamers of the various Dutch lines to Batavia and the other ports in this colony, or by steamer to Liverpool, thence by direct English or Dutch steamer to Batavia. Those who ship via Singapore do so at their peril and must expect to find themselves involved in all sorts of claims and lawsuits on account of goods damaged and lost.

The address of Sir William White before the British Association at Dover last September is an excellent summary of the progress made in the ocean steamship construction. In 1840, the side-wheel ship *Britannia* of the Cunard Line, 207 feet long, 750 horse power, maintained a sea speed of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ knots on a coal consumption of 40 tons a day. Speed has been increased from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{1}{2}$ knots and the time of the voyage reduced to about 28 per cent. of what it was in 1840. Steamers have more than trebled in length, about doubled in breadth, and increased tenfold in displacement. The engine power has been made forty times as great. The ratio of horse-power to the weight carried has increased fourfold. The rate of coal consumption (measured by horse-power per hour) is now only one third of what it

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was in 1840. In 1871, the White Star liner *Oceanic*, 420 feet long, 7,000 tons displacement, with engines of 3,000 horse-power, had a speed of 14½ knots. In 1885, the *Trautman*, of the same line, was built, having a length of 565 feet, 15,000 tons displacement, 17,000 indicated horse-power, 20 knots speed, and coal consumption of 300 tons a day; then followed, in 1894, the *Cunarder Campania*, 600 feet long, 20,000 tons displacement, 25,000 horse-power, at full speed of 20 knots, coal consumption 300 tons a day; and in 1899 the new *Oceanic* of the White Star Line, 615 feet, 25,000 tons, and a speed of about 22 knots. The *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, of the North German Lloyd line, is 625 feet long and has maintained a speed of 24½ knots. A larger steamer is now building, the *Deutschland*, 650 feet, 25,000 tons, 35,000 horse-power, with an estimated speed of 25½ knots. Sir William White is confident that the maximum of size and speed has not been reached, and says that "increase in length and weight favors the better maintenance of speed at sea. The tendency, therefore, will be to even greater regularity of service than at present. Quicker passages will, to some extent, diminish risks."

The *Kaiser Friedrich*, which was one of two vessels built by the North German Lloyd for their new fast line, has been rejected on account of not coming up to contract requirements as to speed. She was built by Schichau, of Elbing, the yacht and torpedo-boat builder, and was to have been half a knot faster than the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*. She is 600 feet long, with engines of 25,000 horse-power. This fine ship has been taken over by the Hamburg-American line—the largest fleet now in the world—and is in their New York service.

Consul Atwell, of Roubaix, on October 20, 1899, says:

During last week's session of the Academy of Science, papers were read by Messrs. J. Iybowsky and G. Frou, on a gutta-percha producing plant, a native of northern China, which is cultivated in the colonial garden, Paris. Gutta-percha has been produced almost exclusively up to the present by trees growing in the Dutch East Indies, and attempts to acclimate these trees in the French colonies have not been very successful. The rubber trees of Java require conditions that render their culture impossible in all but a few of the colonies. The discovery of a gutta-percha producer that may be easily acclimated is thus a matter of great importance. The advantage of ready growth in a moderate climate is claimed for the plant reported to the academy. It is known as the *Euphorbia ulmoides*, and the fruit is said to contain 27.34 per cent. of gutta-percha of excellent quality.

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PERSONALS.

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER died on December 22, of pneumonia, at the age of seventy-four. He was often called the richest man in England, and was at least one of the richest. He owned about one square mile in the best part of London, and had estates in half a dozen counties in England and Scotland. His income was estimated recently at between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 a year. From the London property alone he was supposed to receive \$7,000,000 a year, but he himself said some time ago that this was twice the real sum. It was from him that William Waldorf Astor bought Cliveden, his estate on the Thames, for \$1,000,000.

The successor to the title and estates is the Duke's grandson, Viscount Belgrave, who is now aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Milner at Cape Town.

The manner in which much of the Duke's vast property grew is illustrated by this statement as to the London property already mentioned:

"Almost all his London property was rented out in the early years of this century on ninety-nine-year leases. At that time London was by no means the London of to-day, and the property that is to-day worth perhaps \$100,000,000, was little more than farm land lying between the cities of London and Westminster. These cities were growing toward each other, and the then Earl Grosvenor's estate became valuable as building lots. It was entailed, and could not be sold, so it was leased by the acre on long ground rents, at what were good prices then. The lessees rapidly covered it with houses. These were sold over and over again, always subject to the ground rent to the successive Grosvenors. As time went on these leases expired, and ground and improvements reverted to the Duke. Then he was able to rent the houses for their real value. There is much of this property, the leases of which have not yet run out, and many of the leases have still forty years to run."

GEN. LEONARD WOOD, who has just been made major-general, has won the good will of a great many good men in power in Washington, says *The Baltimore News*. He is recognized as a man of rare common sense. He is not a fluent talker as might be supposed, but expresses himself clearly and in a manner that stamps him as eminently practical. He is a specialist, not in one field, but in several. He is a Harvard man, and while at college made a record both as a student and all-around athlete. He is one of the best football players in the United States, and his athletic training served him usefully in several frontier campaigns. He has a medal of honor which he won in one of the Apache campaigns for valor and endurance in a very trying ordeal, and which he could not have won but for his enormous strength and staying powers. As a physician and surgeon he ranks very high, and as a student of sanitary problems affecting communities and army camps he has few equals. He is aggressively ambitious and has no hesitation in pushing himself to the front, altho he does it with an appearance of modesty which is entirely inoffensive. He married rich, which accounts for his being able to resist tempting offers in civil life. It is not money he wants, but position. He was appointed surgeon in the army in 1886 from New Hampshire, tho he is a native of Massachusetts. He is a sturdy, powerfully built man, stocky and full-blooded. When the Spanish-American war broke out he was stationed in Washington, and was physician to the families of the President and the Secretary of War, both of whom recognized his abilities and pushed him ahead.

A PLEASING incident in connection with the recent victories of the yacht *Columbia* over the *Shamrock* in the international races was the presentation of a handsome silver loving-cup to Capt. Nat Herreshoff by the employees of his ship-building works at Bristol, R. I. Upon it are engraved the names of eleven sailing-vessels which have been built at the Herreshoff yard, beginning with the *Fanchon* in 1863 and ending with the *Columbia* in 1899. The names of ten steam vessels also are given, beginning with the *Aucune* in 1870 and ending with the torpedo-boat *Morris* in 1899.

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should receive the ink, special orders have been issued that no more than the required number shall be manufactured, and when the total number has been made the dies will at once be destroyed. In the center of the cover of the tin there will be a gift medallion of the Queen, and the design will include the royal monogram in red, white, and blue, and the words, prominently engraved, "South Africa, 1900."

COL. DEXTER H. HOOD, son of the famous General Hood of the Confederate army and a graduate of West Point, has cast his fortunes with the South African republic and is now a commissioned officer in the Boer army. When the war between the United States and Spain broke out, he promptly left Columbia College, where he was engaged in the study of mining engineering, and went at once to his native State, Louisiana, where he enlisted in

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the army. Hood was the first to suggest to President McKinley the idea of immune regiments for service in Cuba, and was called to Washington to discuss the idea. The result was that he was commissioned as colonel of one of the regiments. It happened that this regiment saw no active service in Cuba, and last July, after being mustered out, Colonel Hood returned to New York and resumed his studies, which he again dropped just before the South African war began.

EDWARD EVERETT once concluded a statey speech in Congress with a long, sonorous, and superbly modulated citation of a passage from Tacitus, and then took his seat. No sooner was he through than up sprang a burly member from the West. He had once been an Indian agent, and he began to pour out a vehement harangue in Choctaw. After a while the Speaker called him to order. "I don't see why my freedom of speech should be abridged," he cried; "you let the gentleman from Massachusetts run on, and I didn't understand the first word of his lingo any better than he does mine." The scene was very comical, but it struck the death-knell of further classical quotations in Congress.

AN amusing litigation between Sandow, the strong man, and Mr. Harry Leigh, a professional pianist, was recently brought to a conclusion. Sandow had engaged Mr. Leigh to assist at an exhibition which he was giving at the Empire Theater in Liverpool. The musician's duty was to im-

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personate Paderewski, and, after giving a short musical recital, to sit tight on his stool, which was attached to the instrument, while Sandow carried both piano and performer off the platform. This entertainment had been given without mishap during a tour of some length. But on this particular occasion, while the strong man was carrying his double burden off the stage, he shot both the instrument and the artist over his head, smashing the former and injuring the latter. For this untoward incident Mr. Leigh claimed damages, maintaining that at the time when Sandow attempted to do the accustomed feat he was exhausted by several previous displays of his physical prowess. The strong man, on the other hand, vigorously denied this impeachment, and asserted that he had tripped on a crease in the carpet, which it was Mr. Leigh's duty to have removed. After some deliberation the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and awarded him \$500 by way of compensation.

ERNEST HART, says the *New York Tribune*, an extensive poultry raiser, of Coffeyville, Kan., having read in an agricultural journal that boracic acid would preserve chicken meat almost indefinitely, assumed that the chemical should be mixed with the feed of the fowls and given to them to eat. He tried the experiment, with the result that 750 of his 100 chickens died within twenty-four hours. He sued the editor of the paper, but the court held that any man of ordinary intelligence should have known better than to try to preserve the flesh of living fowls by means of chemicals.

KRUGER, says *Household Words*, in addition to his other accomplishments, is by far the best preacher in the Transvaal, and the Dutch Reformed Church boasts of some capable men there. He occupies the pulpit in a modern brick edifice across the street from his home about once a month, and always talks to standing-room only. He uses no notes, but speaks off-hand from a text, and does not hesitate to sprinkle a little humor in the discourse. In his speeches before the Raad he quotes Scripture generously, and even more so in conversation.

A BRIDGEPORT, Conn., man named Four Miles has made application to the Court to have his name changed to Frank Miller, on the ground that his present appellation is frequently used to hold him up to ridicule. His father had five children, all boys, and instead of giving them ordinary Christian names he called them by the first five numerals. One and Three Miles have already had their names changed by the court; Two Miles seems to be satisfied with his unique cognomen, and Five Miles can not take a new name until he shall have become of age.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Medical Advice.—YOUNG PHYSICIAN: "When you have a case which baffles you, whom do you call in?"

OLD DOCTOR (gruffly): "The undertaker."—*Life*.

The Reason Why.—GILES: "Statistics show that fewer men fill drunkards' graves than in former years."

MILES: "What's the cause—world growing better?"

GILES: "No; I guess cremation has something to do with it."—*New York Evening World*.

No Wonder!—VISITOR: "What was the matter with the man they just brought in?"

DOCTOR: "Stuck his head through a pane of glass."

VISITOR: "How did he look?"

DOCTOR: "His face wore an injured expression."—*Baltimore News*.

He was an Athlete.—"Judging from that fellow's splendid shoulder and chest development, I should say that he was an eminent athlete." "That's Herr Splendid, who conducts the orchestra in Wagnerian opera."—*Chicago Record*.

Much more Serious.—"Do you know that a man is three eighths of an inch shorter at night than in the morning?" demanded Dinmore. "The last time stocks took a tumble," replied Mullins, "I was $\frac{3}{8}$ inch shorter at night than in the morning."—*Life*.

The Real Test for Swearing.—WRANGLER: "You say that Job's patience never was really tested?"

QUIRKER: "I do. Why, he never put the lighted end of his cigar in his mouth just as he wanted to make his argument most impressive."—*Life*.

A Natural Death.—COLONEL CORNWRIGHT: "Did that nigger die a natural death, Majah?"

MAJOR GORE: "Yes, sah; he was lynched for voting the Republican ticket."—*Life*.

Whose Gift?—"What is the price of this pin?" asked a young man in a Paris shop, handling a small silver brooch of exquisite workmanship. "Twenty francs, monsieur," said the clerk. "That's altogether too much," said the young American; "it's for a present to my sister; I'll give you five francs for it." "Zen it would be I eat gave as present to your sister," said the Frenchman, with a deprecatory shrug, "and I do not know the young mademoiselle!"

A Rude Suggestion.—GREAT ACTRESS: "That's an atrocious portrait! Is that the best you can do? Is there no way you can improve upon it? Suggest something."

PHOTOGRAPHER: "Madam, you might permit your understudy to sit for you."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Literally So.—"Well," said the monkey to the organ-grinder as he sat on the top of the organ, "I'm simply carried away with the music."—*Tribune*.

Dark Outlook.—FORTUNE-TELLER: "And I see a dark man who will give you trouble."

THE WIDOW (to herself): "The coalman! Why didn't I pay his bill?"—*Chicago News*.

A Misunderstanding.—A hush falls upon the court. "Do you know the prisoner at the bar?" asked the counsel. "When I've got the price, I know everybody at the bar!" protests the colonel.

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from the witness-stand, with dignity. The colonel, understand, employs the Kentucky dialect.—*Detroit Journal*

Not the Usual Kind—WANDERING WILLIE: "What do yer expect ter Chris mus?"

WEARY RAGGLES: "Well, et I'm committed to de island maybe I'll hev a watch an' chain."—*Judge*.

A Case of Recognition.—"What on earth are you bringing all those umbrellas in here for?" asked Mrs. Van Fashion, as Mr. Van Fashion puffed into their bedroom with an armful of rain-interceptors. "Why, I thought that reception was due to-night." "Yes, and you are afraid the guests will steal them, are you?" "Not at all. I am afraid they will recognize them."—*Life*.

He Couldn't Stand It.—"Judge, your honor," said the prisoner, "before I enter my plea I'd like to ask a few questions." "You have the court's permission." "If I go to trial, will I have to sit here and listen while the lawyers ask hypothetical questions of the jurors?" "Certainly." "And then hear all the handwriting experts?" "Of course." "And follow the reasoning of the chemistry and insanity experts?" "Very probably."

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"Well, judge, your honor, I'm ready to enter my plea." "What is it?" "Guilty."—*Washington Star*

Retrospective.—"Harry!" "What is it, Dorothy?" "Did you give me that parlor lamp last Christmas, or did I give it to you?"—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Bicycle Dialect.—Mrs. SPROCKET: "George, what in the world happened to the pipe organ in church this morning while you were singing that solo?" MR. SPROCKET (who always talks bicycle): "Why, the organist was coasting on easy grade with her feet off the pedals, when she ran into some sharp notes and the old thing punctured."—*Ohio State Journal*.

One Fact that was Certain.—"Who was the scientist who made the discovery that baldness is a sign of intellect?" "I don't know his name, but I know is that he was bald."—*Indianapolis Journal*

Current Events.

Monday, December 25.

—The situation in South Africa remains unchanged; the British Government accepts another offer of a squadron of Canadian rough riders.

—Coal-miners and lace-workers in France go on strike to the number of several thousand.

—Christmas is celebrated by giving great dinners to the poor; at Windsor the Queen gives a reception to the soldiers' wives and children.

—The War Department issues a statement showing the amount of relief work done in Puerto Rico; great distress still exists in parts of the island.

—Large contributions are made to a fund for General Lawton's wife.

Tuesday, December 26.

—The bombardment of Ladysmith is continued; General Joubert resumes command of the Boer forces; Gen. Lord Kitchener reaches Gibraltar pending the arrival of Lord Roberts.

—Small engagements take place in the Philippines, resulting in native loss and capture of military supplies.

—Secretary Gage and Mr. Roberts, Director of the Mint, make statements as to the financial situation.

—The first treaty between Mexico and China is signed at the Mexican embassy in Washington.

—The funeral of D. L. Moody takes place at East Northfield, Mass.

Wednesday, December 27.

—Winston Churchill, captured by the Boers, makes good his escape and arrives at Chiverville Camp, where General Buller is in command.

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Charles Warren; the Kimberley garrison make a sortie and capture several Boers.

—Colonel Lockett routs a Filipino force near San Mateo, Luzon.

—American merchant ships with cargoes of flour are seized by British cruisers in Delagoa Bay.

—Representatives of the leading scientific societies of the country meet in convention at New Haven.

—Edwin Gould is elected president of the reorganized Produce Exchange Trust Company of New York.

Thursday, December 28.

—Brisk engagements take place at the fighting centers in the Transvaal; the Boers bombard General Methuen's position.

—A parade of six thousand strikers is held at St. Etienne, France.

—The bodies of the Maine dead are buried in Arlington National Cemetery, in presence of the President and members of the Cabinet.

—Addresses are made by President Hadley, ex-Secretary Fairchild, and others, at the convention of the American Economic Association at Ithaca.

Friday, December 29.

—The bombardment of Mafeking continues; Ladysmith is closely pressed by the Boers.

—A detachment of American troops captures a Filipino stronghold beyond Malaban, and makes twenty-four prisoners.

—The Naval Board on Construction adopts designs for three new battle-ships of 14,000 tons.

—Naval casualties off the coast of Kent, and also near Cape Hatteras, result in serious loss of life.

—Rev. Sylvester Malour, the oldest Roman Catholic pastor in Brooklyn, dies of pneumonia.

Saturday, December 30.

—The British cruiser *Magicienne* seizes a German steamer in Delagoa Bay; seizures of American flour are also made, and provoke much criticism in this country.

—The funeral of General Lawton takes place in Manila, and his body is placed on board the transport *Thomas* bound for the United States.

—Favorable replies to Secretary Hay's note regarding the "open door" in China are received from England, Germany, France, Russia, and Japan.

Governor-General Davis is summoned from Puerto Rico to give information to Congress regarding a permanent form of government for the island.

—A fire in Chicago causes \$1,000,000 damage.

Sunday, December 31.

—Several small engagements take place in South Africa, and a British cavalry reconnaissance from Dordrecht is repulsed; Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States consul, leaves London for Pretoria.

—Pope Leo, in an address to his entourage, designates Cardinal Gotti as his successor.

—Rev. Dr. Purves accepts the call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

—The Irish-American societies of New York hold a mass-meeting to denounce England's war in the Transvaal.

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia.

Mordecai & Gadsden, 45-46 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.

W. B. Hutchinson (Patents and) 33 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Arthur M. Higgins, Minneapolis, Minn.

John Moffitt, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Rodolphe Claughton (Collection as an) 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Dr. Brown-Sequard on Rheumatism and Sleeplessness.

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST,"]

Problem 442.

BY E. P. BELL.

"Best Two-er" *Football and Field Tourney*.
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 443.

BY N. HARROP.

"Best Three-er" *Football and Field Tourney*.
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 437.

Key-move, Q-Q R 4.

No. 436.

1. Q-K R sq	Q-B 6 ch	Kt-K 5, mate
2. K-Q 2	K x Q	B-Kt 6, mate
1. K-B 2	K-Q sq	Q-K 7, mate
2. K x Kt	Q-R 7 ch	B-Kt 4, mate
1. K-K 3	Q-K 4 ch	Kt-Q 6, mate
2. K x Q, must	Q-B 6 ch	B x P mate
1. B x P	K-B 2	Kt-Kt 7, mate
2. K-B 4		

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Biebet, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; R. E. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.; D. W. Leet, Milwaukee; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. H. W. Pannin, Hackett, Ark.; B.

Noser, Malvern, Ia.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.

437 (only): J. F. Cahill, Philadelphia; W. R. Conmee, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Edinburg, Ill.; the Rev. A. J. Dysterhelt, St. Clair, Minn.; the Hon. S. D. Daboll, St. Johns, Meek; W. H. Greely, Boston; W. D. Heilig, Stroudsburg, Pa.; F. B. Oggood, North Conway, N. H.; S. the S. Auburndale, Mass.; E. C. Kough, San Saba, Tex.

Comments (437): "Easy, but not without merit"—M. W. H.; "Entitled to praise and prize"—I. W. B.; "Very good"—C. R. O.; "A perfect two-er"—F. H. J.; "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Easy, but pure and pretty"—J. G. L.; "Clean and beautiful"—A. K.; "Fine"—R. E. B.; "Too easy, seen at a glance"—B. M.; "Simple and neat"—J. P. C.; "Pretty arrangement of an old idea"—W. R. C.; "Good and tough"—Dr. G. S. H.

(436): "A problem of the highest order"—M. W. H.; "A brilliant and bewildering beauty"—I. W. B.; "Elegant"—C. R. O.; "The mate in two spoils the problem, otherwise a capital one"—F. H. J.; "Perfect, except the two-move variation"—F. S. F.; "Fine problem and difficult; the Kt mates are of the finest variety"—M. M.; "Beautiful mates"—J. G. L.; "Highly commendable"—A. K.; "Quite difficult"—R. E. B.; "Interesting and beautiful"—D. W. L.; "First-class without a doubt"—G. P.; "A piece of fine strategy"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Variations very intricate and cleverly designed"—B. M.

Triangular College League.

"OLD PENN" WINK.

The first annual Tournament of what is to be known as the Triangular College League, composed of six players from the universities of Brown, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, was played in the rooms of the Manhattan Chess-Club, New York City, beginning December 27. The contestants were: C. H. Lester and H. N. Davis (Brown); L. A. Karpinski and E. H. Riedel (Cornell); R. H. Griffith and J. S. Francis (Pennsylvania).

FULL SCORE.

	Won.	Lost.
Pennsylvania.....	6	0
Cornell.....	5½	2½
Brown.....	4½	7½

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

	Won.	Lost.
Griffith (P.).....	4	0
Francis (P.).....	3	2
Riedel (C.).....	3	3
Karpinski (C.).....	2½	3½
Lester (B.).....	3	3½
Davis (B.).....	0	4

Intercollegiate Chess Tournament.

HARVARD WINS.

The eighth annual match between the Chess-representatives of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton was played in New York City, during Christmas week.

FULL SCORE OF THE MATCH.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Harvard.....	9	1	Yale.....	5	7
Columbia.....	8½	2½	Princeton.....	1½	10½

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Perry (H.).....	5	1	Cook (Y.).....	4	2
Rice (H.).....	4	2	Morgan (Y.).....	4	2
Sewall (C.).....	4½	1½	Henly (P.).....	1	5
Falk (C.).....	4	2	Hunt (P.).....	5½	4½

RECORD OF ALL THE TOURNAMENTS.

Year.	Harvard.	Columbia.	Yale.	Princeton.
1892.....	7½	0	5	2½
1893.....	7	8½	5	3½
1894.....	9	3	6	4
1895.....	8½	8	3½	4
1896.....	10	4½	4	5½
1897.....	10	6½	4½	3
1898.....	10	8½	2½	2
1899.....	9	8½	5	1½
Totals.....	71	55½	35½	28

The Intercollegiate Trophy, a silver punch-bowl weighing nearly one hundred ounces, was presented to the colleges in 1892. A number of graduates, who subscribed \$500 for the purpose, A college, in order to become the possessor of the Trophy, must win ten matches in succession. In the eight matches, Columbia won the first two, and Harvard has won the last six of the season.

The Marshall-Johnston Match.

In the match between F. J. Marshall, champion of the Brooklyn Chess-Club, and S. Johnston, champion of Chicago, the score stands at the time of going to press: Marshall, 3; Johnston, 1; Draws, 1.

The Vienna Tournament.

At the time of going to press, the record of the National Masters' Tournament is as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin.....	4	4	Popiel.....	4	4
Alben.....	4	4	Prock.....	0	8
Brody.....	5	3	Schlechter.....	5½	2½
Korte.....	3½	4½	Schwartz.....	2½	5½
Marco.....	3½	4½	Wolf.....	5	3
Maroczy.....	7	1	Zinkl.....	4	4

Our Correspondence Tourney.

TWENTY-SIXTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

PROP. A. S.	DR. J. B.	PROP. A. S.	DR. J. B.
HITCHCOCK, Manhattan, Kan.	TROWBRIDGE, Hayward, Wis.	HITCHCOCK, Manhattan, Kan.	TROWBRIDGE, Hayward, Wis.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	25 Kt-B 4	B-B 2
2 P-K B 4	P-Q 4	26 K-R-QBsq	P-K Kt 4
3 P x Q P	P-K 5	27 Kt-Q 3	P-Q R 4
4 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	28 R-Kt 7	Q-R-B sq
5 Q-K 2	B-K 2	29 R x P	R x R ch
6 Kt x P	Kt x P	30 Kt x R	R-Q B sq
7 P-Q 3	Castles.	31 Kt-Q 3	R-B 5
8 Q-Kt-KB 3	P-K B 4	32 Kt-B 5	R x P
9 Kt-Kt 5	B-Kt 5 ch	33 Kt-Q 7	K-Kt 2
10 P-B 3	Kt x Q B P	34 P-K 6	B-R 4
11 Q-Q B 2	Kt-Q 4 ch	35 P-R 3	R-K 5
12 B-Q 2	H x B ch	36 Kt-B 5	R-K 8 ch
13 Q x B	P-K R 3	37 K-B 2	R-K 7 ch
14 Kt-R 3	Q-K 2 ch	38 K-B sq	R-Q B 7
15 Kt-K 5	Q-Kt 5	39 Kt-Kt 7	P-Q 5
16 Q x Q	Kt x Q	40 Kt-Q 6	R-B 8 ch
17 R-B sq	P-B 3	41 K-B 9	R-B 7 ch
18 P-Q 4	B-K 3	42 K-Kt sq	K-B 3
19 P-Q R 3	Kt-Q 4	43 P-K 7	P-Q 6
20 B-B 4	R-K sq	44 Kt x P ch	K x Kt
21 Castles	Kt-Q 4	45 P-Kt 4 ch	K-B 5
22 B x Kt	P x B	46 P x B	K-Kt 6
23 R-B 7	Kt x Kt	47 R-K B 6	R-Kt 7 ch
24 B P 4 Kt	P-Q Kt 3	48 K-B sq	P-Q 7
		49 P-K 8 (Q)	

Black announced mate in five moves:

40.....	R-Kt 8 ch	52 K-R sq	Q-Q 4 ch
41 K x R	P-Q 8 (Q) ch	53 K-Kt sq	Q-Kt 7 mate
42 K-B sq	Q-Q 5 ch		

Barry's Fine Play.

The New York *Clipper* gives as one of its problems the position in the recent game between Pillsbury and J. P. Barry, the Boston champion, when the latter announced mate in thirteen moves!

WHITE (H): K on K R 7; Q on K R 5; B on Q 2; R on K sq and K 7; P on K B 4, K Kt 2, K R 3, Q B 3, Q R 2.

BLACK (P): K on K Kt sq; Q on Q Kt 3; B on K B 4, Q B 4, R on K B sq; P on K Kt 2, K R 3, Q 3 and 4, Q B 3, Q R 2.

"Maxims and Hints for Chess-Players."

We have received from Will H. Lyons, Newport, Ky., a little booklet, beautifully printed, containing "Maxims and Hints for Chess-Players," by Richard Penn, F.R.S. (reprinted from the 1899 London Edition); "A Fasciculus of Chess-Wrinkles," by Capt. H. A. Kennedy; and "The Morals of Chess," by Benjamin Franklin.

The first of these is what may be called a philosophical treatise on the temperament of a Chess-player. As an example, the first paragraph reads: "Win as often as you can, but never make any display of insulting joy on the occasion. When you can not win—lose (tho you may not like it) with good temper." Another paragraph advises the player not to be alarmed about the state of your adversary's health, when, after losing two or three games, he complains of having a bad headache, or of feeling very unwell. If he should win the next game, you will probably hear no more of this." The "Conclusion" is worth keeping in our scrap-book: "Chess holds forth to the philosopher relaxation from his several studies,—to the disappointed man, relief from unavailing regret,—and to the rich and idle, an inexhaustible source of amusement and occupation." The "Fasciculus" is a satire, and, as the quotation puts it, "Satire oft hits the mark when logic fails." Altogether it is a very delightful book, full of good things.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A "GREAT DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH" FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THE report that Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Japan have promised to give our Government written agreements to maintain the "open door" in China is hailed by many of the press as that of an epoch-making diplomatic victory. The *New York Journal of Commerce* says that this achievement will be, when completed, "one of the most important diplomatic negotiations of our time." Each of these nations agrees, according to the report, to respect the present treaty rights with China held by each of the other nations; in other words, no "sphere of influence" shall bar out the merchants of any of these seven powers from regions to which they have access under treaty with China. As England has seemed to be on the verge of war several times in her efforts to insure the "open door" in China, and her action since has been generally construed as a confession of inability to effect her purpose in opposition to the Russian program of "spheres of influence," Secretary Hay's achievement has caused all the more surprise. The *Chicago Times-Herald* goes so far as to say that "there has never been a more brilliant and important achievement in diplomacy."

Great things are predicted as a result of this agreement. If the "spheres of influence" are no longer to conflict with commercial freedom, it is assumed that China will be far more certain of preservation as a nation; that a situation which threatened a great European war is removed; and that the United States will greatly expand its influence and trade in the far East. The *Philadelphia Press* says: "The Spanish-American war bulks large in the public imagination, but when the results of President McKinley's Administration come to be valued in history it may easily be that the agreement announced yesterday by Secretary Hay in regard to Chinese trade will seem the larger achievement and the more important triumph." The *Boston Herald*,

which has not hesitated to criticize the Administration at times, says of Secretary Hay: "We wish to heartily commend him for what he has done, and do so with all the more warmth for the reason that there is a good deal in the policy of the present Administration which merits only condemnation." The *Boston Transcript* says:

"It is understood that certain of the European powers more than hinted that it would be as well for us and more agreeable to them if we would take some Chinese territory and start a 'sphere of influence' for ourselves. With this proposal, the acceptance of which would indeed have constituted a new departure in our diplomacy, our Government was too wise to agree. As a result of refusing it, we have an infinitely wider scope in the Chinese markets than we should have had with a 'sphere of influence' in competition with half a dozen other 'spheres.'"

The *New York Tribune* can not see why any nation should care to seize any part of China with its teeming population and attempt to govern it. For purely selfish reasons, says *The Tribune*, it is easier to let the Chinese govern themselves while the outside governments remain content with capturing the trade. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* thinks that the agreement will almost enforce itself. It says:

"The really large fact is that we have succeeded in binding the powers to the principle of the open door to trade—that is, of equal opportunity for commerce among all nations—not only as to us, but among themselves. This was a natural result which all desired, but it has an important consequence. It gives every power strong interest in preserving the *status quo* in China, in order to prevent the closing of any part of it to the trade of the world by taking it out of the scope of this general agreement. Powers that have been eager for dismemberment of China in order to secure the trade of part of it, will be eager now to prevent dismemberment in order to keep the trade of the whole."

The *Philadelphia Record*, to show how our trade with China is growing, quotes the following table from the report of the inspector-general of customs of China. It will be seen that while China's trade with Great Britain, India, the Continent of Europe, Macao, the Straits Settlements, and British America showed a shrinkage in each case, her trade with the United States showed a striking advance. Here is the table:

	—Haitkwan taels.—	
	1897.	1898.
Hongkong.....	90,125,837	97,514,017
Great Britain.....	40,015,587	38,962,474
Japan.....	22,364,784	27,376,063
India.....	20,068,183	19,135,546
United States.....	13,440,308	17,163,317
Continent of Europe.....	11,800,974	10,852,738
Macao.....	3,314,878	3,387,717
Straits Settlements.....	2,855,586	2,620,128
British America.....	6,004,019	1,964,914
All other countries.....	2,345,294	4,108,438
Grand totals.....	212,834,094	218,745,347

"If Americans shall not get their full share of trade under the new arrangement," says *The Record*, "they will have themselves to blame."

The *Boston Journal* thinks that this diplomatic triumph would never have been won if the United States had not so recently shown its military power. The *Chicago Evening Post* thinks, too, that our "physical presence" in the far East, in the Philippines, "lent potency to our arguments." Some one of the powers may wish to break its word in this matter when it becomes convenient to do so, but, says the *New York Sun*, "before that time

arrives, we also shall have naval fortresses in the harbor of Manila and elsewhere in the Philippines, and it will be the fault of our Navy Department and of Congress if we do not also possess a navy adequate to the enforcement of our treaty rights in China, and of fidelity to written agreements on the part of foreign powers."

Not all the press, however, thinks Secretary Hay's work such a remarkable achievement. *The New York Press*, a staunch advocate of protection, thinks that the "diplomatic triumph" puts us in a pretty predicament. It says:

"Now, then, what is to be our reply to Europe when it comes to ask how the door swings in the dismembered Spanish empire in response to our similar inquiry concerning the portals of the dismembered Chinese empire? Great Britain in the last recorded year of Spanish dominion sold to the Philippines goods worth \$2,467,090, Germany goods worth \$744,428, France goods worth \$359,700, as against our \$162,446. Our position in the archipelago is like Russia's in Manchuria—entirely military. We sell the people nothing, the trade which has followed the flag consisting mostly of beer and other creature comforts for the soldiers. So when we shut the door at Manila, as we are bound to do after closing that at San Juan de Puerto Rico, what sort of double knock may we expect from those of whom we are just asking assurances that they will keep their doors open at 'Falien-Wan, Chiao-Chou, and Yunnan?'"

"The Philadelphia *Record* is astonished to see Mr. McKinley trading along under a free-trade banner, but says: "What is still more astonishing is the docility with which the party of protection appears to follow him." The *New Orleans Picayune* suggests another move for the Administration:

"Now that the United States have become an Asiatic power, and are claiming all the rights and privileges pertaining to the so-much-talked-of-open-door policy for American citizens in China, it would be extremely inconsistent to expect to be permitted to close the doors of this country against the Chinese.



THE ESCAPED COW (with apologies to Dupre).
—The Denver Times.

The new national policy of imperialism promises to create a crop of vexations and trouble-breeding international questions."

The *Springfield Republican* thinks that the exclamations over Secretary Hay's great victory betray intellectual shallowness. It says:

"No possible harm can come from getting Russia, Germany, and France to promise to be good, or to repeat assurances of good conduct they have already made public, but to suppose that such assurances, politely written and most blandly tendered, really amount to anything in themselves seems rather funny."

No pledge given by our Government, *The Republican* points out, can be binding without the consent of the Senate, and all the other nations know it. Whenever Russia, for example, "gets ready to change policies regarding the 'open door,' the Czar can justly answer any remonstrance by the United States by pointing to the fact that our Government is under no pledge itself." The real situation, says *The Republican*, is not changed at all by these polite notes, and the only assurance of an "open door" still rests upon our ability to keep it open by force. It continues:

"Diplomacy has done nothing to change the situation, while the Government has gone far toward placing itself in a position where, to be consistent, it must guarantee by military force the territorial integrity of China, or share in a possible partition. Underneath this showy concern for the interests of American trade and capital in the far East there is a steady movement toward militarism."

SECRETARY GAGE AND "PET BANKS."

TWO recent acts of the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the National City Bank of New York (under the control, it is said, of men connected with the Standard Oil Company) have aroused a storm of criticism from the opposition press, and have led even some Republican papers to question the propriety of the Secretary's course. Both houses of Congress have adopted resolutions asking Mr. Gage for copies of all letters, agreements, papers, or documents that have passed since March 4, 1897, between the Treasury Department, and the National City Bank or the Hanover National Bank, also of New York and supposed to be closely connected with the National City. What the press consider the more serious of the two charges is one made in connection with the sale last July to the National City Bank, by the Treasury Department, of the old custom-house property in New York City. The *Indianapolis Sentinel* (Dem.) gives the circumstances of the sale as follows:

"This sale was made under a special act of Congress, which provided that the Government should continue to occupy it as a tenant, and pay the purchaser a rental equal to 4 per cent. of the purchase price. The sale was for \$3,265,000. The president of the National City Bank, it is said, went to Washington with a certified check for \$3,225,350 on his own bank, which was presented to Secretary Gage, and immediately returned by him for deposit in the National City Bank. By this payment of all but \$40,000 of the purchase-money the bank became the owner of the building, and the Government becomes its tenant at \$130,000 a year. The bank has in fact never paid out a cent. All of its money is in its vaults for use, and has been all the time. And altho the sale is actually made the deeds have not been passed—theoretically because of the \$40,000 still unpaid—but evidently for the purpose of keeping the property in the name of the federal Government, and thereby exempting it from local taxation. This is a most extraordinary transaction throughout."

The *New York World* (Ind. Dem.), after reciting these allegations, quotes from the Revised Statutes to show that the law directs the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit money received from the sale of Government property in the Treasury, and that if he fails to do so he is liable to fine and imprisonment. *The World* says:

"1. Sec. 3618, of Revised Statutes provides that 'all proceeds of sales of old material, condemned stores, supplies, or other property of any kind shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts . . . and shall not be withdrawn or applied except in consequence of a subsequent appropriation made by law.'

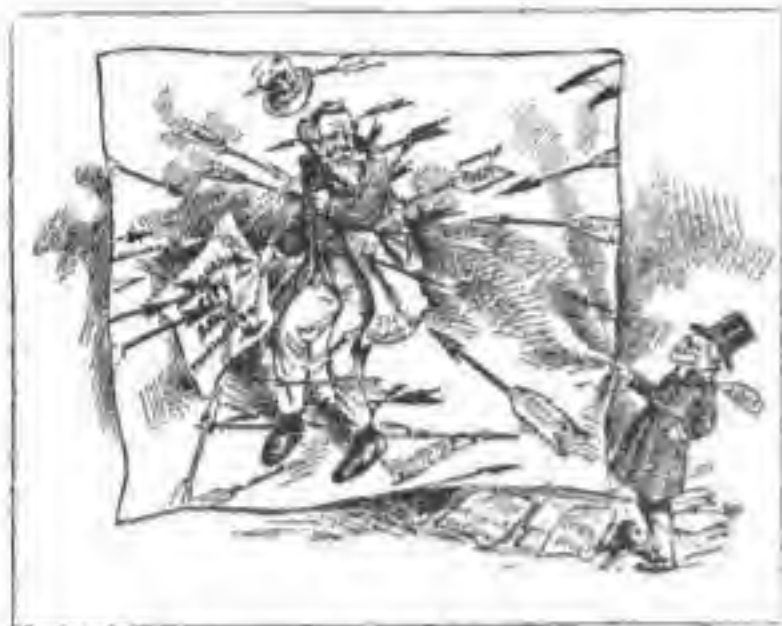
"2. Chapter 337 of the statutes enacted by the Fifty-fifth Congress—the law providing for the sale of the New York custom house—says that:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby . . . directed . . . to deposit the proceeds of the sale . . . in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

"Section 1-617 of the Revised Statutes says that the proceeds

of such sales shall be 'paid by the officer or agent receiving the same into the Treasury at as early a date as possible.'"

The same paper quotes a statement by Secretary Gage to the Philadelphia *North American* in which he said: "The proceeds of the custom house in New York were deposited with the National City Bank. My action was within the law and the proprieties"; and then quotes Chief Justice Waite and Justice McKenna of the United States Supreme Court, who hold that money paid



"IT'S A LONG LAKE THAT HAS NO TURN."

During the Spanish-American War Secretary Gage was given the credit of inspiring much criticism of the War Department.—*The Detroit News*.

into a bank that is a designated depository for Government funds can not be considered to be paid into the Treasury. In a decision handed down in 1879 Chief Justice Waite said:

"The position assumed is to our minds wholly untenable. The designated depositories are intended as places for the deposit of the public moneys of the United States—that is to say, moneys belonging to the United States. . . . Altho deposited with a bank that was a designated depository, it was not paid into the Treasury."

The World says of Justice McKenna's opinion:

"Only last October the Supreme Court, voicing its sentiments in an opinion handed down by Associate Justice McKenna, formerly Attorney-General of the United States, reaffirmed the decision of Chief Justice Waite and settled for all time the status of the national bank and the relationship of the national-bank depository to the Treasury of the United States.

"Justice McKenna declares that the Government can not be held responsible for the money, because, altho it had been placed in a regularly designated depository, it could not be held to have been 'covered into the United States Treasury.'"

The World then quotes from section 5,490 of the Revised Statutes as follows:

"Every officer or other person charged by an act of Congress with the safekeeping of the public moneys who fails to keep safely the same, without . . . depositing in banks or exchanging for other funds than as specially allowed by law, shall be guilty of embezzlement of the money so . . . deposited or exchanged; and shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than ten years, and fined in a sum of money equal to the amount so embezzled."

The World makes the following comment:

"Mr. Gage does not merely deny the facts. He admits them. And in defense and explanation he offers nothing but the bald and meaningless assertion that he acted 'within the law and within the proprieties.'"

"There is therefore no necessity for an investigation of this part of the Standard Oil bank scandals. There is no necessity for delay. Mr. Gage should resign, and that at once. Mr. McKinley has all the necessary facts now—the clearly worded statutes and Mr. Gage's clear admission. Every day that Mr. McKinley permits him to remain at the head of the Treasury Department is one day more of the public spectacle of the President of the United States shielding a member of his Cabinet who has

been caught red-handed violating the laws for the protection of the public money."

The *Washington Times* (Dem.) says:

"Rather a serious state of affairs, we should say! It is to be remarked that it is one which is calling down denunciations even from Republican organs not usually squeamish about the legality or honesty of things done by or in the interest of the Administration and its financial associates. Every leading journal in Chicago, with one exception, joins in the note of general indignation, and, in short, an impression has been created which neither Mr. Hanna nor Mr. McKinley will venture to ignore. Congress certainly will have to take some notice of the matter or members will be afraid to face their constituents next summer. It is a bad business, and for the reputation of the country we are sincerely sorry that anything of the kind has happened, or could happen."

The *Chicago Inter Ocean*, a strongly Republican paper, says:

"Should Mr. Gage resolve to quit the Cabinet and the service of a people which good-humoredly but firmly declines to regard him as a financial genius, no one outside the diminishing Mugwump coterie would lament his departure; the Republican Party would feel a sense of relief, and the nation would proceed upon its way rejoicing."

The *Chicago Journal* (Ind.) says:

"A whole encyclopedia of anti-trust speeches, 'planks,' and interviews would not dispel the wholly justifiable suspicion which the actions of the Treasury in the past week have created. Mr. Gage has done the Administration more harm than any of its adherents or its enemies. Even Hanna falls short of his achievement in this direction."

The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) says that "on the question of law involved the Secretary has probably not seen the end of the matter. He may have ample defense for his course, but it is not apparent on the face of the statutes." Many of the Republican papers seem to be waiting for the action of Congress before commenting on this phase of the matter.

The other act of the Secretary which has stirred up considerable discussion was the deposit of certain Government funds in the National City Bank in order to relieve the money situation during the recent Wall Street panic. Every one admits that the Secretary had a perfect legal right to make this deposit, and many papers believe that he performed a plain duty in thus preventing further disaster. The National City Bank was by this act made the distributing agent to other banks furnishing the securities demanded, all the deposits being first placed with it, and being distributed by it according to the Secretary's orders day by day.

Secretary Gage, in an interview, has made the following explanation:

"The National City Bank having given us the largest security, it was but logical for us to designate that bank as the gathering and distributing point for our funds. We informed the bank of our intentions, and that we would give them daily instructions concerning the distributions of the money to the other banks that had given us the additional security."

The *Chicago Tribune* (Rep.), however, thinks that a change of policy would be wise. It says:

"A policy of governmental interference in financial affairs for the benefit of stock-market speculators is not viewed with favor by the public. It prefers that the Government should remain neutral. This preference is shared by *The Tribune*. It believes it neither right nor expedient for the Government to attempt to bolster up a sagging stock market by exhibiting gross favoritism to a particular bank. It is too big a contract. The Government may be harmed more than the stock market is helped."

The *New York Financial Chronicle* suggests that Congress devise some law that will apply when the money market needs relief from the Treasury, so that the Secretary will not be assailed with criticism every time he tries to stop a panic. The *New*

York *Evening Post* warmly indorses this proposition. Secretary Gage, it is reported, favors a law authorizing the Treasury to exact interest payments on Government funds deposited in national banks, a law which *Bradstreet's* thinks would incite the national banks to find other ways of relieving tight-money situations instead of looking to the Treasury for deposits. At present the banks holding Government deposits pay no interest for the use of the money, while the Government continues to pay the banks interest on the bonds which they have put up as security—an arrangement which is generally considered very advantageous for the banks.

Some of the papers hold that the Republican precedents are against such dealings with the banks. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) finds that Mr. Windom, President Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of December, 1889, set forth many objections to the policy, saying:

"The deposit of public funds to an amount largely in excess of the needs of the public service is wholly unjustifiable. Such a policy is contrary to the spirit of the act of August 6, 1846, which contemplates a Sub-Treasury independent of the banks.

"It necessarily involves temptation to favoritism of the most objectionable character.

"It makes the Treasury more or less dependent upon the banks, on account of the difficult and delicate task of withdrawing the deposits when wanted without creating serious disturbance of financial conditions.

"It involves the exercise of a most dangerous power by the Secretary of the Treasury, whereby he may, if so disposed, expand or contract the currency at will, and in the interest of certain favorites whom he may select.

"It is grossly unjust to the Government to grant the free use of its money, while it pays to the very parties thus favored 4 and 4.5 per cent. interest on its own bonds which are pledged as security for the money thus received.

"There seems to be no excuse for this policy when the Treasury could use the same money in the purchase of bonds, and thereby return it to circulation and save a large part of the interest.

"It is manifestly unfair to the people to give the banks the use of their money for nothing, while they are required by the banks to pay from 6 to 8 per cent. for it.

"Bad as these features of such a policy are, a more serious objection is found in the difficulty and danger encountered in the withdrawal of such excessive deposits. Money thus deposited goes at once into the channels of trade, and business is adjusted to the increased supply. A sudden or injudicious withdrawal would be felt far more severely by the large class of business borrowers than by the banks. The latter are money-lenders, and a stringency may only increase their rates and add to their profits, while the former, having based their business ventures upon the accommodations afforded by the banks, may be utterly ruined when such accommodations are suddenly withdrawn."

The occasion for Mr. Windom's declarations was the action of Secretary Fairchild, of President Cleveland's Cabinet, who increased the deposits in banks from \$20,000,000 to nearly \$62,000,000. Mr. McKinley was a member of the House of Representatives at the time of Secretary Fairchild's action, and spoke emphatically about it. As Secretary Gage is reported to have said that his recent action is indorsed by the President and Cabinet, Mr. McKinley's former expressions are of considerable interest. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) finds that in *The Congressional Record* of February 29, 1888, Mr. McKinley is reported as follows:

"When we adjourned we left him [Secretary Fairchild] full power to pay it [the surplus] out, and I wish some friend of the Administration would explain why he did not do it in the only straightforward, logical, business-like way—that is, by paying the debts of the Government and saving the interest charge, which rests so heavily on the people. Instead of doing that, the Administration prefers another way. It prefers to use the banks as a means of putting it in circulation. . . .

"Nearly \$59,000,000, as I understand, of the surplus money

that ought to be in the Treasury to-day, the Secretary having refused to pay it out to Government creditors, is now out among the banks, held by them, they giving to the Government bonds as security for the deposit; and they are getting it without interest. They have the surplus money of the Treasury in their own hands, and they collect the accruing interest on the Government bonds which they have deposited as security, when, if the Administration had used the \$59,000,000 and bought a corresponding amount of bonds with that sum, those bonds would have been canceled, and the interest on that sum would have been stopped. And I charge here to-day that the President of the United States and his Administration are solely responsible for whatever congested condition we have in the Treasury, and whatever alarm prevails about the finances of the country. Every dollar of it would have paid a dollar of the Government debts if the Secretary had wisely exercised the discretion given him by law. What does a man do who has got a surplus balance in the banks and has outstanding debts bearing interest? He calls in the evidences of those debts and pays them off with his surplus deposit. That is what a business man would have done and that is what a business administration would have done; and we would have had \$59,000,000 less of interest-bearing bonds in circulation to-day if the President had followed the way blazed for him by the Republican Party."

"When the Republican national convention assembled, soon afterward," says *The Republican*, "Mr. McKinley, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, saw to it that a special denunciation was written into the platform of 'the Democratic policy of loaning the Government's money, without interest, to pet banks.'" *The Republican* further comments:

"It is a curious turn which time has brought, that the Administration of William McKinley himself should be pursuing this 'Democratic policy,' instead of 'the way blazed for him by the Republican Party,' and to a length which the Cleveland Administration never ventured to go. . . . The President plainly owes an apology to Cleveland and Fairchild."

THE DANISH WEST INDIES ON THE BARGAIN COUNTER.

THE current report that the United States Government is seriously considering the offer which Denmark has made to sell her possessions in the West Indies, has given to the three islands owned by the latter nation—St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix—an importance that they have not enjoyed before for many years. There seems to be no official confirmation of the report that our Government contemplates purchase, but the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* learns that the subject will probably come before Congress in the form of a

joint resolution to buy the islands, and that little opposition is expected. The New York *Sun* says of the islands:

"Denmark has long desired to sell her three little islands in the West Indies, but she wished to drive a



THE DANISH WEST INDIES AND THEIR RELATION TO PUERTO RICO.

good bargain, and our Government thought the price she asked was too high. She did not care to sell at all till St. Thomas lost much of its commercial importance, and then \$7,500,000 was asked for that island and St. John, leaving St. Croix out of the question. She is now willing to take \$3,000,000 for the three islands, and they are worth the money. The inhabitants have always been willing to transfer their allegiance to our nation, and Denmark is willing to part with the islands because they are of scarcely any advantage to her. She sells to them a little butter, but not much else. For years they have bought in this country most of the food they do

not raise and nearly all the coal they sell to steamships, but England sells them most of their cotton goods and since 1896 they have bought much Cardiff coal. . . .

"St. Thomas and St. John lie on the same submarine plateau from which Puerto Rico rises and are really a prolongation of Puerto Rico to the east; but St. Croix, to the south, is geographically distinct, being separated from them by a deep ocean valley. The islands have felt severely the decadence of the West Indies sugar industry and are not prospering. They are fair and fertile, but are suffering from neglect. Their people speak a little Danish and other European languages and a good deal of English, and there is no reason why, under more favorable conditions, they should not flourish as they did years ago. It will be a blessing to the islands if they come under our flag, and we can make them worth much more to this country than their cost."

It is said that neither San Juan or any other Puerto Rican harbor can be advantageously used in all weathers for coaling large ships, while St. Thomas fulfils all naval and military requirements admirably. The people of the islands are said to be decidedly in favor of annexation to the United States. The island of St. Thomas is about thirteen miles long, from east to west, and about three miles wide. St. John is ten miles long and two and one-half miles wide.

Rescue of the American Prisoners.—The despatch from General Otis bringing the news that Colonels Hare and Howze have rescued all the American soldiers held captive by the Filipinos has called out a number of comments similar in strain to the following from the *Washington Star*:

"A bit of news comes from Manila to-day which will be even sweeter to the American people than the capture of Aguinaldo and the complete collapse of the whole Tagal rebellion. This is the tidings that Lieutenant Gillmore and his men have been rescued from their captors and are now safe in the American lines. The nation has watched the fate of these brave fellows for many months, often despairing lest they had succumbed to the hardships of their life, or had been slain by their wardens of war. Every suggestion of intelligence concerning their movements to and fro across country, the scrawled messages on prison walls, occasional words of reassurance sent by escaping prisoners or spies or correspondents, now and then a fragment of property—all were eagerly discussed and treasured. In the recent fierce chase through the mountains of northern Luzon there was practically as much popular anxiety for the rescue of these men as for the capture of the Tagal leader. Now that the feat has been

accomplished the heartiest thanks of the people are due to Colonels Howze and Hare for their persistent march against tremendous difficulties. The full report of their pursuit will make dramatic reading. But it will be of slight consequence compared with the story to be told by Lieutenant Gillmore and his men, descriptive of their perils, their wanderings, their hopes and fears. There will be a warm welcome awaiting these men when they turn homeward, for they belong to a country which appreciates valiant services and sympathizes keenly with suffering."

The *Philadelphia Press* thinks that this success proves that "General Otis is quite right in his optimism with regard to the situation in the northern part of the island."

CONNECTING LAKE MICHIGAN WITH THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE removal of a few shovelfuls of earth on the second day of the new year, letting the waters of the Chicago River into the great drainage canal begun over seven years ago, marked the practical completion of what *The Outlook* says is "the largest purely artificial canal in the world." Intended at first merely as a channel to carry off impurities, the idea and the work have grown until it is now predicted that it will some day be a great commercial waterway, connecting the busy ports of the lakes and the Mississippi, and making Chicago the country's commercial center. Altho it has cost one third as much as the Suez canal, it has been built by the municipal corporation. The Chicago papers devote most of their comment to the first purpose of the canal. *The Times-Herald* says of it:

"The drainage canal is the greatest sanitary project of the century. Its object is immunity from germ diseases for two million people by a purification of water supply. But its purifying influence will extend farther than Chicago's river or lake front. By diluting the sewage-laden waters of the river with the pure waters of Lake Michigan it will drive away the foul stench that has hovered over the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Illinois River valley for years. It will make this region more habitable than ever before by relieving the atmosphere of sewage contamination. Even the waters of the Mississippi will be purified in time, and St. Louis will no longer have any excuse for drinking Missouri-River microbes.

"Such a great purifying project that means pure water and pure air for so many millions of people should not be hampered by hair-splitting constructions of law or by observance of trifling technicalities in procedure."



MERELY "THROWING AN OLD SCARE" INTO J. B.
—*The Detroit Journal*.



FATHER TIME: "My! my! But it looks more like 1898 B.C." —*The New York World*.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE BOER WAR.

The St. Louis papers, however, fail to see the blessings which *The Times-Herald* predicts for their city, and there is a persistent rumor that the people of St. Louis will try to get some congressional or judicial action to prevent the fouling of the Mississippi with Chicago's drainage. *The Globe-Democrat* says:

"Inhabitants of the valleys along the Mississippi and the Illinois will inflexibly protect their health and property by every weapon of the law. Congress will be asked to appoint a sanitary commission to examine and report upon the sanitary questions involved in the drainage canal. So slight a request will not be denied or delayed. The commission will look into the health problems and render its opinion, based on full investigation, of the consequences of turning the sewage of a large city from its natural lake outlet to a system of rivers running in the opposite direction. Quarantines, and matters of sanitation generally, have received prompt attention in Congress, and no exception will be made in this case, one of the most important ever brought before that body. Injunctions to arrest a nuisance at its start will be applied for. In short, the Chicago drainage canal must establish beyond a grain of doubt that it is not an injury to the inhabitants of any place or region outside."

Edwin O. Jordan, assistant professor of bacteriology in the University of Chicago, writing in the *January Review of Reviews*, says of the possible effect of the canal upon the towns of the Illinois valley, and upon St. Louis:

"Inasmuch as a large portion of Chicago sewage, estimated as high as 80-90 per cent., has for some years passed into the Illinois River by way of the Illinois and Michigan canal, the dilution of the sewage on the scale projected would seem to promise nothing but improvement. In the celebrated report of the English commission on the pollution of rivers it is estimated after careful examination that 9,000 cubic feet of water per minute renders the sewage of 100,000 people inoffensive. The dilution of 20,000 cubic feet per minute required by the sanitary district will unquestionably improve visibly the quality of the Illinois River and is amply sufficient to prevent a nuisance. The question of the use of the Illinois River as a source of water-supply is, of course, quite a different one; but as a matter of fact no town at present derives its water-supply from this river, and all the large towns along the bank of the stream pour their own untreated sewage freely into it. The city of St. Louis, however, objects strenuously to the opening of the canal, on the ground that its own water-supply, which is drawn from the Mississippi some thirty miles below the mouth of the Illinois, will be injuriously affected. The distance from Chicago is so great, however, the length of the Illinois alone being over 260 miles, and the problem is so complicated by the mingling of the Illinois water with that of the Mississippi and the Missouri, that available precedents for a decided opinion are altogether lacking. This being the case, the trustees of the sanitary district have wisely undertaken a thoroughgoing chemical and bacterial examination of the present condition of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, with the intention of following up the investigation with a similar series of analyses made after the canal is opened. In this way, and in this way only, can the questions raised by St. Louis be satisfactorily and conclusively answered."

An idea of the magnitude of the canal may be gathered from the following paragraphs from Professor Jordan's article:

"The channel proper extends from a point near Bridgeport to Lockport, about twenty-nine miles to the southwest. A portion of the excavation lies along the former bed of the Desplaines River, a small stream which has been ejected from its original course and made to flow in the 'river diversion channel' especially constructed for this purpose at an outlay of \$1,100,000. The wide fluctuations in the volume of the Desplaines, which is said to vary from a flow scanty enough to pass through a six-inch pipe to a volume of 800,000 cubic feet per minute, have rendered this special provision necessary. It is an interesting fact that in taking this channel the canal simply restores the prehistoric water-course, and that in earlier geologic times the Great Lakes drained into the Mississippi by way of the Illinois and Desplaines instead of into the St. Lawrence."

"The huge controlling works for regulating the flow from the channel into the Desplaines valley are at Lockport. The con-

trolling works include large sluice-gates and a bear-trap dam with an opening of 160 feet and an oscillation of 17 feet vertically. The fall from the controlling works to the upper basin at Joliet, four miles below, is about 42 feet. It is estimated that even when the channel carries only the minimum quantity of water required by law the falls will afford about 20,000 horse-power, which, converted into electricity and conducted to centers of distribution in Chicago, would yield over 16,000 horse-power at the sub-stations.

"The main drainage channel is in part cut through solid rock and in part through glacial drift, the total amount of excavation involved being 26,261,815 cubic yards of glacial drift and 12,006,984 cubic yards of solid rock. The rock cuttings are about 160 feet wide at the bottom, with nearly vertical walls. The excavations through the sections, with a preponderance of hard material, provide for a flow of 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute or a rate of flow sufficient for the requirements of a population of 3,000,000 people, which is about double the present population of the district. The narrower channel that has been cut through the more easily handled material provides for a flow of 300,000 cubic feet per minute, and can easily be enlarged by simple methods of excavation as the growth of the population demands. It is claimed that the canal will be navigable for any craft drawing less than twenty-two feet of water."

Montejo's Explanation of His Defeat.—The defense of Admiral Montejo before a Spanish court-martial for his failure to sink Admiral Dewey's squadron in Manila Bay was one of last week's diverting topics. When the members of the Government asked him who was to be blamed for the defeat, he flatly told them that they were. The Government, he averred, had left him without adequate arms and armament to meet a superior foe. When asked why his squadron abandoned Subig Bay he replied:

"The squadron did not abandon Subig, but Subig abandoned the squadron. When an army goes to take refuge in a stronghold after being persecuted by superior forces, and upon arriving at such stronghold finds that the place has not one cannon, and that the walls of the stronghold would only serve as a cage and a trap, what would it do? They would get out of that stronghold as quickly as possible. This is what the squadron did. In order to give an idea of our miserable situation I may mention that we had only fourteen torpedoes for the defense of 2,000 meters of space, and that the cable, which we obtained in Hongkong, was only long enough for five torpedoes, and, therefore, only five torpedoes could be placed."

The *Louisville Courier-Journal* thinks, however, that this does not clear Admiral Montejo. It says: "Truth to tell, that Manila victory was won with ease, but it was the incompetence of the Spanish that made it possible, and Admiral Montejo was as much responsible for this as any other man in the whole degenerate kingdom."

But the admiral's chief defense placed the blame for his defeat on one whom the Spanish court cannot reach. Admiral Dewey, it appears, was the guilty man. Said Montejo:

"Admiral Dewey, with pencil in hand, noted the thickness of his mantlets and his casements, and knew what energy was required to penetrate them. He also knew exactly the weight of the most powerful projectile of our ships, and by a simple mathematical calculation he arrived at the distance at which he could fight without himself receiving any harm. Thus he ascertained that he could fight at a distance of 2,000 or 3,000 meters with absolute impunity. The situation, however, was just this: We were vulnerable to all the projectiles of the enemy, and this the enemy well knew, while he got out of reach of our cannon and remained out of reach all the while."

None of the American press attempts to clear our admiral of this charge, but the *Philadelphia Ledger* facetiously remarks that "Admiral Dewey should explain to Admiral Montejo that he did not know the Marquis of Queensberry rules applied to naval combats."

BRITISH SEIZURES AND GERMAN WRATH.

THE seizure and search which British cruisers are reported to have made of several German steamers, one of them in the Suez canal, seem to have raised a storm of popular wrath in Germany. England's rights and Germany's wrongs in the case are a matter of dispute in the American press, but the importance of the affair seems to lie, as the *Boston Transcript* remarks, "rather in the excited condition of German public sentiment than in the legal aspect of the seizure of the German vessels." The seizure of the *Bundesrath* in Delagoa Bay carrying twenty-three passengers suspected of being Boer recruits, started the ill-feeling, but it was greatly intensified when the imperial mail steamer *General* was stopped at Aden, held by British troops, and compelled to discharge her cargo. It is not reported that anything contraband was found. The cause and probable result of the



THE SEIZURE OF THE AMERICAN FLOUR.

UNCLE SAM: "Cousin John, you're stepping on my toes."

—*The New York Herald.*

seizures are hazarded by the Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung* in the following statement, which is reproduced in the cable despatches to American papers.

"It looks as if Great Britain cared less for the cargo in question than for demonstrating before the world that, altho most unlucky on the land, she is the unchallenged mistress of the sea, a demonstration which will do more for the German navy than all the speeches of Emperor William."

The New York *Sun* accepts the report that the British authorities suspected the German steamers of carrying recruits for the Boer forces; but points out that it was England who denied our right to stop a British steamer and capture Mason and Slidell during the Civil War. Here we have a case, says *The Sun*, "absolutely identical with that of the *Trent*, yet we see the captain of a British cruiser repudiates the very principle which, in our hour of desperate trouble, his country forced us to swallow." *The Sun* continues:

"Is England, then, the only authorized expounder of international law, and are its principles and precedents to be treated as rigorous or flexible at her sole option? . . . These acts [the seizures] are indefensible from the viewpoint of international law, but it is on the score of their egregious folly that they ought also to be reprobated by every far-sighted Englishman. Was it worth while to break her own precedents when, by so doing, she was certain to give offense to the United States and Germany, the only powers on earth upon whose good will she has any reason to count at this juncture? Is it wise for England to go out of her way to abridge the rights of neutrals in two grave particulars when in the days that are to come her national existence may

depend upon securing for those rights the utmost possible latitude?"

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that England could find a much better way to cut off Boer reinforcements and supplies. It says:

"This is certainly not the only resource of the British Government. She is invading the rights of two neutrals in order to reach one belligerent. Yet all that she needs is to prevent the traffic between that belligerent and the Portuguese port. Great Britain must assuredly possess enough influence with a petty state like Portugal, partially dependent upon Great Britain for her independence, to induce her to perform her own duties as a neutral. The Boers are said to have threatened raids upon the Portuguese territory if the traffic between Pretoria and Lorenzo Marques were interfered with. But the neutral obligations of Portugal are clear. England can far better afford to give Portugal any necessary guarantees of indemnity for Boer raids than to sacrifice all rights of neutrals and subject the sustenance of her people to peril in her next war. The British agent at Lorenzo Marques must know what is going on, and if he can not secure its stoppage then England has less influence with Portugal than the United States had with England during our Civil War. To plead necessity as an excuse for seizing merchandise from a neutral to a neutral port is a confession of incompetence in the British Foreign Office."

The New York *Times* thinks that the Germans are too "touchy." It says:

"The somewhat hysterical remarks of the German press irresistibly recalls a remark of Stevenson's about the behavior of the Germans in Samoa: 'Touchy themselves, they read all history in the light of personal affronts.' Given this state of mind, and it is not wonderful that the German press should see, in the attempt of Great Britain to keep recruits and arms and ammunition out of the Transvaal, nothing but a deep-laid plot to insult and humiliate Germany."

The Cuban Prisons.—Some exclamations of surprise have been elicited by the recent reports of the evil condition of the Cuban jails. Many had supposed that after a year of American occupation the malodorous prison abuses would have ceased to exist, but General Wood seems to have found there a field full of opportunities for his administrative talent. *The Outlook* describes the situation and comments upon it as follows:

"He [General Wood] found that the sanitary conditions were bad, that prisoners slept on the bare floors, that even among American prisoners the average period of detention without trial was five months, and that Cubans whom General Ludlow ordered released are still held, after three or four years' waiting without trial. On the subject of Cuban prison abuses Mr. Charlton T. Lewis, of the New York Prison Association, has just made a report founded on personal inspection. He finds these abuses flagrant—the herding of boys in idleness with hardened prisoners; lack of beds, blankets, and clothing for prisoners; filth and vermin everywhere. In the Havana Carcel, which Mr. Lewis characterizes as 'worse than the Newgate of John Howard,' he found on December 2 last twenty-two American citizens, some of whom had been there for over five months vainly begging a hearing. The entire system of the lower criminal courts he believes to have been corrupt, with the results still continuing, as in the case of men sentenced to forty years' imprisonment for insolence to officials. General Wood has already made thorough reforms in the Santiago prison system, and no doubt he will now remedy the abuses in Havana and throughout Cuba. If half that Mr. Lewis charges can be substantiated, it is almost incredible that such abominable cruelty and injustice should have been allowed to continue even a year under American administration."

The new military government is being well received by the Cubans, and the early correction of the abuses seems assured. Mr. Rubens, formerly counsel for the Cuban Junta, who has just returned from a Cuba trip, said in a recent interview:

"The veterans of the revolution, and all elements, even those supposed to be most at unrest, are deeply gratified by the pro-

gram announced by General Wood—the reform of the courts so as to give speedy trials, the clearing of the prisons of those who have been languishing under the slow procedure, the establishment of a system of free public schools, and the construction of roads, all with a view to local necessities.”

ENGLAND'S RIGHT OF CONQUEST BY "THE HIGHER MORALITY."

PROF. WASHBURN HOPKINS, of Yale, expresses a view held apparently by a large number of newspapers and public men when he argues (in *The Forum*) that what may seem to be criminal aggression by a large nation against a small and weak one is really justifiable if it conduces to the advantage of the race. This principle he calls "the higher morality." England's rule in India and our subjugation of the red man, for example, show many instances of actual fraud and broken vows, but the result, he holds, has been for the general good. Even the wronged peoples themselves are better off than before. In India, he says, "the taxes are less than they used to be; justice is to be had for the first time; education is open to all; charity does more than ever before to cover the want bred of a people's thriftlessness. For this India has to thank England—that sinful nation that robbed the prince and stole the province." In this view, he believes, lies the solution of the ethical puzzle presented to us in the present war in South Africa. He says:

"Granted that, from the point of view of the narrow moralist, the Boers are right; that England holds to-day no suzerainty over the republic; that even what she claims to hold does not entitle her to demand what she requires of the Boers; that the war is in reality of her own making; that it is a conflict she has forced upon a free people; and that she has forced it for her own advantage. But there is a higher morality. The Boers are free to make their own laws; but they have abused freedom. They have sought to defend their corporate existence by a narrow-minded policy which has not worked for good, either to the Boers themselves, to England, or to the world at large. Is it not possible that there is a law working on larger lines for the good of all, and that England is only an instrument for the furtherance of the moral law which finds practical expression in the attainment by the human race of greater benefit? It is at any rate certain that, in the successive struggles for national domination, every victory in the long run has benefited man and raised him higher, even at the cost of the violation of ordinary ethical standards on the part of the victors. Even Poland and Ireland will have to admit this hereafter, as Brittany can admit it to-day. Is there not here a counterpart in the moral world to the inflexible severity of physical laws, whereby the maintenance of the race is upheld at the sacrifice of individuals? In the end, so far as man is concerned, the survival of the fittest is the success of the most civilized, or of those who potentially at least represent humanity's progress."

"I hold no brief for England; but while she serves God and man I rejoice in her triumphs. For God is served when man is bettered, and wherever England has taken her stand man has been bettered. This is the case in India. This is true of Egypt. It is true of the many little lands she holds round the earth. It will be proved again in Africa when Boer authority yields to her higher civilization."

The Springfield *Republican*, however, asks who is to decide when aggression is criminal and when it is "higher morality." Then, to show how the idea of "the greatest good for the greatest number" would work in every-day life, *The Republican* says:

"But we can call Professor Hopkins's attention to a case in point where concededly the greatest number is involved. Here are two men in narrow worldly circumstances, and here is the professor, who is, we will say, a millionaire with his residence crowded with superfluous wealth. The two men reason together on the 'higher morality.' They say it will obviously be to the greatest good of two, if not all three, that the professor be divested of part of his wealth. Larger possessions will make the two more conservative and contented, and law and order and safety to life and property will be enhanced thereby, as well as

a reasonable progress in the uplifting of men. And so the two raid Professor Hopkins's house at night and make off with some of his superfluous wealth.

"That is the 'higher morality' as taught by Professor Hopkins of Yale. That is the essence of his application of the utilitarian theory of morals. We invite to it the attention of those capitalistic interests that are behind and underneath this movement of forcible aggression, both in England and the United States, which sets up the principle that might makes right, and good to all must come from it. Do they desire that action upon this principle shall become contagious among the people at large?"

A Plea for a Children's Court.—Mr. John W. Keller, New York's Commissioner of Charities, is endeavoring to have created a special criminal court exclusively for the trial of children's cases. He says:

"At present, children are arraigned in any district court, and some effort is needed to have their cases considered and disposed of separately from those of adults. There are two classes of children's cases—those who are taken to court on account of improper guardianship or for correctional causes, and those where children are destitute. They are brought to me for disposition after commitment, and are thrown in contact with adult paupers. This is not good, and it is worse in the courts.

"I want a court established exclusively for the consideration of cases of children. I would rather have one of the present city magistrates' courts set apart for this purpose, but if this is not possible I am in favor of creating a new court, and the appointment of a special magistrate to sit in it. I understand the Board of City Magistrates object to setting apart one of their courts for the purpose, on the ground that they have all the work they can do now, but I hardly understand their objection. It amounts merely to a reapportionment of the work they do at present.

"So far as my department is concerned, I have made arrangements for the care of children committed to me separate from the adult paupers. The rooms for their reception in the old quarters of the department [of Charities] will be ready January 1. . . .

"There is ample room in the same building for a court, and the place is admirably suited for a court. If one is created and located there it will solve the entire problem."

The New York *Herald* declares that this suggestion "can not be too highly commended," and adds:

"Why not have all cases, not criminal, in which women are involved tried in this separate court also? And, going a step farther, why not have one woman judge at least to administer in controversies that involve the fit of a dress or differences between mistress and servant or teacher and scholar?"

The Columbus *Evening Dispatch* says:

"If Commissioner Keller accomplishes what he is working for, he will do a noble thing for children. Many a boy and perhaps many a girl has been converted into a life-time criminal through association with grown-up criminals in courts and correctional institutions. Of course many of them have inherited criminal instincts, and have likewise been under bad influences at home; but still the cases of a great many of them are by no means hopeless if these bad influences of heredity, surroundings, and associations were not supplemented and increased by continued contact with adult criminals."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GENERAL WOOD'S office at Havana is crowded with office-seekers. Can we deny that Cuba is ready for self-government?—*The Indianapolis News*.

We shall have less trouble with our new possessions if the civil governors appointed by the President are really civil.—*The Chicago Record*.

If flour is contraband of war, might not President Kruger feel constrained to withhold it from the British soldiers who are his prisoners?—*The New York World*.

QUITE a number of Englishmen who are now known to fame only as the husbands of American heiresses are going to South Africa to make reputations for themselves.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

GENERAL: "Are you sure you don't know where the Boers are?" Subordinate: "Yes, sir." "And you don't know how strong they are?" "No, sir." "Then let the advance begin."—*The New York Herald*.

STORY OF SOME GUILTY SAVAGES.—Once upon a time there were some guilty savages, who resolved to be civilized at small cost to themselves. Accordingly, they spent \$750 in the construction of a salted gold-mine in their midst. The next day it rained, but the day after that the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race came on the keen jump, with cannon and Red Cross nurses, and civilized these savages. When the invaders discovered the deceit that had been practised upon them, their chagrin knew no bounds. For they had no gold, while the natives had civilization.—*The Detroit Journal*.

LETTERS AND ART.

BOOKS READ IN SOME POOR DISTRICTS OF NEW YORK.

IF the old Spanish proverb, "Tell me with whom you go, and I will tell you who you are," is to be applied to the choice of books, there are some very encouraging signs among the denizens of New York City's tenement-houses. The New York *Evening Post* has been making an investigation into the kind of books read in these districts, and in the course of it has collected data from three branches of the New York Free Circulating Library, and from the circulating library of the University Settlement at Rivington and Eldridge streets. "At all of these places," the writer says, "it has been found that the best works of the standard authors are in constant use, and a greater proportion of works other than fiction is called for in these neighborhoods than in those occupied by people with larger means." Of the foreign element, the Hebrews form the largest and best class of readers, and many of the boys and men of this race are said to be insatiable readers. The writer says further:

"The most striking fact in connection with the reading of the poorer people is the number of children who call for books. They constitute about three quarters of the patrons of the free libraries in the poor districts; a larger proportion of the whole number of readers than anywhere else in the city. Wherever a new circulating library has been opened among the poorer people, its readers have at first been almost altogether children, who draw the parents in by degrees.

"To the public schools is ascribed most of the credit for the interest which the children take in reading. The schools encourage, and to a certain extent require, the use of books from the circulating libraries in connection with the school work, while the effort to interest the pupils in the nation and its history seems to be meeting with much success.

"At the Yorkville branch of the New York Free Circulating Library, No. 1523 Second Avenue, a class of readers are found who, altho thrifty, are for the most part living on small earnings. A majority of them are Hebrews, people who a decade ago were living in the tenement-houses down-town, but have moved farther up with increasing prosperity and knowledge. 'The children here,' explained the librarian, 'like nothing so well as American history and biography, and we have a constant call for the works of Barnes, Coffin, and other writers along those lines. Our principal fiction readers are the women and girls. A great many of the girls are employed in stores and factories, and they read mainly for recreation. The Holmes and Cary stories are usually their choice until we get them interested in something a little more substantial.' "

The East Thirty-fourth Street branch of the Free Circulating Library is in a quarter largely inhabited by Germans and Italians; it is not, however, a tenement-house district. Here the librarian in charge states that "the men and boys read a better class of books than the women and girls." The young men ask for text-books and the older men for books bearing on their work. Strange to say, there is little call for German books. The desire appears to be to leave foreign literature behind when the old country is abandoned.

The circulating library of the University Settlement, used largely by the Russian and Polish Hebrews, presents perhaps the most interesting and encouraging reports of all, particularly when one contrasts this new life and these new opportunities with the darkness of their European environment:

"These people, altho many of them are wretchedly poor, are very intelligent and eager to learn wherever a chance is offered. 'They are remarkable readers—particularly the children,' said one of the persons in charge of the library at this point. 'While not more than 10 per cent. of the older people can read English, fully 75 per cent. of the young folks can, so you see our work is mainly in the interest of the latter class. The girls read Sophie May and Susan Coolidge, calling for Charles Reade, Miss

Mulock, Miss Alcott, and Marion Crawford as they get older. The latter author is popular with the boys, too, but as a rule they choose works of history or biography. In reading fiction they look for stories of adventure and of city life. The boys like the Henty books and they love Trowbridge. When they think they ought to take up something a little further on they begin on Sir Walter Scott. In the boys about fourteen years 'd one noticeable trait is their desire for humor. Mark Twain and other humorous writers are sought for in a way that is surprising.'

"'Do you find that poetry is read?' was asked. 'Not much,' was the reply, 'except in connection with the work of the schools.' "

SHAKESPEARE'S INFLUENCE UPON PUSHKIN.

THE recent Pushkin centenary still continues to call forth articles and studies upon the life of the great father of modern Russian literature. In *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (January), Zenaide A. Ragozin touches upon one phase of his literary development not hitherto noticed—the influence exerted upon him by Shakespeare. French pseudo-classicism had up to his time prevailed in Russia. The great innovation in Pushkin's dramas was that he did not treat them on the artificial lines of the French drama of Racine, but upon those of the Shakespearian histories. The writer says:

"He had been for a time, like all his contemporaries, under the spell of Byron's magnificent poetry and morbid views of life and men. But this influence was dispelled like mist before the morning sun when Shakespeare's glory burst on him. He studied him closely and lovingly; how searchingly and understandingly is shown by many stray bits of criticism scattered through his letters.

"'I never read either Calderon or Lope de Vega,' Pushkin writes, in a precious letter in which he opens a glimpse into the sanctum of his work, 'but what a man is Shakespeare! I can not get over him. How paltry Byron is by his side—Byron the dramatist, who in all his life understood only one character—his own. . . . To one of his personages he gave his pride, to another his hatred, to a third his moody melancholy. Thus out of one complete, gloomy, and powerful character he made several insignificant ones. That is not tragedy. . . . There is another common error. Having conceived a character, everything the author makes him say, even to the most indifferent, becomes distinctive and typical—like the pedants and sailors in Fielding's old novels. A conspirator asks for a glass of water in the manner of a conspirator—and makes himself ridiculous. . . . Now take Shakespeare. He lets his characters speak and act with all the careless naturalness of real life, because he is sure, at the right moment, to make them strike the right note.'

"To Pushkin's admiration and knowledge of Shakespeare we owe two more productions in two very different veins: a translation, or rather adaptation, under the title of 'Angelo,' of 'Measure for Measure,' grave and stern, and wholly worthy of the original; and a story in light, frolicsome verse, a charming bit of fun, which may be called a parody on 'Lucretia'—in this way: Pushkin happened to read the tale of the Roman matron's woes while in a particularly jocose mood, and the mad thought struck him, as he laid it down, 'What if she had not taken things so tragically, but had simply—boxed Tarquin's ears!' The idea amused him so much that he allowed it to take tangible shape in 'Count Noolio,' a modern version of the ancient story, enacted between a young and beautiful chatelaine and a young city Lovelace, bored and idle, her neighbor in the country, with just the *dénoûment* he had imagined."

Mme. Ragozin regards "Eugène Oniegin" as Pushkin's greatest work. It is, in the highest sense of the term, a society novel, she says, and can be likened only to Thackeray's "Vanity Fair":

"It rivals Thackeray's masterpiece in scope, in power, and grace, in vividness and depth, and as a wholly representative picture of the time and society it portrays, with an undercurrent of pensiveness and pathos, which belongs to the race, irrespective of time and setting. Add to all this the charm of matchless versification, sprightly, abundant, spontaneous, and musical as a mountain spring, and you will have a gem of a water and cut which would be hard to match in any literature."

OUR DEBT TO MILTON.

THE question has lately been raised in England whether Milton is still read, and the prevailing opinion appears to be that he is not. It will be an evil day for England if this is true, says *The Spectator*, for he more than any other man is the embodiment of those ideals which have made England strong and truly great, both in literature and life. Says the writer:

"No Englishman who ever lived has so fully realized the idea of what Israel meant by a prophet. Yet he was a prophet who was also a poet, versed in the finest details of his art. In him the sons of Zion and the sons of Greece were reconciled; in him was seen all the learning of his age, the most ardent yet most delicate service of the Muses, but all his vast and varied accomplishments were fused in the supreme devotion to truth and liberty, and the desire to make of England a worthy temple to these divinities. There has been no such combination of gifts, no such diverse powers incarnated in one person in England's history.

"For England herself Milton mainly desired the embodiment of these ideals: intellectual freedom, the position of the leader of the cause of liberty in Europe, and that worthy and noble inner life in the absence of which the outer forms of liberty are worthless. The 'Areopagitica' is the greatest plea for the freedom of the mind ever written, let alone its splendor as a piece of prose; and tho we have had our reactions since its production, in effect it killed the despotism over the mind. During the whole of the seventeenth century a Machiavellian despotism was desolating Western Europe, and preparing the way for unutterable tragedy in France. Milton, who had lived in the land of Machiavelli, and who saw with prophetic insight what this meant, roused England and Europe (he proudly asserts, with a noble egoism akin to that of Dante, of his work that 'Europe talks from side to side' of this great task) to a sense of the danger. In 'Paradise Regained' we find a great part of the poem devoted to the idea of that inner freedom, that liberty of the soul, to be gained solely by obedience to divine law which should come in priority to mere political liberty, as the real guardian and guaranty of free institutions. Milton was no democrat; he was an aristocratic republican, like Plato; he despised the mob as truly as he detested tyrants; he was for an ordered liberty, a commonwealth of men whom, as Cowper said, the truth had made free, living under the reign of law. If our life and influence as a nation are to stand for a living influence in the world, if we are to be saved from the very real perils of materialism, we shall go to Milton for our ideal.

"Matthew Arnold, in his essay on Milton, looking forward to the spread of Anglo-Saxondom, and quoting Heine as to the contagion of Anglo-Saxon vulgarity, says that the superb austerity of Milton will save us. So long as Milton is a power, the progress of the English speech can not mean the spread of vulgar contagion."

Recent Growth of American Fiction.—Observers of literary currents are commenting upon the interesting fact that all the most popular books of the past year are not only from American writers, but with one exception deal with American themes. These are: "David Harum," "Richard Carvel," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," "Janice Meredith," and "Mr. Dooley." *The Bookman* (January) remarks that this is not a mere coincidence, nor a fact of ephemeral importance:

"We believe that it is a reflection in literature of a spirit that is just as much felt to-day in our broadly national life. Americans have at last, we think, really learned to stand upon their own feet and to accept their own standards as the best for them. The movement away from foreign influence has been a steady but a continuous one for many years, and while, perhaps, it has been hastened by the thrill of national sentiment which stirred the American people throughout the brief period of our war with Spain, the same result was bound to come ere long. Nor do we think that it is in the reading public any more than in our authors that the change is now discernible. American writers until now have nearly always kept an eye on England and on English models in producing what they wrote, and the result was a self-consciousness and a lack of independence which were

fatal to originality. Now they have turned their backs resolutely upon everything extraneous, and at last they are able to see our own life as a whole and in its real significance and true properties. And to our mind we have made in this as yet only a mere beginning. The potentialities that exist in this gradually maturing intellectual independence are so momentous as to appeal with exceeding power to the imagination of all good Americans.

SOME RESULTS OF INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT UPON AMERICAN LITERATURE.

MR. RIPLEY HITCHCOCK, who enjoys the honor of being the discoverer of "David Harum" after six publishing houses had refused it, has just written an article recounting some of the great advantages which have already resulted to American authors and the American reading public since the adoption of the International Copyright Act in 1891. He shows that the effect of the new law in those nine years in encouraging the production of American rather than of foreign books has been little less than marvelous. He says (we quote from *The Independent*, December 14):

"A few years before the passage of the Platt-Edmunds act, a New York publisher testified before the Senate committee that 'the effect of absence of international copyright on the opportunities of American authors to get into print or stay in print is most dangerous. I have unused manuscripts in my safe, and have sent back manuscripts which ought to have been published. The market would not support them.' At the same hearing a Boston publisher said: 'For two years, tho I belong to a publishing house which issues nearly a million dollars' worth of books a year, I have refused to entertain the idea of publishing an American manuscript . . . simply from the fact that it is impossible to make the books of most American authors pay unless they first gain recognition through the columns of the magazines.' It is true that the position taken by the latter speaker was an extreme one, but the two opinions represent fairly the general attitude enforced upon publishers by the competition of piratical reprints. The first speaker, who found that in non-copyright days the market would not support American authors, has now had the largest individual success of his career, in all probability, from the publication of an American book.

"But before I touch upon the fact that it is the American, not foreign author, who has earned the widest popularity of late, it is logical to extract such information as may be afforded by general statistics, despite the danger of misleading inferences. From the very useful record kept by *The Publishers' Weekly*, we found that the number of books published in the United States each year from 1893 to 1898 was as follows:

	Total.	American Authors.		Total.	American Authors.
1893	4,538	3,396	1895	5,469	3,396
1894	4,665	3,300	1896	5,793	3,300
1895	4,609	3,313	1897	4,928	3,313
1896	5,234	3,371	1898	4,886	3,371
1897	4,474	3,371			

"This list includes new books, new editions, and books imported in sheets or bound for publication in this country. . . . From the year 1893 on, the classified lists show an increased proportion of American authors. In 1894, for example, in spite of the smaller total, the number of American books showed a slight gain, and the next year's increase remains nearly constant until 1898, when the preoccupation of war may be held largely accountable for many irregularities. In view of the output of war literature, little less appalling than war itself, this decrease in 1898 seems surprising, but many of the war books will doubtless be credited to 1899. In looking over these figures it is necessary to bear in mind that they are incomplete, despite the careful work done by the *The Publishers' Weekly*, for the reason that completeness is impossible."

These general figures, says Mr. Hitchcock, are of less significance than those which relate to the present demand for American books already published. The latter figures, he declares, are extraordinary, and prove that the past year has been "the

most remarkable in the history of the American publishing business." Mr. Hitchcock continues:

"That our latter state would be worse than our first was freely predicted by pessimists immediately after the passage of the copyright act, for it so happened that a few very popular English authors and a few meteoric new discoveries seemed almost immediately to occupy the field. Yet, in the year 1899 not a single foreign work of fiction has been published which has had in vulgar parlance a sensational success, while at the same time the year has been the most sensational in its successful fiction that the history of American publishing has known. The public demand for 'David Harum, A Story of American Life,' by the lamented Edward Noyes Westcott, has caused the printing of 350,000 copies up to the third week of November. Of 'Richard Carvel,' by Winston Churchill, it is announced that over 200,000 copies have been printed. 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' by Edwin Caskeden, has long since passed the 100,000 mark, and 'Janice Meredith,' by Paul Leicester Ford, published only a few weeks since, has had a sale thus far of over 110,000. The exact figures in each case will be in excess of those given here by the time this article is printed, but they serve to illustrate the general results. Tabulated, they make a most impressive showing:

David Harum	390,000
Richard Carvel	245,000
When Knighthood Was in Flower	105,000
Janice Meredith	115,000
Mr. Dooley in Peace and in War	Probably over 100,000

"To this list may properly be added Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's 'Red Rock,' which continues its career as one of the 'best-selling' books into 1899, and if we go a little further back we find books by Miss Mary Johnson and Mr. Harding Davis with sales reckoned by the tens of thousands. These results and others realized by authors like Mrs. Riggs and Mrs. Burnett, without going further, are certainly full of significance. No copyrighted book by a foreign author has met with the sale of any of the books in our tabulated list. Before the days of copyright there were isolated successes like 'Ben Hur,' with its 650,000, and, in earlier years, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' with its measureless popularity, and books like 'The Wide, Wide World,' 'The Lamplighter,' 'Routledge,' and 'The Leavenworth Case,' but these are isolated cases, instances selected from a long term of years. Within the eight and a half years since the international copyright law went into operation there has been a reasonably constant increase in the number of American writers who have gained a place with the reading public, and the year now closing has brought a series of American successes which, taken collectively, have never been approached.

"Without protection from a multitude of cheap reprints of the most popular foreign authors, no author or publisher thoroughly conversant with the conditions of business will believe that any of the books which I have mentioned would have reached their present figures. If Kipling, Hope, or Caine were offered under the black flag at twenty-five cents side by side with honest editions of 'Richard Carvel' or 'Janice Meredith,' can any one doubt the effect upon the sales of the latter books? It would be a waste of time to press this point, but another phase of the subject should not be lost sight of, which is the effect of such success as a stimulus to other American writers. This may represent a dull and sordid view, but the fact remains that potential as well as professional writers, like men of other callings, are apt to be influenced by the prospects for reward, and the influence of the changed conditions has shown itself in a closer study of literary craftsmanship. We need not trouble ourselves in regard to genius. In spite of the traditions, genius usually makes itself felt. But as regards talent, the influence of the practical encouragement which present conditions admit of assuredly makes for better training and development and greater professional fitness on the part of our writers."

The "Star System" in the Magazines.—A glance at the literary programs of the leading American magazines for 1900 will reveal the fact that all of them have one leading feature, which they make prominent in their advertisements, and upon which they mainly rely as a means of attracting subscriptions. *The Bookman* (January) terms this the "mischievous

star system," and thinks it does not redound to the benefit of good literature. Following is the list of star magazine articles for this year, as given by *The Bookman*:

- "The Life of Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley, in *The Century*.
- "Eleanor," a novel, by Mrs. Humphry Ward, in *Harper's*.
- "Tommy and Grizel," a novel, by J. M. Barrie, in *Scribner's*.
- "The Life of the Master," by the Rev. John Watson, in *McClure's*.
- "The Great Battles of the World," by Stephen Crane, in *Lippincott's*.
- "The Autobiography of W. J. Stillman," in *The Atlantic*.
- "William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man," by Hamilton W. Mabie, in *The Outlook*.
- "The Theater and Its People," by Franklin Fyles, in *The Ladies' Home Journal*.
- "America's Literary Diplomats, from Franklin to Hay," in *The Bookbuyer*.
- "Essays on the Literature of the Nineteenth Century," in *The Critic*.

NEW LITERARY MOVEMENTS IN IRELAND.

FOR the past few centuries the people of Ireland have been too busy striving to keep alive some few cherished political ideals and too weighted down with poverty and disaster to develop a complex literary expression; but since 1891 there have been many signs that the old Keltic imagination is not dead. Young literary Ireland even dreams of a return of the former glories, of the time when Ireland was the lamp of Europe, shining in a world of medieval twilight. This dream is indulged apparently by Mr. W. B. Yeats, the best-known representative of the new Irish school of letters. The fall of Parnell, he says, marked the beginning of a host of new movements in which the national life has been seeking to find utterance. He writes (in *The North American Review*, December):

"More books about Irish subjects have been published in these last eight years than in the thirty years that went before them, and these books have the care for scholarship and the precision of speech which had been notoriously lacking in books on Irish subjects. An appeal to the will, a habit of thought which measures all beliefs by their intensity, is content with a strenuous rhetoric; but an appeal to the intellect needs an always more perfect knowledge, an always more malleable speech. The new writers and the organizations they work through—for organizations of various kinds take the place held by the critical press in other countries—have awakened Irish affections among many from whom the old rhetoric could never have got a hearing, but they have been decried as weakening the national faith by lovers of the old rhetoric. I have seen an obscure Irish member of Parliament rise at one of those monthly meetings of the Irish Literary Society, when the members of the society read their poems to one another, and ask leave to read a poem. He did not belong to the society, but leave was given him, and he read a poem in the old manner, blaming the new critics and praising the old poems which had made him patriotic and filled his imagination with the images of the martyrs, and, as he numbered over their names, Wolfe Tone, Emmet, Owen Roe, Sarsfield, his voice shook and many were angry with the new critics.

"The organizations that are making this change are the Irish Literary Society in London, the National Literary Society in Dublin, which has just founded the Irish Literary Theater, and the Feis Ceoil committee in Dublin, at whose annual series of concerts of Irish music, singers and pipers from all parts of Ireland compete; and the Gaelic League, which has worked for the revival of the Gaelic language with such success that it has sold fifty thousand of its Gaelic text-books in a year. All these organizations have been founded since the fall of Parnell; and all are busy in preserving, or in molding anew, and without any thought of the politics of the hour, some utterance of the national life, and in opposing the vulgar books and the music-hall songs that keep pouring in from England."

Old Irish peasant verse, says Mr. Yeats, has, like all primitive poetry, a passion and a sense of beauty that tremble on the

verge of incoherence, and he gives this bit—the lament of a peasant lover—as an example.

My love, oh, she is my love,
The woman who is most for destroying me.
Dearer is she for making me ill than the woman who would be for making me well.

She is my treasure, oh, she is my treasure,
The woman of the gray eyes,
A woman who would not lay a hand under my head.

She is my love, oh, she is my love,
The woman who left no strength in me;
A woman who would not breathe a sigh after me,
A woman who would not raise a stone at my tomb.

She is my secret love, oh, she is my secret love,
A woman who tells me nothing,
A woman who does not remember me to be out.

She is my choice, oh, she is my choice,
The woman who would not look back at me,
The woman who would not make peace with me.

She is my desire, oh, she is my desire:
A woman dearest to me under the sun,
A woman who would not pay me heed if I were to sit by her side.
It is she ruined my heart and left a sigh forever in me.

It is to this ancient spirit of Keltic imagination that Irish literature, in Mr. Yeats's opinion, is now returning, and he thinks Ireland's literary mission to the nations may be a great and important one. He says:

"Alone among nations, Ireland has in her written Gaelic literature, in her old love tales and battle tales, the forms in which the imagination of Europe uttered itself before Greece shaped the tumult of legend into her music of the arts; and she can discover, from the beliefs and emotions of her common people, the habit of mind that created the religion of the muses. The legends of other European countries are less numerous, and not so full of the energies from which the arts and our understanding of their sanctity arose, and the best of them have already been shaped into plays and poems. The Celt, as it seems, created romance, when his stories of Arthur and of the Grail became for a time almost the only inspiration of European literature, and it would not be wonderful if he should remold romance after its most ancient image, now that he is recovering his ancient possessions."

HOW AND WHY MR. MARKHAM WROTE "THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

THE teaching of Mr. Markham's famous poem "The Man with the Hoe" has been so often misunderstood that it is interesting to see what the author himself has to say as to his aim in writing it. In *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia, December 16), he tells us how he came to write the poem, and what was his real viewpoint. After alluding to his own early life, which was passed amid the hard conditions of a frontier stock-farm, he says:

"I have mentioned a few of the external forces that colored my thought. I may say, also, that for years my reading had drifted toward the philosophy evident in the poem. From boyhood till this hour I have wondered over the hoary problem that has been passed on to us from Job—why should some be ground and broken? Why should so many go down under the wheels of the world to hopeless ruin as far as human eyes can see? Is it necessary that many should perish that we who are the few may have life and light, may have food and shelter? And, withal, I had read in Isaiah of the industrial wrongs of old—in Isaiah, that voice of Vesuvius, shaking all around the horizon. Then, too, I knew how the world's injustice had forced from Christ's strong heart that cry against the mouths that devour widows' houses; and that other cry against the feet that walk over graves. . . .

"I did not write it as a protest against labor, but as my soul's deep word against the degradation of labor, the oppression of man by man. Of course I believe in labor; and I have little respect for an idler, be he rich or poor. It is against both the personal and the public good for any man to be at the same time a consumer and a non-producer.

"I believe in labor; I believe in its humanizing and regenerating power. Indeed, I believe that a man's craft furnishes the chief basis of his redemption. While a man is making a house, he is helping to make himself. While he chisels the block of marble, he is invisibly shaping his own soul. And it does not matter much what a man does—whether he builds a poem or hoes a field of corn. The thing of chief importance is the spirit in which he does his work. It must be done thoroughly and in the spirit of loving service. Work of this order is a perpetual prayer. Work of this sort is sacred, however lowly—sacred tho it be the sweeping of a gutter or the carrying of a hod.

"The spirit of use, of loving service, sends a gleam of the ideal into every labor. And man needs the ideal more even than he needs bread. The ideal is the bread of the soul.

"But while all true work is beautiful and holy, it is also a fact that excesses are evils—a fact that overwork and underpaid work tend to break down instead of building up. Work is good for a child, but I can put such heavy burdens upon him as to deform his body and stunt his mind. Dickens gave us this Hoe-boy type in Smike, the pathetic youth in 'Nicholas Nickleby.' "

Altho the poem has been published only ten months, the commendations and criticisms already elicited by it would fill several volumes. One of the most notable recent criticisms is from the pen of Mr. E. P. Powell, author of "Our Heredity from God," in *The Coming Age* (November). "Mr. Markham shows us the workman of civilization, not going up from the animal, but going down from what God made him," says the writer. "Such an interpretation of man and labor, especially of agricultural labor, at this time, puts the poem in alinement with that pessimism and explosive arraignment of social order in which sentimentalism strikes hand with brute force." Mr. Powell suggests an "amendment" to Mr. Markham's interpretation of Millet's peasant. It is in part as follows:

Lifted by toil of centuries, he leans
Upon his hoe, and gazes on the heavens;
The glorious light of ages on his face,
Who made him rise above the earth and fate,
A man who grieves, but conquers grief with hope?
Who loosed his tongue to speak articulate?
Whose was the hand that fronted up his brow?
Who kindled truth's red torch within his brain?

Behold the man that God doth make; and give
To have dominion over sea and land!
To trace the stars, and search the earth for power;
To make the seasons fertile to his will!
This is the dream He dreamed who shaped the sun,
And painted blue the firmament with light,
Through all the stretch of heaven, to its last throne,
There is no shape more glorious than his;
More eloquent of hate for sensual greed;
More 'laminated for the future's high demand.

What gulfs between him and the anthropoid;
Master of ax and plow! Behold for him
Shall yet speak Plato! of his loins the Christ!
Unless for him, the dawn would rift in vain;
The roses redden into thought,—and the hills
Would hold their poems inarticulate.
Here is the upward looker! Slowly rising up,—
Yet master of the earth, he turns the globe,
And reaps rich harvest where the beast would starve.

SOME FAULTS OF CONTEMPORARY JOURNALISM.

MR. JOHN JAY CHAPMAN, himself a journalist as well as a distinguished critic, believes that the influence which modern journalism is exercising, not only over life and morals but over literature, is anything but beneficent. It is the great bazar of modern art and letters, he remarks, but on its counters are to be found little else besides the mediocre, the hypocritical, the cheap, and the vulgar. In *The Critic* (January) he says:

"The press fills the consciousness of the people. A modern community breathes through its press. Journalism, to be sure, is a region of letters, where all the factors for truth are at a special and peculiar discount. Its attention is given to near and ugly things, to mean quarrels, business interests, and special

ends. Every country shows up badly here. The hypocrisy of the press is the worst thing in England. It is the worst exhibition of England's worst fault. The press of France gives you France at her weakest. The press of America gives you America at her cheapest. Perhaps the study of journalism in any country would illustrate the peculiar vices of that country; and it is fair to remember this in examining our own press. But examine we must, for it is important.

"The subject includes more than the daily newspapers. Those ephemeral sheets that flutter from the table into the waste-paper basket, which are something more than mere newspapers and less than magazines, and the magazines themselves which are more than budgets of gossip and less than books, make up a perpetual rain of paper and ink. Thousands of people are engaged in writing them, and millions in reading them. This whole species of literature is typical of the age; let us see how it is conducted.

"A journal is a meeting-place between the forces of intellect and of commerce. The men who become editors always bear some relation to the intellectual interests of the country. They make money, but they make it by understanding the minds of the people who are not taking money but thought from the exchanges that the editors set up. A magazine or a newspaper is a shop. Each is an experiment and represents a new focus, a new ratio between commerce and intellect. Even trade journals have columns devoted to general information and jokes. The one thing a journal must have in order to be a journal is circulation. It must be carried into people's houses, and this is brought about by an impulse in the buyer. The buyer has many opinions and modes of thought which he does not draw from the journal, and he is always ready to drop a journal that offends him. An editor is thus constantly forced to choose between affronting his public and placating his public. Now whatever arguments may be given for his taking one course or the other, it remains clear that in so far as an editor is not publishing what he himself thinks of interest for its own sake he is encouraging in the public something else besides intellect. He is subserving financial, political, or religious bias, or, it may be, popular whim. He is, to this extent at least, the custodian and protector of prejudice."

Since this enormous American reading public is made up of people of common-school education, closely resembling one another in their mental traits and prejudices, it is natural, says Mr. Chapman, that the science of journalism—which is dominated by purely commercial ideals, and whose officers are just as truly tradesmen as are the people in the shops—should have gradually come to mean the ability to tickle mediocre fancy and to cater to mediocre prejudice.

"The great investments in the good-will of millions are nursed by editors who live by their talents and who in another age would have been intellectual men. The highest type of editor now extant in America will as frankly regret his own obligation to cater to mediocrity as the business man will regret his obliga-



["It has been discovered that Julius Cæsar edited a newspaper."—*Daily Paper.*]

IMPORTANT BASO-RELIEVO, SHOWING THE GREAT EDITOR DISPATCHING HIS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

—*Punch.*

tion to pay blackmail, or as the citizen will regret his obligation to vote for one of the parties. 'There is nothing else to do. I am dealing with the money of others. There are not enough intelligent people to count.' He serves the times. The influ-

ence thus exerted by the public (through the editor) upon the writer tends to modify the writer and make him resemble the public. It is a spiritual pressure exerted by the majority in favor of conformity. This exists in all countries, but is peculiarly severe in countries and ages where the majority is made up of individuals very similar to each other. The tyranny of a uniform population always makes itself felt.

"If any man doubts the hide-bound character of our journals to-day let him try this experiment. Let him write down what he thinks upon any matter, write a story of any length, a poem, a prayer, a speech. Let him assume as he writes it that it can not be published, and let him satisfy his individual taste in the subject, size, mood, and tenor of the whole composition. Then let him begin his peregrinations to find in which one of the ten thousand journals of America there is a place for his ideas as they stand. We have more journals than any other country. The whole field of ideas has been covered, every vehicle of opinion has its policy, its methods, its precedents. A hundred will receive him if he shaves this, pads that, cuts it in half; but not one of them will trust him as he stands. 'Good, but eccentric.' 'Good, but too long.' 'Good, but new.'"

Every stroke of the editor's blue pencil is devitalizing literature by erasing personality, says Mr. Chapman; and it is done in the money interests of a syndicate. Its debasing effect upon character is just as great, nevertheless, as tho it were done at the command of the German Emperor. Mr. Chapman cites the case of the reporter who writes up a public meeting, but colors it with the creed of his journal.

"Can he do this acceptably without abjuring his own senses? He is competing with men whose every energy is bent on seeing the occasion as the newspaper wishes it seen. Consider the immense difficulty of telling the truth on the witness-stand, and judge whether good reporting is easy. The newspaper trade as now conducted is prostitution. It mows down the boys as they come from the colleges. It defaces the very desire for truth, and leaves them without a principle to set a clock by. They grow to disbelieve in the reality of ideas. But these are our future literati, our poets and essayists, our historians and publicists.

"The experts who sit in the offices of the journals of the country have so long used their minds as commercial instruments that it never occurs to them to publish or not publish anything according to their personal views. They do not know that every time they subserve prejudice they are ruining intellect. If there were an editor who had any suspicion of the way the world is put together he would respect talent as he respects honor. It would be impossible for him to make his living by this traffic. If he knew what he was doing he would prefer penury.

"These men, then, have not the least idea of the function they fulfil. No more has the agent of the insurance company who corrupts a legislator. The difference in degree between the two iniquities is enormous, because one belongs to that region in the scale of morality which is completely understood, and the other does not. We do not excuse the insurance agent; we will not allow him to plead ignorance. He commits a penal offense. We will not allow selfishness to trade upon selfishness and steal from the public in this form. But what law can protect the public interest in the higher faculties? What statute can enforce artistic truth?

"We actually forbid a man by statute to sell his vote, because a vote is understood to be an opinion, a thing dependent on rational and moral considerations. You can not buy or sell it without turning it into something else. The exercise of that infinitesimal fraction of public power represented by one man's vote is hedged about with penalties; because the logic of practical government has forced us to see its importance. But the harm done to a community by the sale of a vote does not follow by virtue of the statute, but by virtue of a law of influence of which the statute is the recognition. The same law governs the sale of any opinion, whether it be conveyed in a book review or in a political speech, in a picture of life and manners, a poem, a novel, or an etching. There is no department of life in which you can lie for private gain without doing harm. The grosser forms of it give us the key to the subtler ones, and the jail becomes the symbol of that condition into which the violation of truth will shut any mind."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY'S PROGRESS.

THE sensational dailies are not saying so much about wireless telegraphy as they were in the days of the international yacht races, but a glance at the electrical journals shows that scientific interest in it and its applications—actual and possible—is unabated. Nearly a column of editorial notes is devoted by *The Electrical World and Engineer* to an attempt to explain the rise and progress of an electrical wave, such as that which bears the wireless message from point to point. It says:

"Many seem to find at first attempt a difficulty in picturing to themselves the genesis of a wireless wave, that spreads into space and acknowledges neither metes nor bounds. . . . The fundamental phenomena involved in the production of an unwired wave are delightfully simple, altho the precise detail of the action at each point and instant is still fascinatingly difficult.

"Any electric or magnetic disturbance whatsoever, in any place, save a perfectly conducting envelope, like a sealed can at absolute zero, generates an electromagnetic wave that travels off in all directions with that velocity which is so neatly and aptly designated by physicists as 'c.' This is true whether we wave an electrified comb, waggle a permanent magnet, or excite a transformer into multitudinous magnetic oscillations. The only question of importance is in the energy of the radiated disturbance. That depends upon the mechanism. We have to wave a pocket dictionary very violently in the air before we recognize a sound emitted by the moving book. Less active movement of a walking-stick will generate sufficient amplitude of disturbance in the air to make the movement audible, and, as we all know, a jerk from the wrist will make a whiplash generate so violent a local disturbance of the air as shall make itself recognized in a loud crack. But there was disturbance, and there was therefore sound, in each of the three cases. So, there can be no doubt that an excited transformer sends say 60 waves per second into free space each about 3,000 miles long, or more than long enough to span the Atlantic. The local intensity, however, is so feeble that it is not likely that coherers would be affected at any distance from the apparatus. If they were, central stations would have to reckon invisible electromagnetic radiation as a noticeable waste of coal.

"A suddenly demagnetized iron core in an induction coil can send out a disturbance of sufficient amplitude to affect coherers at a short distance, but what is wanted is the whip-crack of a much more sudden disturbance. Fortunately, a discharging electric condenser can produce oscillations so swift and sudden, in the neighborhood of the discharging circuit, that a powerful wave is emitted. A Hertz oscillator while discharging shakes the ether in its neighborhood so violently that during the very brief interval of its discharge it may be working at the rate of many horses, *i.e.*, many kilowatts. A sparkless oscillation from a high-tension source into or out of a condenser may also produce the impulsive shock upon the ether; but the quickest currents or electric motions that we can yet produce are those due to the natural discharge of a highly charged condenser, and this is always accompanied by disruption and a spark."

As regards new applications of the system, *Electricity* gives the following item of news:

"It is reported that the Ann Arbor Railroad will put wireless telegraphy to a practical test by introducing it in connection with their car ferry business across Lake Michigan. The contract with the Marconi representatives has been closed, and the system will be established at once. The station will be at Frankfort and at a point near Menominee, Mich. The space to be covered is about eighty-three miles. An attempt will be made by the Ann Arbor road to keep this ferry open all winter. If wireless telegraphy fails, a cable will be laid across the lake next year. Representatives of the Marconi system express confidence that they will be able to give satisfactory service."

As to new apparatus, the following, from the same paper, is of interest:

"Researches by Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden and his assistant, Professor Kintner, in the electrical laboratory of the Western

University of Pennsylvania have resulted in the production of a receiver for wireless telegraphy, which it is claimed is two thousand times more sensitive than the coherer of the Marconi system. In speaking of the discovery Professor Fessenden is reported as saying: 'Altho we have improved the receiver so that it is two thousand times as sensitive as the original one, we realize that we have not yet begun to see the limit. Marconi, in his brilliant experiments, has demonstrated that messages can be sent for ninety miles. As our receiver is so many times as sensitive, it is clear that messages can be sent by our method farther, tho just what the limit is I would not like to say.' "

In contrast to all this, a note of depreciation is sounded by Prof. Elihu Thomson, in a recent lecture in Lynn, Mass. Professor Thomson asserted that while wireless telegraphy is a very beautiful system and may be of great practical use, there are many objections to its wide adoption and many difficulties in the way of its perfection. He added:

"Any man by setting up a receiving-wire could collect the message, and in the case of war the enemy could either read the messages sent, or by setting up another instrument could send confusing messages. Salt water would stop the waves, and over a certain distance the curvature of the earth would probably stop them. The waves are so coarse that they would get around most obstacles. Wireless telegraphy will fill a certain gap. For lighthouses it will be invaluable. A certain number could be flashed out, and any vessel going by, no matter what the weather conditions were, could read the signal by simply running up a receiving-wire to its mast. Vessels at sea could find out each other's positions, and in time of war this would be of great service, provided always that there was no enemy around."

This is a fair example of the attitude of the more skeptical scientific men toward the new system; and, as even these admit its usefulness under certain conditions, it may be concluded that wireless telegraphy, even if it does not revolutionize communication, has "come to stay."

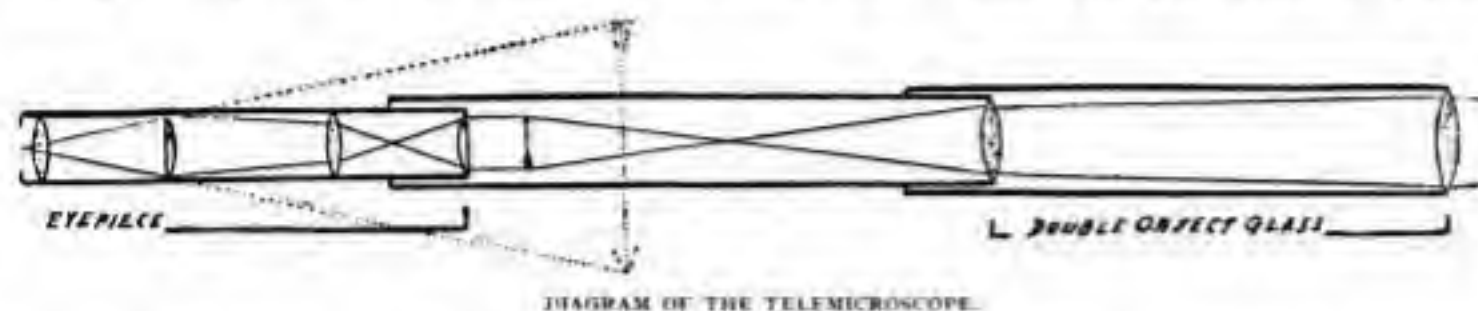
A LONG-DISTANCE MICROSCOPE.

THE microscope, as usually constructed, is intended for use at very short range; but there is nothing in the nature of the instrument to prevent its being made in such manner that the object observed may be at a considerable distance. This would in most cases be a disadvantage rather than the opposite; but an ingenious Frenchman has discovered that in the study of live insects and their habits a long-distance microscope is a great help to the entomologist. He has accordingly devised what he calls a "telemicroscope," or long-distance microscope, which is illustrated and described in an article in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 16). The writer does not give his name nor does he reveal that of the inventor of the



THE TELEMICROSCOPE.

new instrument. Possibly they are one and the same. The article begins with a few paragraphs on the classification of optical instruments. Of the two classes of instruments—telescopes and microscopes—designed to aid the human eye, the former attain their object, we are reminded, by means of enlargement through the use of lenses or mirrors. In the reflecting telescope mirrors are used; in the different refrac-



ting telescopes, lenses. In the latter instruments the enlargement being theoretically the greater as the objective has less curvature, the constructors have endeavored to increase the focal distance of the object-glass more and more. The great telescope of the forthcoming Exposition will have a focal distance of 60 meters [197 feet], surpassing in this respect all preceding instruments. The writer continues:

"A second class of instruments has for its aim the observation of bodies of small dimensions; this class includes simple and compound microscopes, the solar microscope, and the photo-electric microscope.

"As the enlargement in microscopes depends on the converging power of the lens or of the combination of lenses, constructors have endeavored to obtain more and more convergent lenses, and as the convergence is dependent on the diminution of the focal distance, the object-glass must be brought nearer and nearer to the objects observed. On the one hand, therefore, we have a tendency to observe objects that are farther away; on the other, to observe objects that are as close as possible to the instrument.

"It can not be denied that it would be advantageous to obtain a reasonably great enlargement at a medium distance. For entomologic studies in particular, with a lens that magnifies scarcely two or three times at a distance of 1 centimeter [$\frac{1}{2}$ inch], or with the compound microscope on which we are obliged to rely if we wish to get a greater magnifying power, it is impossible to study the habits of insects, the majority of their actions, or the phenomena of their existence. An instrument that should enable us to observe these tiny creatures without alarming them, doing them violence, forcing them to leave their accustomed haunts, or even depriving them of life, would certainly give valuable aid to science and would also be a source of new delights, as varied as they would be delicious and elevated."

Such an instrument as this, the writer goes on to say, is already in existence. Its magnifying power is more than 12 diameters at a distance of 10 inches. The power may even be increased by lengthening the tubes or modifying the lenses of the objective; but the magnification is sufficient, and by increasing it we should gain nothing. To quote again:

objective formed of two achromatic lenses. These can be separated or brought nearer together by sliding the tubes. . . . If the distance is less than the focal distance of greatest convergence they act like a single lens. A good ratio for their focal distances is 25 to 18 centimeters [10 to 7 inches]. That of greatest convergence, placed on the inside, condenses the beam of light, which it reverses and throws upon the eyepiece. This is the ordinary Dollond four-glass eyepiece. The eyeglass is as convergent as clearness will admit, for convergence here increases both the magnification and the extent of the field of view.

"Not only is the telemicroscope a microscope, properly speaking, but, as may be seen, it is also a valuable field-glass, because its use requires only a very slight adjustment of the tubes, which makes it more convenient than strong opera-glasses. It also surpasses these greatly in power, in the extent of its field of view, and in clearness."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EASTERN AND WESTERN TYPES OF COLLEGE GIRLS.

EASTERN college girls have heads built on the "cutter" plan, while those from the West have skulls of "schooner" build. This is the nautical and rather mystifying language in which Dr. Jay W. Seaver, of the Yale gymnasium, states the results of some recent anthropometrical measurements. In his paper, which was read before the anthropological section of the American Association, at the recent meeting of allied scientific societies at New Haven, Dr. Seaver advances the theory that there are three distinct American types as deduced from physical measurements. Girls alone are discussed in the paper, because there are yet no measurements from men's colleges that can be used for the calculation of divers types. In a report of Dr. Seaver's paper *The Sun* (New York, December 28) says:

"His comparison of the records of the women students at these colleges was made with the object of determining whether the differences in type, if any, conformed to the showing of Gould's types of men calculated on the measurements of men in service toward the close of the Civil War. Gould's charts showed a tendency to distinguish between the rural and urban types, those soldiers who came from the Northern and agricultural States like Vermont and Minnesota being considerably taller and of more swarthy build than the average of the States in which the urban population predominated.

"In regard to the women of the colleges considered, Dr. Seaver finds the reverse is true. He considers the Wellesley girl as representing a fairly localized section about Boston, and, therefore, as the urban type. The record shows her to be generally taller than the girls of Oberlin and Nebraska. The head of the Eastern type is the larger, but has also the greater antero-posterior diameter, giving the 'flat-head' effect, or what Dr. Seaver termed 'cutter-shaped' heads. The Western type of head is more rotund, having the greater lateral diameter, and therefore conforms to the description 'schooner-shaped.'

"Both of the Western types have larger girth of chest than the Boston girls, and the Nebraskan records are marked by marvelous lung capacity. What the relation may be between the size and shape of the head and the brain power of the subjects comparatively, Dr. Seaver said he had not yet been able to determine. The matter has been one to which much study has been given, but so far no satisfactory results have been obtained."

In attempting to account for these facts Dr. Seaver could only offer a theory, that the "schooner" heads were due to the predominance of Teuton blood in the West. This was denied by the Western professors who took part in the discussion. They insisted that the real Teuton head was to be found in Boston, and that the Western was what they preferred to call an Alpine type.



MOSQUITO, NATURAL SIZE, AND ALSO AS VIEWED WITH THE TELEMICROSCOPE.

"The telemicroscope is really only a small telescope having an

WHY PAPER ROTS.

MODERN paper has a bad reputation. There is a general belief that it is of poor quality and flimsy texture compared with that made half a century ago. Most of our paper is now manufactured from wood-pulp, rags being used now in making expensive writing-paper only—a fact due to the enormous activity in the production of printed matter. To furnish paper for our hundreds of thousands of popular novels and our Sunday newspapers, the world's supply of rags would go but a little way; our modern paper-mills chew up whole forests into pulp, and still the cry is "more!" Yet there are some precautions that should and can be taken by paper-manufacturers. These are indicated in a note on "The Deterioration of Paper" in *La Nature* (Paris, December 16), which we translate as follows:

"Altho we are able nowadays to make paper that looks well and can nevertheless be sold cheap, it must be confessed that these papers of cellulose, wood-pulp, etc., have the serious fault that they deteriorate with extraordinary rapidity. A London publisher believes that books printed to-day will be no longer legible thirty or forty years hence, while the papers of the Middle Ages are still in a perfect state of preservation. Since 1855 the German Imperial Bureau for the testing of materials has been investigating the causes of this rapid deterioration and the remedies that may be applied. The British Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, Industry, and Commerce has also a committee to investigate the subject, and it has just published a detailed report. It has examined only papers made in the usual manner and subjected to ordinary conditions of use; and it has classed the observed deteriorations in two categories—disaggregation and alteration of color.

"As to the first, we meet with it in all papers, as well in those made of rags as in those that contain a high percentage of wood-pulp. The deterioration is due partly to a chemical transformation in the fibers themselves, and partly to the action of illuminating-gas in the libraries where the books are kept. In all cases, the chemical transformations tend toward breaking up the structure of the paper. In paper made of rags, these transformations come from the existence of acid substances, either present in the paper at the time of manufacture, or resulting from later reactions, or coming from the products of combustion of gas. In pulp paper there is oxidation, with a basic or alkaline reaction."

The English committee came to some practical conclusions, of interest chiefly to paper-manufacturers, such, for instance, as that the sizing should contain not more than two per cent. of resin in the dry state; that papers ought to be finished up with some normal excess of alum, which gives them a slight acid reaction; that papers should contain a minimum of chlorates; and that, in a general way, a paper designed to last as long as possible should contain at least 70 per cent. of fiber—cotton, hemp, or linen.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"Tired" Iron Recuperated by Electricity.—As is well known, iron or steel used in structures such as bridges, the frames of buildings, etc., "gets tired," in course of time; that is, it undergoes some sort of molecular alteration or crystallization that causes it to deteriorate. From this cause steel springs often lose their tension and razors their temper. In all cases the metal will recuperate after rest, just as the tired animal muscle will. It has been reported that an Italian engineer has discovered that an electric current may be used to hasten the process of recuperation. Says *Electricity* (December 13) which gives us this information:

"The story of the discovery, for the truth of which we can not vouch, runs as follows: The inventor was awaiting his turn in a barber shop in a town in Italy, and heard the barber abuse his favorite blade because it was doing poor work. The razor was simply 'tired.' The inventor immediately jumped to the conclu-

sion that the razor was suffering from crystallization due to a change in the relative position of the molecules, and that rest from vibration would restore it to its original condition. He purchased the razor, took it home, and began experimenting. First he tried by the vibration of tuning-forks to destroy crystallization in the metal, but in vain. Then he inserted the razor in a solenoid and passed an electric current through the latter. The blade was much improved, but had by no means been restored to its original condition. The experiment was about to be abandoned as a failure, when the inventor bethought him that an interrupted current might bring about the desired result. This he tried and was rewarded by success.

"Altho it must be acknowledged the above story sounds, to put it vulgarly, 'fishy,' it is claimed that this electrical method of restoring lost qualities in iron and steel has been tried on a 'tired' web member of a bridge with success."

THE PYRAMIDS AND AN EGYPTIAN DAM.

AN interesting engineering story in which a Nile dam, the Pyramids, the Khedive, and a French engineer figure prominently, is told in *The Irrigation Age*. According to a writer in that magazine there was completed in 1861, under French supervision, what is known as "the barrage"—a dam at the apex of the Nile delta, just above Cairo, which was intended to make the river navigable during low water. Says the writer:

"Tho it had cost thousands of lives, and taken a quarter of a century to construct, it proved but a limited process. So insecurely had it been planned that in 1863 the sluice-gates had to be hurriedly revised to prevent the whole structure from being swept away and washed in sections to the Mediterranean. It was reinforced by the French engineers in charge, and managed to do part of the work intended for it, but only a part. It was never strong enough to serve any great area in the delta until the English came into exclusive control in 1883. Then Sir Colin Moncrieff, the English diplomatic agent and actual ruler of Egypt, took the barrage in hand. Under his administration the dam was built up, and made as effective as its early faulty construction permitted. Gradually the growing area in the delta was increased until to-day something over a million acres are growing the finest cotton in the world. What was formerly a sullen unclaimed waste is now yielding \$30,000,000 annually in crops. It is related that the barrage, worthless as it is as an engineering work of permanent value, almost cost the world the existence of its most ancient and inspiring monuments—the great pyramids. The construction of the work was undertaken while Mehemet Ali, 'the great,' was Khedive of Egypt. After he had decided on the dam, he placed Mongel Bey, a French engineer, in charge.

"Where am I to get the stone for the barrage?" asked the Frenchman.

"There," said Mehemet Ali, pointing to the pyramids. "From those great useless heaps. Use them up, every block, if need be."

"Mehemet Ali, it is related, was not a gentleman to be trifled with. He was an autocrat of the kind who figure in the 'Arabian Nights.' The engineer was literally between the devil and the deep sea. As a European he knew what would happen to him if he destroyed the pyramids. The entire civilized world would call down maledictions on his head and his name would be ever infamous where he would have it great. On the other hand was Mehemet Ali, with all the Egyptian scorn and disregard for the great antiquities that abound in the oldest country on earth. Even to this day the Egyptians care nothing for these hoary monuments except as they serve to attract tourists and back-sheesh. To reason with Mehemet, therefore, on the score of sacrilegious vandalism was worse than useless. So Mongel Bey got his wits to work. He came to his master the next day and said that elaborate calculations had convinced him that it would cost more to transport the pyramid stones than it would to quarry the living rock out of the adjacent hills.

"Very well, then quarry it," said the practical Mehemet tersely, and the pyramids were saved to the world by the Frenchman's ingenious lie."

The Craving for Stimulants.—Some people, at least, who are given to drink, may be entitled to more consideration than they are likely to receive from those who are laboring in the cause of temperance. If the deductions of Dr. H. Campbell, as contained in *The Lancet* for October 21, are correct, a moderate use of stimulants may in some cases be a positive benefit and a protection against excess. Dr. Campbell's contentions are thus abstracted by *The Medical Age*: The blood, he says, normally contains stimulants, and these stimulants exercise a favoring influence on function, and conduce to, and may even be a necessary factor in the production of, the feeling of well-being, which explains the widespread liking in man or beast for stimulating substances. "This liking, amounting often to a craving, is the expression of a great physiological principle. When there is perfect health, when the blood is well provided with its proper stimulants and not overcharged with depressants, there is no craving for extraneous stimulants, as alcohol, tea, or coffee. But when it is defective in the one or surcharged with the other, then is felt the desire for the glass of wine or the cup of tea. In order to obviate this desire we should seek to keep the body at the highest level of health. The more perfect the health the more perfect will be the composition of the blood, both in respect to physiological stimulants and deleterious toxins. A blood properly constituted in these and other respects will exercise a gentle stimulant action on the nervous system and induce a condition of mild physiological intoxication which expresses itself in a feeling of well-being and happiness—a condition which can not be bettered."

Rain that Never Reaches the Ground.—The following account of a Saharan shower that dries up before it gets to the earth is furnished by M. Jean Massart, a Belgian botanist, in a recent article describing his travels in the great African desert. He writes (*Revue de l'Université de Bruxelles*):

"In the afternoon the sky becomes covered with clouds. At first these are only a multitude of white points, just perceptible, immovable in the azure. Each point increases regularly in size. They are soon tufts of cumulus, evenly distributed over the sky. Their bases are flat, as they float in the calm air; the successive condensations of vapor take place alone on the edges and on the swelling upper face. The white masses extend; they join their edges; they form a continuous covering that becomes more and more opaque. All at once the cloud breaks into rain; the sky is streaked with long vertical bands that descend from it. O happiness! The plants, reduced to pitiful gray stalks, may again become green; they may finally reap the reward of the obstinacy with which they have refused to die of thirst. . . . Alas! The shower, so greatly needed, never falls. The rain that we see streaking the sky never reaches the ground; the drops evaporate in the overheated air through which they have to pass. What a country of deception! When there is grass for the camels, it is uncatchable. The lake that mirrors the distant sky is but a phantom, a caprice of the sun; and, last and greatest disappointment of all, the rain, altho real, waters only the air."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Pure Air in Bottles?—Professor Dewar has recently devised a new method of testing the contamination of air, which is thus described in *The Humanitarian*:

"A short time ago he exhibited before the Royal Institution two samples of liquid air in glass tubes; one was made from air which had been washed to purify it from dust, soot, carbonic acid, and other impurities. This when condensed was a pale blue liquid; the other sample was made by condensing the air of the lecture-room in which the audience was assembled, and was an opaque, blackish fluid, resembling soup in appearance. It would appear as if condensed samples of air might afford an easy means for comparing different kinds of contamination. *The American Architect* suggests that it would not be difficult to provide a novel but a highly efficient kind of ventilation in military hospitals and other places where the natural air supply is bad and the necessity for a better one very pressing. As the process would also cool and dry the air, it might serve an additional purpose in tropical countries. The paper goes on to state that it would not be 'wholly impracticable to ship to yellow-fever

hospitals in Havana supplies of New Hampshire air bottled, so to speak, on the spot, and delivered cool and fresh to the patients.' This can never be accomplished, however, until some means have been provided for transporting liquid air to considerable distances without enormous losses caused by its return to its former state."

A Centrifugal Railway.—A few months ago we printed an illustrated article describing a proposed centrifugal pleasure railway, to be so arranged that during part of each trip the occupants of the car would be riding heads downward. We quoted also some sarcastic comments on the scheme. But a railroad man, Mr. C. R. Riley, writes from Dublin, Ireland, to *Industries and Iron*, to say that he has actually seen such a road in operation. He says "I remember about forty years ago visiting the Zoological Gardens which then existed in Liverpool and seeing a railway of precisely this description in use. The gage was a narrow one—as well as I can remember, about 18 or 24 inches. The car would hold a single person, and was drawn up an incline to the top of a high tower by means of a windlass. It was then allowed to run down an incline on the opposite side, then round a vertical loop of large diameter, and then up a lower tower, then down an incline on the opposite side and round a large circle on the ground to the foot of the first tower ready for the windlass again. I do not think it could have paid, for I only remember seeing the man who was in charge of it have a ride, and after him one visitor."

A Telephone in Every House.—Speaking of the recent cuts in telephone rates in various parts of the country, and especially in southern New England, where in some towns "inward" telephone service may now be had for six dollars a year, "outward" service being charged for by the single message, the *Providence Journal* says: "The day is coming when practically every household will have a telephone, just as it has other modern facilities. This may seem a broad statement, but no one can read the figures of the last few years without seeing how general the use of the instrument is getting to be. In 1880, there were 60,373 telephones under rental in the United States. That was one for every 823 persons in the community. But at the close of last year the number had risen to 1,124,846, or an instrument for every 66 persons! At the same rate the next ten years will find the telephone as ordinary a household convenience as a furnace or illuminating gas; even more so than the latter, for in the smaller towns electricity is being introduced as an illuminant more extensively than the older light."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A FRENCH naturalist quoted by *Popular Science News* asserts that, "if the world should become birdless, man would not inhabit it after nine years' time, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The bugs and slugs would simply eat up all the orchards and crops in that time."

SOME interesting experiments on the distribution of magnetic induction along a long cylindrical iron rod are described by Dr. C. G. Lamb in *The Philosophical Magazine*. "When the rod is weakly magnetized, the mean positions of its poles are comparatively near the ends of the rod; with stronger magnetization the poles move farther from the ends; and with very strong magnetization the poles move more and more toward the ends." Dr. Lamb points out that this has important bearing upon the magnetic testing of iron.

IN answer to a correspondent who asks how to keep frost from window glass, *The Pharmaceutical Era* says: "The methods usually advised are the employment of double windows, or the coating of the glass with glycerin. It is said that a thin coat of glycerin applied to both sides of the glass will effectually prevent any moisture from forming thereon and will stay until it collects so much dust that it can not be seen through. It has also been recommended as particularly useful to locomotive engineers to prevent the accumulation of steam and frost on their windows during the cold weather. Another very efficient measure is said to be a small fan, run by electricity or other power, and so placed as to blow directly upon the glass."

SEVERAL Western newspapers during the past month have described the breaking up of a tornado at Hennessey, Okl., by the discharge of a cannon. This recalls to the editor of *The National Geographic Magazine* a "tornado-breaker" patented by W. S. Blunt, several years ago. "The principle of this machine," says the writer, "rested upon the theory that an explosive discharged into the midst of an approaching tornado would immediately dissipate the cloud. The Chief of the Weather Bureau emphatically states, however, that the discharge of the most powerful cannon would be utterly inappreciable in its effect upon a tornado cloud, and that it is impossible for such clouds to be dissipated by any explosive that man may invent."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHRISTIAN DOGMA AND CHRISTIAN LIFE.

A TRUE solution of the religious problem of the present day is to be found in a proper adjustment of the relative values of dogma and life, says Prof. A. Sabatier, the eminent French scholar. Dogma must not only be reinterpreted in terms of our own age, but must also be made subordinate to spiritual life. A Christian who wishes to preserve unchanged the dogmatic forms of faith in this day must lead a double life. "As a modern man, he lives in the world of Newton, Laplace, and Darwin; as a traditional believer, not doubting the full verbal inspiration of his Bible, he must, when reading it, forget what he has learned and live again unconsciously in the world as it was before the days of Copernicus." There is no exception to this phenomenon so far as people of culture in any church are concerned, he says—tho of course the mere unthinking devotee is now as content as he was in the days of the Crusaders. Professor Sabatier continues (in *The Contemporary Review*, November):

"If any one points to the apparent unity which a powerful discipline maintains in the Roman Catholic Church, one must examine more closely what is hidden under these official appearances, and what troubles and interior discords that silence conceals. How many souls, while inwardly revolting, are silent in France, in Germany, in America! What things does one not hear in confidence when, now and then, some of these men allow one to read what passes within them! Who can tell the tearings asunder, the despair, the moral agony, which are hidden under the roof of a presbytery! Again let me say, we are not speaking here of the unity of government, but of the unity and of the interior peace of the conscience. Well! I fear not to affirm that this spiritual unity is less in Roman Catholicism than elsewhere, or, if you prefer to state it so, that under this system of compression the trouble of souls only diminishes in proportion as the life of the spirit itself diminishes."

The entire edifice of traditional religious conception, says M. Sabatier, is destined, if it is to be preserved at all, to be transformed from foundation to pinnacle, and, further, this transformation will be highly advantageous to the cause of true piety. He gives the following as one example of the gain from the new interpretation of Scripture:

"You can not fully identify the Father whom Christ reveals to us with the national Jehovah of Israel who orders such horrible exterminations and vengeance. The Jehovah anterior to the times of the prophets is not essentially different from the god Chemosh of Moab, whose commands (as they are revealed in the recently discovered inscription of King Mesa) are no less murderous and his jealousy no less implacable. But do you really regret him? Was not your conscience uneasy, were you not perplexed and scandalized in your old faith when you read in Genesis and Numbers, in the book of Joshua, in the biography of David, such violence and trickery attributed to the God whom you adored? You could not but ask yourself with pain if indeed it were necessary to attribute to God all for which the old historians of Israel make Him directly responsible? And you hazarded timid explanations, subtle allegorical contrivances, to lighten if not to get rid of this Biblical nightmare. Well! rejoice and be thrilled with joy. This nightmare is dissipated, like all the specters of the night, by the light of the dawning day. History wisely interrogated puts everything in its proper place. It teaches you to see in these books the documents of an ancient phase of the divine education of a people which can not remain as they were, and which have no more direct authority over the disciples of Christ than the customs of the Stone Age over the legislators of to-day. We are no longer the slaves of the letter, but the children of the spirit. Does not a more enlightened theology render us a signal service by obliging us to remember it?"

So also, he says, will it be with a reinterpretation of ecclesiastical dogmas—"the second prop of our piety." These, like the holy writings, are only an historical growth, the result of centuries of thought and controversy, and we are to distinguish in

them the spiritual kernel from the intellectual husk. "No theologian of our day," he says, "repeats and professes the dogmas of the great councils in the same sense they had for those who saw their birth or origin. Every one accommodates them more or less consciously to his own use, translates them into his language, takes or leaves portions as it pleases him; in a word, *re-thinks* them in his mind, and in *re-thinking* them, interprets and transforms them!" By following this course we are thus always, he says, going from the surface of outward symbols to the inner heart of religion. He sums up the result of his study in the following propositions (using the term "Christian Science" as synonymous with "Higher Criticism"):

"(1) Our piety is disquieted and troubled by the antagonism obscurely felt between the new truths and ancient beliefs. Christian Science can bring peace and dissipate our disquiet.

"(2) As regards Holy Scripture, the radical transformation of old dogmatic views as regards inspiration and the canon has the advantage of delivering our piety from the intolerable yoke of the letter, and rendering us more attentive and more strongly attached to the spirit. Instead of a code, we have a book of life and fire. The Bible is no longer itself the revelation of God, but it is, as it were, the muniment room where its documents are preserved.

"(3) So also Christian Science renders traditional dogmas really useful by renewing their interpretation.

"(4) Called ceaselessly in this way to distinguish everywhere between changing forms and secure foundation, between that which is essential and that which is but accessory, our piety necessarily gains in spirituality and morality; it is obliged to fall back on its principles, on the personal experience of its truth, on the actual and interior witness of the Holy Spirit, the source of all certainty and peace to the Christian's soul.

"(5) Once having arrived at the conviction of the relative value of dogmatic forms as regards Christianity, which is 'spirit and life,' Christians of different denominations will no longer feel separated by insurmountable barriers. Their brotherly communion will become less restrained and sweeter, the feeling of their oneness deeper, the reality of the great family of God on earth more real than ever. Christian Science is called to give peace to individual souls, and peace to the churches."

CONGRESS OF RELIGIOUS HISTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

SOME of the leading professors of the University of Paris issue an appeal in behalf of the coming "Congress for the Study of the History of Religions" at the Paris Exposition, to all lovers of religious science—theologians, philologists, sociologists, and ethnographers. The president of the congress is M. Albert Réville, of the Collège de France, and among the members of the committee are representatives of the Roman Catholic and Protestant faculties of the French universities. Questions submitted to the congress must be of an historical, not of a polemical, character. From *The Outlook* (December 30) we quote the following account of the scope and character of the gathering:

"The congress will meet September 3-9, 1900, forming, with other cognate congresses, an uninterrupted series, beginning with psychology on August 17, continuing with prehistoric anthropology and folklore until September 16. As many scholars are interested in the matter of more than one of these congresses, they are thus enabled to take part in the sessions of several without unduly prolonging their stay at the Exposition. The opening and closing sessions will be held at the Palais des Congrès, at the Exposition itself, but the other meetings will be at the Sorbonne. Eight sections have been created. These are:

"Section I. *Religions of Non-Civilized Peoples*.—Pre-Columbian American civilizations, etc.

"Section II. *History of the Religions of the Far East* (China, Japan, Indo-China, Mongols, Finns).—Relation of religions with the state in China. Historic evolution of Buddhism in China, Korea, and Japan. Distribution of Pali Buddhism and Chinese Buddhism in Indo-China, etc.

"Section III. *History of the Religions of Egypt.*—Funeral rites of so-called Thinite epochs. The god Pthah of Memphis; relations with other gods, etc.

"Section IV. *History of the Religions called Semitic.*—1. Assyro-Chaldea, anterior Asia. 2. Judaism; Islamism. How to reconcile the belief in the eternity of the world among the Chaldeans with data on the creation of heaven, earth, gods, and stars. Documentary value of the Talmud and its annexes for the history of religious ideas and rites among the Jews. Influence exercised by conquered Persia on conquering Islamism—Shi-ism, etc.

"Section V. *History of the Religions of India and Iran.*—Should the liturgy of the Brahmanas and Sutras be considered, in its principal features, as anterior or posterior to the hymns of the Rig-Veda? etc.

"Section VI. *History of the Religions of Greece and Rome.*—The Homeric poems as sources of myths, legends, and cults. Diffusion of Oriental pagan cults in the western and northern provinces of the Roman empire, etc.

"Section VII. *Religions of Germans, Celts, Slavs.*—Do the Germanic divinities spring from the Indo-Germanic pantheon, or are they the development of nature-demons? etc.

"Section VIII. *History of Christianity.*—First Centuries: Can Essenism be considered one of the factors of original Christianity? etc. Middle Ages: The ancient sources (Greek, Latin, Arab, Jew, and Byzantine) drawn upon by the theologians of the West during the Middle Ages. Modern Times: Influence of the philosophy of Kant and Hegel on historical criticism applied to the origins of Christianity, etc."

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

FEW phenomena of the century just closing are more interesting than the marked renewal of the missionary spirit among the great religions of the world. Militant Mohammedanism during that period has been infused with new life, and is reaching out in Africa, Asia, and the South Pacific islands to



FIG. 1.

spread the gospel of Islam. The religion of Gautama Buddha, also, is returning to its ancient cradle in India, and is sending its missionaries forth to Japan, and even to Europe and America, full of faith that these new fields are ready for their plowing. But it is in the Christian missions that one finds the most striking evidence of missionary advance. The Rev. Harlan P. Beach, in *The Missionary Review* (January), gives a number of interesting facts relative to the present state of Christian missions as compared with their condition at the opening of the nineteenth century. We reproduce for comparison two maps relating to the religious and political conditions of the world at the present time. He says:

"A study and comparison of the accompanying map [Fig. 1] will reveal the vast missionary expansion of our century. Instead of occupying islands, or timorously standing on the strand of unknown or unexplored continents, the church has boldly knocked at the doors of all the great nations and has gained ad-

mittance. It is true that this entrance has been only partial; yet it is possible and dependent on the obedience and willingness of the Christian, rather than on the will of hostile governments.

"Another striking fact, made evident by our recent political maps [Fig. 2], is the prevalence everywhere of European powers, who are either in actual possession of non-Christian lands, or



FIG. 2.

else include them within their 'spheres of influence.' About three fifths of the world's area is subject to Christian nations, and with the exception of Russian advances in Asia, and unimportant French, Portuguese, and Italian spheres of influence there and in Africa, the non-Christian world is almost wholly under the protection or sovereignty of Protestant powers, a most significant fact in the missionary situation. Under their fostering care, steamers and launches are threading rivers formerly unknown, and railroads are carrying God's messengers to their fields in hours instead of the former laborious days or months. When at their posts, the flags of Christian consulates are their protecting egis. Civilization, a doubtful compound of good and evil, enters with the powers to help and hinder missionary effort. Warneck years ago pointed out that the missionary activity of Protestant nations was almost exactly proportionate to their commerce. . .

"Excepting a few societies, mission boards are now sending out a far higher grade of missionary than was available a hundred years ago. Especially is this the case where the Student Volunteer movement has become fully established in colleges and universities, as in America and Great Britain. Most of these volunteers go out after having scientifically studied the great fields and religions, as well as missionary methods and problems. Even Dr. Warneck places American missionaries in the foremost rank for theological preparedness.

"As to geographical distribution of these forces, they have gone forth to all the ends of the earth. Asia claims the most of them, China and India containing alone about a third of the entire missionary body to their seven

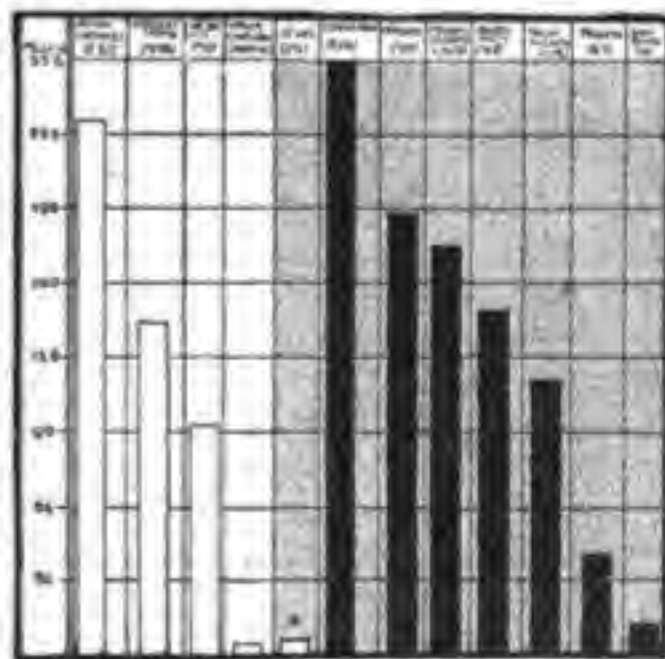


FIG. 3.—Relative Numerical Strength of the Religions of the World.

tenths of the world's non-Christian population. South America, in point of habitable area per missionary, is the neglected continent, while the islands of the West Indies and Oceanica, with the exception of some groups, have been most fully cultivated and most nearly Christianized.

"Medical missions have been among the notable developments

of this century, as also the large use of Christian womanhood, so that to-day women constitute the larger proportion of the Protestant force. Through the merciful and gracious ministrations of these two agencies, an influence almost unknown a century since has been gained over factors powerful in every stage of culture, the grateful recipients of bodily healing and the more naturally religious and hopeful women and children. In these and manifold other ways missionaries are touching unevangelized peoples, so that Brainerd and Schwartz, if raised from the dead and allowed to read the pages of Dr. Dennis's 'Christian Missions and Social Progress,' would be startled by the breadth of present missionary operations. This versatility has most expended itself on the Dark Continent, as may be seen, if one examines the schemes of the 285 Protestant societies laboring among all African peoples.

"Many months must elapse before returns for the final year of this missionary century can be received, yet some incomplete statistics will give a hint of the extent of the work. The annual issues of the late Dean Vahl's 'Missions among the Heathen' have contained on an average statistics of about 360 missionary societies, while a fuller list combined from his periodical and Dr. Dennis's manuscript would increase the number working in heathen and other missionary lands to over 500. Many of these are, however, auxiliary or societies in aid, and some of them are laboring in Protestant countries, as the United States, Germany, etc. The leading societies of Christendom, doing strictly foreign mission work, reported last year the following facts: Total missionary force, 14,210; total native force, 54,420—making the combined forces in the field 79,591; stations and out-stations, 25,070; communicants, 1,255,052; adherents, 3,372,991; schools, 20,228, with 944,430 scholars; income during the year, \$14,513,972."

According to recent estimates, the present population of the globe is about a billion and a half, and of these, according to M. de Flaix, 477,220,000 are Christians, while the remaining 952,650,000 are non-Christians. From *The Christian Herald* we reproduce some interesting diagrams (Figs. 3 and 4) showing graphically the relative numerical strength of the leading non-Christian religions and the Christian denominations, together with their geographical distribution.

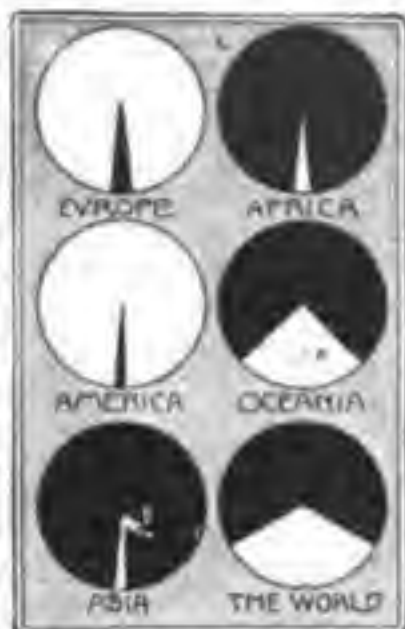


FIG. 4.—Christian and Non-Christian Populations of Each Continent.

Is Nature Christian?—Prof. Frederick Palmer, of Andover, like St. Paul, takes a pronouncedly dualistic view of nature. To him the universe is like the Ahriman and Ormuzd of the Zoroastrians, and there is an eternal antagonism between the things of "the spirit" and of "nature." Writing in *The New World* (December) he says:

"We are too much in danger to-day of ignoring this view and losing its valuable contribution to life. Nature is that which is; the kingdom of God is that which ought to be; and between the two there is a great gulf fixed. Nature is not Christian. Think of her enormous waste—the empty spaces between the stars, the needless leagues of sea, her savage hurry to turn the fruitful field into a forest, her carelessness of precious lives, her regardless casting of her pearls before inappreciative swine. Think of her callous cruelty—the thousands of creatures left to gasp and die on the shore at every tide, or to fall a prey in the forests to the stronger, the lack of opportunity to which millions of human beings must submit, the tortures which await every one of us before we can get out of the world. There is no trace here of any dominance of an 'ought.' Simply the fact stares us in the

face; often the outrageous, savage, cruel fact; and that it is not what it ought to be is no concern of nature's."

Yet there is an element in nature which is divine, the writer thinks.

If we claim a larger meaning for our word, if nature is to us not only the sum but the soul of all things, then we must triumphantly declare that we recognize through it all a plan, a spiritual element, a presence of God, which in its highest manifestation is Christian. Or, to translate and glorify our conclusion, we shall then gladly contemplate the Incarnation of Christ as something perfectly natural."

A NEW DEFINITION OF PAPAL AUTHORITY.

EVER since 1870, when Italian unity, with the Eternal City as its political capital, became a fixed fact, attempts have been made by friends of church and state to reach some understanding by which the Vatican and the Quirinal could live side by side in peace; but such efforts have always been met by the firm and historic *non possumus* (we can not) of the Pope. Recently the two authorities have again come into collision, and the Government confiscated a whole edition of the *Osservatore Romano*, the official organ of the Vatican, the first time that this has been done for eleven years. The Government declared as the reason for this act that the paper contained an article that was treasonable, embodying a program of a federative union between the Italian states to take the place of the present political unity. The clerical *Universe* declares that the reason for the act was that the article reported the good feelings entertained by the various states for the Holy See, and it condemns the confiscation as "an abuse of power." The *Italie* regrets the step, because it considered the article in question as too visionary to be taken earnestly, and the influential *Beilage* of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* also thinks that the political program of the Pope there published should not have been so widely advertised.

Of considerably wider and deeper interest to the world in general is that portion of the discussion in the *Osservatore* in which is laid down anew and in clearer words than ever what purports to be the position, principles, and claims of the Papal power. This portion contains the heading "La Sovranità civile del Papa" ("The Civil Authority of the Pope"), under which appears a series of clear-cut propositions. We quote the following:

"1. The Church is a completed organization established as such by God upon earth, the invisible head of which is Christ, the visible head of which is the Pope in Rome.

"2. The Church is a religious organization with the purpose of serving mankind in securing eternal salvation.

"3. But the Church is at the same time the kingdom of God here upon earth, and therefore can not be of this world, as it does not originate in the world.

"4. Since the kingdom of Jesus Christ comes from heaven, it has also been created for heaven, and has there both its origin and its consummation.

"5. The divine Founder, Jesus Christ, is entrusted with both the highest priesthood and the highest kingly power; He rules and governs the religio-spiritual body that constitutes His kingdom and is the kingdom of God.

"6. In the Church, therefore, the idea of a kingly power and of a priesthood is intimately and indissolubly connected, and as the Church upon earth has been established upon Peter, and Peter is upon earth its head in the place of Jesus Christ, its heavenly Head, thus too everything that is in Christ and in the Church can also be claimed for Peter.

"7. Accordingly, like Christ, Peter is both a priest and a king.

"8. The priesthood embraces the authority of the magistracy; the royal power includes the power to govern, as the Church is a real and perfect society.

"9. Every society of necessity has a fundamental law and a permanent government. Without the former, there would be no moral unity; and without the latter, no social unity.

"10. The Pope is accordingly the master [*maestro*] of the law

and the head of the government of the society and the kingdom of Jesus Christ, being invested and delegated for this purpose by Christ Himself.

"11. Accordingly both as a teacher and as the head of a government, the Pope has no one over him except Jesus Christ.

"12. The Pope can accordingly be dependent upon no one except the power and the sovereignty of Jesus Christ.

"13. Then the Pope has no equal upon earth nor any superior [*in tutto e daper tutto*].

"14. It is a logical conclusion that the Pope of a necessity in every particular in which the spiritual association of Jesus Christ comes into relation to human society must be the sovereign.

"15. The Pope is accordingly the sovereign in the church and also in the world, in the divine and in human society, over against men and nations, over against princes and potentates.

"16. As the church is universal, it includes each and every other society; as it is the kingdom of God, it covers also all other kingdoms; as the Pope is the sovereign of the church, *i.e.*, of the kingdom and the Society of Jesus Christ, he is also the sovereign in every other society and in every other kingdom.

"17. The sovereignty of Christ, which is the same as the sovereignty of God, is the basis of every other authority; every other authority is founded upon this, whether it be human or divine, civil or political, private or public authority.

"18. Therefore the religious and the spiritual sovereignty of the Pope includes also the civil and the political authority throughout the world."

Then follow certain propositions in which this position is fortified and strengthened. Proposition 22 reads: "The truth of this claim is vindicated (a) by faith; (b) by reasons; (c) by history. We quote as follows from this argument:

"1. No word of the Bible contradicts the doctrine of the authority of the Pope in all civil affairs.

"2. Jesus Christ has established His church as a free institution, and has given it the right to make use of all human means for its purposes in order to protect this freedom.

"3. The civil authority of the Pope is helpful to the church and harms nobody.

"4. The Pope can not be the subject of anybody; hence must be an absolute sovereign.

"5. The Pope was never the subject of any earthly prince or power.

"6. The Pope has at all times been sovereign, even in the period of the catacombs, when he had independent territory and an organized society, which he controlled as a real and effective sovereign.

"7. In the times when the Christians lived in the catacombs, marriages were celebrated, baptisms administered, and all the affairs of this world were administered under the auspices and direction of the Bishop of Rome.

"8. As soon as the Pope emerged from the catacombs, the Emperor left Rome. Thus the history shows that the Pope has never been the subject of any human authority."

This weighty and significant discussion closes with the following "Conclusions":

"1. Jesus Christ has made His church free.

"2. He has thereby made it sovereign.

"3. The church, and accordingly the Pope also, must be free and sovereign.

"4. The Pope is free and must be free, not only in religious and spiritual, but also in temporal and material respects.

"5. The Pope can accordingly, neither in spiritual nor in temporal respects, be a subject; he must be a sovereign and a ruler.

"6. When, therefore, the Pope declares that he must be absolutely free and a ruler in temporal respect also, it is contrary to the faith, contrary to reason, and contrary to history to maintain that this is not correct."

Naturally, these views of the official organs of the Pope have aroused great interest, especially among those nations that have a Concordat with the Vatican. The German minister, von Crailsheim, has discussed the subject in Parliament, and it is understood that he will ask for official interpretation of the sig-

nificance of this pronunciamento. Others are inclined to ignore the matter, saying as does the *Beilage* that in these latter days such principles can have no practical effect. — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CHURCHES IN 1899.

IT is often stated that religious organizations are losing ground of late years in America. The question is one not easily settled, for in every religious body there is an undetermined and an undeterminable number of people who for various reasons maintain a merely formal acquiescence in the forms and doctrines of the church. Statistics, therefore, do not tell the whole story, but they are an interesting contribution to the discussion. *The Independent* (undenom., January 4), in accordance with its annual custom, devotes much space to a summary of religious progress in the United States for the past year. Besides separate reports of a general nature from each of the leading religious bodies, *The Independent* publishes carefully prepared tables of statistics, based wherever practicable upon the official figures of the several churches for the year 1899. Following is the general summary showing the net gains and losses:

STATISTICS OF THE CHURCHES.

Denominations.	GENERAL SUMMARY 1899.			NET GAINS IN 1899.			
	Ministers.	Churches.	Members.	Ministers.	Churches.	Members.	Per cent. of gain.
Adventists, 6 bodies.....	1,491	2,267	80,480	8	70	5,008	5.6
Arminians, 2 bodies.....	15	31	5,500	.....	.....	1,500	21.
Baptists, 11 bodies.....	33,088	40,791	4,445,608	493	468	80,201	2.
Brethren (River), 1 bodies....	179	111	4,739	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brethren (Plymouth), 4 bodies.....	.....	319	6,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catholics, 1 bodies.....	11,144	11,594	8,446,301	97	1,101	52,193	0.6
Catholics, Reformed.....	6	6	1,500	.....	.....	500	50.
Catholic, Apostolic.....	95	10	1,491	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese Temples.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christadelphians.....	.....	63	1,377	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christians, 2 bodies.....	1,457	1,505	110,414	*41	*53	*11,954	-9.
Christian Catholics, Dowle....	20	40	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Missionary Assoc.....	10	13	754	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Scientists.....	12,000	497	80,000	2,000	80	10,000	14.
Christian Union.....	153	394	12,014	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of God (Winnebren- narian).....	460	580	38,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Triumphant (Schweinfurth).....	.....	17	384	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of the New Jerusalem.....	141	165	7,569	34	65	860	11.
Communitic Societies, 6 bodies.....	.....	51	3,930	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congregationalists.....	5,539	5,600	628,714	164	6	2,370	0.3
Disciples of Christ.....	6,370	10,098	1,118,396	417	910	30,781	3.
Dunkards, 4 bodies.....	2,366	1,066	108,694	75	*10	*500	-7.5
Episcopal, 2 bodies.....	4,981	6,601	700,375	114	224	10,087	1.5
Evangelical, 2 bodies.....	1,485	2,553	127,443	6	80	1,530	0.9
Friends, 4 bodies.....	1,443	1,093	115,897	7	.....	271	-2
Friends of the Temple.....	4	4	340	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germ. Evangelical Protestant.....	45	55	36,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Synod.....	891	1,123	207,415	19	7	3,181	1.6
Greek Church, 2 bodies.....	45	36	40,000	.....	.....	970	2.
Jews.....	301	370	1,043,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Latter-Day Saints, 2 bodies....	3,980	1,400	345,000	80	14	2,361	0.5
Lutherans, 20 bodies.....	6,665	10,991	1,575,778	203	478	40,220	0.6
Waldenstromians.....	140	150	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mennonites, 12 bodies.....	1,148	686	57,948	157	50	1,030	3.
Methodists, 17 bodies.....	35,474	53,023	5,809,516	121	1,293	33,781	0.5
Moravians.....	117	109	14,321	*6	*1	139	0.9
Presbyterians, 12 bodies.....	10,073	14,831	1,500,547	361	*60	18,446	1.2
Reformed, 3 bodies.....	1,807	2,440	365,075	191	33	5,202	-1.4
Salvation Army.....	2,169	753	40,000	36	13	.....	.....
Schwenkfeldians.....	3	4	306	.....	.....	.....	.....
Social Brethren.....	17	30	913	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for Ethical Culture.....	.....	8	1,200	.....	1	200	1.5
Spiritualists.....	.....	334	45,030	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theosophical Society.....	.....	120	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Brethren, 2 bodies.....	4,579	4,965	254,980	105	609	*20,900	-7.
Unitarians.....	550	460	75,000	1	.....	.....	.....
Universalists.....	700	770	46,523	12	12	*1,776	-3.7
Volunteers.....	500	200	.....	*90	*5	.....	.....
Independent Congregations.....	54	156	14,126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total in the United States.....	112,000	187,803	27,710,004	4,581	421	277,367	1.0

* Decrease.

These figures, says *The Independent*, while in the main trustworthy, are in some instances misleading, and a number of apparent losses (as, for instance, the loss of over three thousand Roman Catholic churches) are due no doubt to the more complete statistical returns received from the churches in 1899.

The census of 1890 estimated the total population of the United States at 62,622,250, and the total of church-membership at 20,612,806. The estimates for the present year, according to *The Independent*, place the population at about 70,000,000, and the church-membership at 27,710,004. This indicates, therefore, a gain in population of about twenty per cent., and a religious gain of thirty-four per cent., so that the ratio of increase for the churches is apparently fourteen per cent. ahead of the increase in population.

With regard to other evidences of advancement, *The Independent* sums up as follows the gains in missionary activities in church organization, and in spiritual life:

"Judged by the amount given not merely for church expenses, missions—home, city, and foreign—but for the support of charities of various kinds, there has been a marked increase in the expression of the Christian feeling which manifests itself in deeds of kindness to the unfortunate. So far as works are any proof, and the Apostle James is good authority, not yet having been discredited by the higher criticism, faith is very much alive. The articles which we print this week from representative men in the different denominations give a very uniform testimony as to the energy with which their branches of the church are taking up the needs along the lines of practical Christian work. Missionary societies have been relieved of debt; wider plans for church activity have been adopted; there is an increasing demand for Christian literature; educational institutions under the direct influence or control of the religious bodies are receiving more of attention and support, while others, distinctively secular, are feeling the pressure of Christian influence; witness the Bible-schools established by the Disciples of Christ in connection with a number of State universities. With an increase of startling amount in the number of calls upon the gifts of Christian men, there has been certainly a parallel increase in the readiness with which these calls have been met.

"With this enlargement of activities there has been manifest also a truer fellowship and an unwillingness to let minor difficulties hamper cooperative action. Unfortunately denominational lines are still so sharply drawn that there are seven organizations at work in Puerto Rico, six in Cuba, and five in the Philippines, while divisive efforts continue to distract older mission-fields, both at home and abroad. These are, however, attracting more of comment, usually unfavorable, from men in hearty sympathy with their general purpose, if not with their particular methods, and public criticism is having effect. The various interdenominational organizations, as the Federation of the Churches in New York City, the Conference of Foreign Mission Boards, etc., are illustrating methods of practical cooperation with a success, even if imperfect, which is attracting much notice. An element in this movement of interest is the growing prominence of laymen, professional and business men, who give a considerable part of their time and thought, as well as money, to church enterprises. The movement for an increase in the lay membership of the Methodist General Conference, the positive influence of the lay element in the Protestant Episcopal Church, the election of a layman as president of the American Board, are all indications of a purpose to utilize for church work every possible means to make that work more effective at less cost.

"Does all this indicate a secularization of the church? Are men becoming so absorbed with work that they have no time or inclination for faith? In the perfection of organization, is there danger of loss of spiritual life? The answer to these questions appears, too, in the articles referred to, and while a danger in this direction is recognized, there seems to be no good ground for belief that it is serious. On the contrary, there are many indications of a deeper spiritual life. This has been noticeable in the devotional character of exercises in the great ecclesiastical gatherings of the year, in the influence of such men as Mr. Moody has gathered around him at Northfield, confined, however, not to those audiences, but extended all over the country. It has had its share in the allaying of ecclesiastical and theological bitterness. 'We be brethren.' Men prefer to work together rather than cast each other out, even tho they can not always agree, taking in this respect a lesson from that prince of Christian workers and most devout man who has just left us for another service. What all need is even more of Mr. Moody's wide charity."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

HOW ENGLAND TAKES HER REVERSES.

IF the press of Great Britain correctly reflects public opinion, as is to be presumed, the reverses suffered by the British troops in South Africa have only strengthened the determination of the British to continue the war. The *London Times* says:

"A German newspaper, writing in no kindly spirit, says that it is not the subjugation of the Boers that is in question, but the British dominion in South Africa. If there were those among ourselves who doubted this, even after the ultimatum of the Boers and the invasion of the Queen's dominions, who can contest the fact now? Is it to be imagined that this country will purchase a respite—for it would be no more—by suing for peace on humiliating terms, as we are advised to do by the *New York Herald* and the *Liberté* in Paris? . . . But, after all, it is to the temper of our own people that we look with unshaken and confident hope. It would be a wrong to our national honor and to the history of our race to doubt that the nation which built up the British empire in India, after it had been shaken, if not shattered, from base to summit by the Sepoy mutiny, is able and resolved to break the resistance of the Boers and to place our



EUROPE (to England): "You really must excuse us. We try not to laugh—but—ha, ha—we can't help it!"
—*Le Rire, Paris.*

supremacy in South Africa upon solid and enduring foundations."

The *London Daily Chronicle* says:

"Just now, as Mr. Asquith said in his admirable speech at Tyneside, we have simply to consider that 'our title to be a world power is on trial.' That is thundered at us in every telegram. Some ridiculous persons abroad are advising England to make peace. The only peace-maker in this business is the British army. It is said that the Boer leaders express their determination to fight to the death unless we disavow any intention to annex the republics. Well, they are brave men, and they will have every opportunity of making good their resolution. At the cost of whatever sacrifice, Boer dominion in the Transvaal must end. . . . It is the greatest compliment to Mr. Kruger that we have to put forth our full strength to conquer him; and it is not a matter for boasting that, while our resources will enable us to keep on pegging away, his resources must diminish every week. . . . We have to save South Africa, and, as Mr. Asquith says, a good deal more than South Africa. Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are the men to do it, and they will carry with them the full confidence of their Queen and their countrymen."

The *Telegraph* still declares that peace can be dictated only at Pretoria. "It is not a mere question of supremacy in South Africa now," remarks *Lloyd's Weekly*; "we are fighting for our very existence as a nation. What is needed is to preserve calmness, dignity, and composure at home; and to do everything possible to support, encourage, and assist our forces so heroically battling for victory in the field." The *Newcastle Chronicle*, a north-country paper of no little importance, says:

"Our people are neither disheartened nor dismayed. Misfor-

tune has only put them on their mettle. They can count the cost without flinching, for they know what failure means. It means more than the loss of South Africa. It means the loss of prestige, power, dominion. It means that Great Britain will be great no more—that we shall lose India, our colonies, our possessions and markets in all parts of the world—that we shall descend in the rank of states to the condition of Holland and Spain. Such a fate may overtake us some day, but that day is yet distant. Knowing what is before us in the event of surrender and submission to the Boers, we shall fight to be last man and the last ditch. Admiral Blake, asked to surrender Taunton, replied that he had not yet eaten his boots. When we have eaten our last boot, it will be time enough for our enemies to proclaim the collapse and downfall of the British empire."



AND THOSE OTHERS.

CHORUS OF SPECTATORS: "If J. B. wins, he must give us something; if he loses, we'll take it."
—*Ull, Berlin.*

Many British journals congratulate themselves on the fortitude of the people under reverses. The *Edinburgh Scotsman* says:

"The checks and losses of the last fortnight have only spurred the country and the Government to fresh and greater exertions to bring the war to a speedy and happy issue. It has evoked new and magnificent proofs of the patriotic fervor, the unanimous will, and the solidarity of sentiment that pervades the whole empire. Disappointment may well be borne with fortitude when the effect is to bring forth manifestations like these. Boer cunning and Boer tenacity can not long withstand a force which, in every previous period of our history, and when opposed by difficulties and dangers infinitely greater than those that at present face us, has always proved irresistible and an agent in increasing the strength of the nation and furthering the progress of the world."

On the other hand, there are occasional expressions couched in a minor strain. The *Saturday Review* says:

"The British are a patient and plucky people, but a continuance of shocks to the nervous system like we have been having would have seriously affected the health of many. What with the dark weather, the fall of values on the Stock Exchange, and the anxiety about the war, we have not approached Christmas more miserably within the memory of middle-aged men. We should all adopt the grand old motto of Oxford University, 'Sursum corda!'"



PAUL KRUGER (to the Lion): "Gilt!"
—*Novoye Vremya, St. Petersburg.*

we were looking for relief we receive only evil news, it is something at least to remember that we have passed through even darker days before, and have in the end emerged from them triumphantly. The one thing that affords some consolation is that nowhere is there a sign of faltering. . . . It can not be disguised that we are now fighting, not for the fair treatment and liberties of the Uitlanders alone, but for the very existence of the empire

as a whole. It will not be only in South Africa that we shall feel the blow, but in every part of our widespread dominions if we had to yield in any respect to a triumphant oligarchy at Pretoria."

The *Outlook* is filled with admiration for the way in which the British people stand up under the news. It says:

"The British empire has at last come to the heroic lines, the critical act, and right nobly is it bearing itself. We should be panic-stricken or without heart to continue the fight, and yet are we fearless and determined; we should wriggle from our obligations by means of the subtle outlets of diplomacy, and yet are we arming for the next bout; we are smitten hip and thigh, and yet is our front held firmly in the face of the expectant nations. This pride of race and thew has had its effect. Even now our foreign audience has felt the impulse to applaud."

The *Spectator*, however, has a suspicion that the situation is not unlikely to create in other countries merriment rather than admiration. Speaking of the immediate effect of Buller's repulse, The *Spectator* says:

"Now, tho from many points of view it was excellent to see the nation's difficulties met in a spirit at once so serious and so determined, we can not but agree with our correspondent, Mr. Yerburgh, in thinking that there has been a good deal of exaggeration and overemphasis abroad during the past week. As he suggests, if we use such heroic language over a series of checks in our wars with the Boers, which, if troublesome, are, after all, only on a very small scale, what should we do if we were obliged



How the cartoonist of *Moonshine* thought it would be—



And how it was!
—*Amsterdamer.*

to face a great European army in the field? If that were to happen, and if we were to have reverses by land and sea, we should indeed have a right to regard the situation as one of great seriousness. As it is, there is nothing yet, and there is not likely to be anything in the course of events in South Africa, which could possibly justify the feeling of dismay, coupled, we admit, with absolute determination, with which the news of the Tugela was received last Saturday. . . . There was no good cause for talking as if we had actually got our backs to the wall."

The *London Morning Post* also thinks that its British contemporaries are indulging in more superlatives than the situation warrants. It expresses itself in the main as follows:

We have encountered a nation in arms, a nation which may be brutal in its dealings at times, but which is brave and strong and united. We have discussed the terms of peace, and divided the booty as if we were already victorious. In private life we follow the rule that only he should brag who has put off his armor. It is a pity that we can not do so as a people. Probably we have forgotten this rule because, during these many years of prosperity, we "waxed fat and kicked." We have now had our day of humiliation; let us take it silently and without boasting, worthy of the empire our fathers have won for us.

The rôle of Cassandra has so far not been disputed with the editor of the *London Review of Reviews*. Mr. Stead has somber visions:

"Of course it will be said that our navy guarantees our shores against invasion; and that no doubt is true—with limitations.

But our military authorities, when pressing for the fortification of London and for an increase of the army, have always warned us that altho the navy can be relied upon to cut off any French army landed upon our shores from its base in France no fleet, no matter how powerful, can absolutely guard our coast from a sudden descent, and 100,000 French soldiers landed on our southern coast might be not exactly the visitors whom we would care to receive when the cream of our army is fighting a nightmare on the South African veldt."

Few papers on the continent of Europe think that England takes her reverses in the right spirit. The Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* thinks there is as much grumbling as there could well be. As for rioting, that is not indulged in by Teuton nations. The paper thinks much of the despondency of the British is due to the advertisement General Buller got as the "star performer." It says further:

"The average Englishman wanted the war, but he is too businesslike to wish for a struggle with a nation which he thinks capable of offering effective resistance. That was altogether outside of the program. But the average Englishman also understands now that the prestige of the country is at stake. He did not think of this before, but now that he has begun to grumble, he finds plenty of cause. Neither the ministers nor the generals nor the newspapers escape censure."

The *Handelsblad* remarks that there is a good deal of nervousness in England, but believes that sharper lessons will be needed to convince the people that they overestimate their position as a warlike power. It says:

"The military expert of *The Westminster Gazette* pens the following crazy remark: 'If the Boers were better fighters than ourselves, there would be no disgrace in being beaten by them. But it is bitter to acknowledge yourself defeated when you *know* you are the better man.' Now where on earth did the man get that 'knowledge'? Surely, the experience of 1881 did not impart it?"

The Paris *Figaro* says:

"The English have not wavered, tho the blow was a rude one. . . . The fact is, they feel instinctively that they are not fighting merely for the conquest of the Transvaal. They need not examine the situation very closely to discover this. They are fighting for their prestige, for their empire, for their rule over the thousand and one different races which have been terrorized by the imagination of British power. The British people feel that this prestige, which was worth more than whole armies to them, will be lost if they show signs of discouragement."



FRANCE TO RUSSIA: "Now's your chance; his hands are full."
JOHN BULL: "Beg pardon, did either of you gentlemen speak?"
—*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*.

The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"England's position is very uncomfortable. She would like to withdraw now, but she can not. What would England's voice be worth in the council of nations if this enormous empire is unable to conquer the little Boer republics? The cabinet of St. James endeavors to wipe out, at least, the past defeats. How far it will succeed remains to be seen. Certain it is that England's prestige has suffered terribly, and already there is talk of her downfall. That is probably an exaggeration; but the English have learned a lesson. It will not do to talk of conquering the whole world if you have nothing but your money to do it with. . . . What will England do if another Fashoda question arises, and the power opposed to Great Britain receives with contempt the expressions of British statesmen? The cabinet of St. James will be very careful in future. It will not again adopt a tone which leaves to the other power only the choice between humiliation and war. For despite her wealth, despite her fleet, England is not able to go to war with a great power. That much has been proven, and even if the Boers should be vanquished—which is not at all certain—this impression will remain."

Comments to the same effect—namely, that Great Britain's prestige has been seriously impaired—are found in European journals of all kinds. "Wherever Great Britain has to encounter something more substantial than naked savages, her power is not much greater than in South Africa," says the *Pester Lloyd*, a paper generally well disposed to the island empire; and the Prague *Politik* remarks that "the whole evidently can not even hurt the hedgehog, let alone the bear!"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMANY'S NAVAL POLICY.

GRAF VON BÜLOW, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the German cabinet, has made a declaration regarding the foreign policy of the German empire which has received world-wide attention. Introducing the subject of a large increase of the German fleet in the Reichstag, von Bülow described how in former centuries other nations divided the wealth of the world "while the Germans were busily engaged breaking each other's heads." Once more important changes are to be expected, and Germany should be prepared for them. He continued:

"Are we on the eve of another division of the earth? I do not believe it yet. But on no account can we permit another power to say to us: 'The world has already been parceled out.' We will not permit any power to tread on our toes or to shove us aside, either commercially or politically. We will no longer stand dreaming while others seek practical advantages. . . . I am glad to say that, all things considered, our claims are acknowledged. With France we have always come easily to an agreement when colonial questions had to be settled. Russia has met us in a friendly way, and we reciprocate. Our relations to the United States have been warmly commented on by the President quite recently, and we are willing to show equal consideration. As regards England, we are quite ready to live in peace and unity with her, provided the consideration shown is reciprocal. But the political situation is favorable to us now, and we must provide for the future. That this future may be peaceful, we all wish. That it will be peaceful, none of us can say with certainty. . . . At any rate, we must create a fleet strong enough to repel any attacks. I say 'repel attacks' advisedly, as the peaceful character of our people does not permit us to think of anything but defense, and I think we have earned the reputation of being moderate, tho firm. But if we neglect to provide a fleet now, we will never be able to make up for lost time. . . ."

"There are some groups of interested people, perhaps of nations, who find that they lived more at their ease when the German permitted them to treat him as the arrogant cavalier treats his tutor, despite our high standard of education and culture. But these days of political impotence and economical submissiveness are past, and shall not return. We have no intention to become again the menials of humanity. Yet we can not main-

tain our position unless we have a powerful army and a powerful fleet. . . . In the coming century we shall be either the anvil or the hammer."

The fleet desired would be a formidable one. It would have 40 heavy battle-ships, 12 first-class cruisers, and 24 second-class cruisers, besides the necessary gunboats, torpedo-boats, transports, etc. The cost would be in the neighborhood of \$250,000,000. Large as is this sum, it is yet doubtful that the Reichstag will dare to refuse it. The people believe in the necessity of a fleet as a protection against the supposed rapacity of Great Britain. Altho the demands for the complete annihilation of German power and prosperity, so common in Great Britain during the Samoan affair, lurk to-day only in provincial and colonial papers which have not yet learned that the times have changed, the effect lasts. Perhaps no article has ever been so widely and so persistently quoted as the one in *The Saturday Review*, in which the assertion was made that "if Germany disappeared from the map to-morrow, there is not an Englishman who would not be the richer on the day following. Having destroyed the power of Germany, England could afford to be generous and invite Russia and France to help themselves to German territory." The article closed with an adaptation of the elder Cato's saying, *Delenda est Germania!* The British press recognize that Germany is fearful of English aggression. The London *St. James's Gazette* nevertheless points out that measures in defense of Germany are not necessarily attacks upon Great Britain. It says:

"Since Prince Bismarck ceased to make those far-ranging declarations of policy which went to the root of so many matters and flashed with memorable phrases, no public man has delivered a more interesting speech than that in which Count von Bülow justified the naval policy of his Government. . . .

"There was a period certainly in which Germans were the objects of a rather condescending good nature, and when such a typical Frenchman as Prosper Mérimée unquestionably expressed the sentiments of his countrymen when he sneered at German sentiment, peccantry, and want of practical sense. Mérimée lived just long enough to see the nation he despised shatter his beloved empire to fragments, and to die, terrified and broken-hearted, before the dramatic revelation of the New Germany. . . . We do not imply any dishonesty in Count von Bülow when we say that he asks for a strong navy in order that the mere knowledge of its existence may weigh on her neighbors, and that it may be used as occasion serves. In other words, it will and it must be a menace implied if not paraded. We make no complaint of that. Germany has a right to defend herself and we, who have never been tired of late years of insisting on the value of 'sea power,' have no ground to complain if our teaching has had its effect on others. Moreover, we know that the German navy need not necessarily be used against us."

The Times and *The Daily Chronicle* devote long editorials to the "shrewdness and common sense" of that chronic opposer of all expense in the German Reichstag, Eugen Richter. At the same time they deplore his want of perspicacity as shown by his remark that England's strength is greatly overrated. The French and Russian papers show no uneasiness at the prospect of an increase of Germany's naval armaments. *The Daily Chronicle* says on this point:

"As regards the assertion that the doubling of the German fleet is meant as a species of menace directed against this country, it may be dismissed as premature altogether, if nothing else. The idea, it is true, appears to find great favor among our neighbors on the other side of the Channel. The *Debate* asserts that 'it is exhaustively proved that the proposed doubling of the German fleet can only be directed against England,' and the *Times* follows suit. We fail to see the truth of this, or that the conclusion inevitably follows upon which the French press insists. A strong German navy would be by no means useless in the not remote contingency of a war with France, or with France and Russia. And, considering the power of the British navy, its prestige, and admitted superiority over any combination such as Germany could form against us at sea, we may conclude that

Germany's naval schemes are so far aimed at placing the empire on an equality with their overt opponents on the Continent, rather than designed to try conclusions with a power like Great Britain, the result of which is a foregone conclusion. The wish is father of the thought to which our French neighbors give expression; and if we view askance the naval proposals of the German Government, it is certainly not on the score of any apprehension we may feel in regard to the use Germany may hereafter make of her fleet to our own detriment."

It is interesting to note, however, that in these days many Englishmen accept a certain amount of responsibility, if not for the nation, at least for British officials, when increased continental armaments are referred to. Thus *The Westminster Gazette* admits that, with the exception of England, no power causes another to increase its armaments. It proceeds as follows:

"Every one plays for safety, every one except Great Britain, which stands outside the ring and is regarded with apprehension by all Europe, as a possible disturber of the peace. In our usual way, we regard this as evidence of a general hostility to us. It is, for the most part, nothing of the kind. It is mere apprehension of John Bull in the European china-shop. They ask with alarm what would happen if Mr. Chamberlain were let loose in Europe with an irresistible navy at his back. It is, therefore, necessary from their point of view to build ships that England may be kept quiet and toned down to the general level of European gravity. England probably will have to accept the situation to a certain extent. She can not build ships to compete with all possible enemies combined. But if the balance of naval power is altered, her policy must be altered. She must go quietly, avoid offense, and so arrange her affairs that at any dangerous moment she may have support at her back. She must muzzle Mr. Chamberlain and have an intelligent anticipation of events before they occur. This, after all, may be no bad thing for her peace and for the peace of the world."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

MANY handsome tributes were paid to the memory of George Washington by the press of continental Europe, on the centenary of his death. Even here, however, the European journals do not fail to find an opportunity of reiterating their views about England. "All roads lead to Rome," and all political topics just now lead to the South African war. In the *Amsterdam Nieuws van den Dag* A. Aarsen writes:

"Over a hundred years ago England waged a war in America against a numerically weak people, as she does to-day in Africa. It was a war not rich in brilliant feats of arms on the American side, but very remarkable for the courage, determination, and staying power of the people attacked, a war full of hardships and reverses for the Americans. 'And who,' asks Dr. Pol, the historian, 'who was the man that brought about ultimate victory? George Washington, and George Washington alone. . . . His genius filled all gaps. Untrained troops against a disciplined army, an empty exchequer against the richest country of the world, want of commanders in the face of the best generals and admirals—these were his difficulties, and he overcame them all. It is true, the natural advantages of the country were in favor of the Americans; but caution and wisdom, not audacious courage, were needed to win.'"

"The founder of American freedom did more. He confirmed it. . . . George Washington was not only a noble man, he was a unique man. Princes admired him, historians of all nations recorded his deeds, the poets were inspired by him, his contemporaries loved him, the later generations idolized him. Even to-day the work he began reveals his touch. To him his country owes its past, its present, its future."

The *Berlin National Zeitung*, in the course of a long article, says

"The Constitution may have many faults and weak points, the masses of the United States may be ruled by all the passions of greed and the desire for aggrandizement, yet the inner worth of the republic which George Washington founded remains intact. Whenever there was need of them, men who were worthy of Washington came forward, such as Lincoln and Grant. There is something unique in Washington's character. Most of the great men in history—the founders of religions, the lawgivers, the empire-builders—appear superhuman. In Washington, we find a man who seemed hardly above the average. He does not appear so even in the legends which cling to his memory. Yet he accomplished a work which bids fair to last to all future time. It was accomplished by a combination of unselfish virtue, of faithful attention to duty, of obedience to the dictates of humanity, combined with a manner and personality absolutely charming in its simplicity."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARK TWAIN ON LYING.

NOT long ago, a little book was published, entitled "Who Lies?" the object of which was to maintain deliberately what the Psalmist said in haste—that all men are liars—and to extend the Psalmist's indictment to all the gentler sex. The lie social, the lie conventional, the business lie, the political lie, and other kinds of lies were described and many of them defended. Mark Twain takes the same position in an article on "My First Lie and How I Got Out of It" in the *New York World* (December 10). The first lie he remembers (?) is described as told when he was nine days old, and pretended to be in pain in order to get "a ration between meals." From this he passes to the inference that "almost all lies are acts, and speech has no part in them." Moreover, by the eternal law of his being, man is bound to lie, "from the cradle onward, without exception," and he proceeds to illustrate as follows:

"I am speaking of the lie of silent assertion; we can tell it without saying a word, and we all do it—we that know. In the magnitude of its territorial spread it is one of the most majestic lies that the civilizations make it their sacred and anxious care to guard and watch and propagate.

"For instance, it would not be possible for a humane and intelligent person to invent a rational excuse for slavery; yet you will remember that in the early days of the emancipation agitation in the North the agitators got but small help or countenance from any one. Argue and plead and pray as they might, they could not break the universal stillness that reigned, from pulpit and press all the way down to the bottom of society—the clammy stillness created and maintained by the lie of silent assertion—the silent assertion that there wasn't anything going on in which humane and intelligent people were interested.

"From the beginning of the Dreyfus case to the end of it, all France, except a couple of dozen moral paladins, lay under the smother of the silent-assertion lie that no wrong was being done to a persecuted and unoffending man. The like smother was over England lately, a good half of the population silently letting on that they were not aware that Mr. Chamberlain was trying to manufacture a war in South Africa and was willing to pay fancy prices for the materials.

"Now there we have instances of three prominent ostensible civilizations working the silent-assertion lie. Could one find other instances in the three countries? I think so. Not so very many, perhaps, but say a billion—just so as to keep within bounds. Are those countries working that kind of lie, day in and day out, in thousands and thousands of varieties, without ever resting? Yes, we know that to be true. The universal conspiracy of the silent-assertion lie is hard at work always and everywhere, and always in the interest of a stupidity or a sham, never in the interest of a thing fine or respectable. Is it the most timid and shabby of all lies? It seems to have the look of it. For ages and ages it has mutely labored in the interest of despotisms and aristocracies and chattel slaveries, and military slaveries, and religious slaveries, and has kept them alive; keeps them alive yet, here and there and yonder, all about the globe; and will go on keeping them alive until the silent-assertion lie retires from business—the silent assertion that nothing is going on which fair and intelligent men are aware of and are engaged by their duty to try to stop.

"What I am arriving at is this: When whole races and peoples conspire to propagate gigantic mute lies in the interest of tyrannies and shams, why should we care anything about the trifling lies told by individuals? Why should we try to make it appear that abstention from lying is a virtue? Why should we want to beguile ourselves in that way? Why should we without shame help the nation lie, and then be ashamed to do a little lying on our own account? Why shouldn't we be honest and honorable, and lie every time we get a chance? That is to say, why shouldn't we be consistent, and either lie all the time or not at all? Why should we help the nation lie the whole day long and then object to telling one little individual private lie in our own interest to go to bed on? Just for the refreshment of it, I mean, and to take the rancid taste out of our mouth."

After recounting some amusing incidents to illustrate different kinds of lying, and paying his respects to Bryant (?) for his colossal lie, "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again," and to Carlyle for his equally stunning lie, "This gospel is eternal, that a lie shall not live," and to George Washington for his "I can not tell a lie," which "would have taken a medal at any European fair," he returns to his subject of national lies, still maintaining his pretense of being a champion of lying in general.

"To sum up, on the whole I am satisfied with things the way they are. There is a prejudice against the spoken lie, but none against any other, and by examination and mathematical computation I find that the proportion of the spoken lie to the other varieties is as 1 to 22,541. Therefore the spoken lie is of no consequence, and it is not worth while to go around fussing about it and trying to make believe that it is an important matter. The silent colossal national lie that is the support and confederate of all the tyrannies and shams and inequalities and unfairnesses that afflict the peoples—that is the one to throw bricks and sermons at. But let us be judicious and let somebody else begin."

INFLUENCE OF MUSIC IN BATTLE.

ALL nations from the dawn of history have recognized the value of music as a subtle and powerful aid to the soldier in times of peace and of war. The soldier can not even march his best without it, for it lightens the foot and lightens the heart. Plutarch says of the Spartans that when advancing to the attack, they kept pace to the time of their flutes, "their music leading them into danger cheerful and unconcerned." A great modern soldier, Marshal Saxe, said: "Sounds have a secret power over us, disposing our organs to bodily exercises and at the same time deluding, as it were, the toil of them." Says a writer in the *London Globe*:

"Modern commanders seem to be in complete agreement on this point. If the regimental band is broken up, Lord Wolseley counsels officers to call upon the drums and bugles. 'The troops march a hundred per cent. better than in silence'; and this resource also failing, the men should be got to sing by companies. Lord Roberts also regards music as of the first importance in supporting the energies of soldiers on the march, and in inspiring them when nearly worn out. Count Moltke held the band to be an absolute necessity to a regiment; and it was largely owing to his efforts that the German military music attained its present perfection. During the earlier stages of the Franco-German war the parade step of the German army was sometimes assumed in the supreme moment of a contest, while the drums beat and the bands played the regimental march. Such a display no doubt reveals a very high point of discipline; and, according to the German drill-book, it insures 'the most complete concentration of the physical and mental powers of the individual on the performance of the matter in hand.' But the system has been severely criticized, nor was it persisted in even in the German army. At all events, there is little fear of its introduction among our own troops, whose battle-music is of a much less formal and ostentatious character. Our full regimental bands do not as a rule go on active service, music in the field being chiefly supplied by the trumpeters and buglers of the cavalry, and the buglers, drummers, and fifers of the infantry; while the Highlanders seldom lead the van without some of their redoubtable pipers to cheer them on.

"Nothing stirs a Highlander, especially in a distant country, like the pibroch of his native glen. Philibeg and bagpipe are to him a birthright, 'shoulder to shoulder' with his brother Scot, he irresistibly mourns to the occasion. And when the strain rises at the critical moment of an engagement its appeal is absolutely electrical. It is an old story that is often retold. Many a piper has been hailed by his comrades as the hero of the fight. In one of our battles of Calabria, when the infantry charged the French, a seasoned old bagpiper of the 78th Highlanders posted himself in a solitary situation on their flank, and encouraged his comrades with a famous Scotch tune, the effect of which was literally overwhelming. And in the Peninsular war similar incidents were of constant occurrence. On the other hand, the absence of their wild music has been so felt by the Highlanders that they have lost all spirit and dash. At the battle of Quebec, in 1759, the general complained to a field officer of the conduct of a regiment which had been repulsed and had fallen into disorder. The reply of the latter was significant: 'Sir, you did very wrong in forbidding the pipers to play this morning. Nothing encourages the Highlanders so much in action; even now it would be of use.' 'Then let them blow as they like,' said the general. The pipers did; and with magical effect upon the drooping spirits of the men, who at once reformed and returned victoriously to the charge."

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The London *Daily Mail* (October 25, 1899) announces in the following way the opening of the new commercial department of the British Board of Trade:

"The commercial intelligence office—the new department of the Board of Trade which is to supply merchants and manufacturers with information as to trade and markets all over the world—was opened yesterday. The department is housed in temporary offices at 30 Parliament Street. In charge of it is Mr. Thomas Worthington, whose recent reports on the trade of South America attracted wide attention. The commercial intelligence office is an experiment, the object being to learn all that is to be learned about markets and tariffs and competition and rates; to tabulate it, to edit it, and to put it in order; and to place it promptly at the disposal of the merchant to whom it may be of use. Besides collecting information from colonies and India in the ordinary way, the department, it is expected, will send special missions to foreign countries as occasion requires or procure special reports by experts upon particular trades or industries, subject to the sanction of the Foreign Office. It will arrange for the exhibition of patterns and samples. It will bring together, from different parts of the world, information bearing upon particular industries and the markets with which they are concerned. All this information will be distributed, frequently free of cost, to chambers of commerce and other public bodies, and at a small cost to manufacturers, merchants, and other private persons. But the office may in its wisdom withhold from general circulation such information as may be more suitable for communication confidentially to chambers of commerce and other associations."

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One-third has been cut off the price of every suit and cloak in our line, but the quality is right up to our usual standard—just as good as if you paid double.

Tailor-made Suits, lined throughout, former price \$5; reduced to \$3.34.
\$10 Suits reduced to \$6.66.
\$15 Suits reduced to \$10.
\$20 Suits reduced to \$13.34.

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\$9 Jackets reduced to \$6. \$12 Jackets reduced to \$8.
Separate Skirts in the new French cut, former price \$4; reduced to \$2.67.

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Our new Spring Catalogue of Tailor-made Gowns, Skirts, Bicycle Suits, Rainy-day Suits, Wash Suits, etc., will be ready February 1st. Write now; we will mail you a copy, together with a full line of Spring samples, as soon as issued. Be sure to say that you wish the new Spring Catalogue.

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information as may be more suitable for communication confidentially to chambers of commerce and other associations."

"The department should meet two classes of exception to the present system—that of traders who say the consuls are too busy on the diplomatic side to devote a proper attention to trade, and that of the consuls who say that the traders worry them with futile inquiries and never read their reports."

Consul Hill sends the following from Amsterdam, October 18, 1899:

The diamond trade in Amsterdam shows the effect of the war in its inactivity. Prices of rough diamonds, which for some time have been noted as rising at intervals of two months, have been marked up twice within the last eight days. The rise must restrict sales, since manufacturers will find it difficult to buy at the advanced prices.

Under date of October 23, Mr. Hill adds:

The main reason for the great scarcity and high prices is the unusual demand from the United States and continental buyers. The whole output of the De Beers mines is sold in March of each year; this year, the syndicate had to consent to an advance of 35 per cent. There is great difficulty in obtaining supplies, scarcely any parcels of less value than £1,000 or \$1,000 being sold.

Consul Gifford, of Basle, on October 20, 1899, says:

"I transmit to the Department, for the benefit of American manufacturers, a communication from the Aluminium Industrie-Aktion Gesellschaft, of Neuhausen, Switzerland, of which the following is a translation":

To the American Consulate, Basle:

There has been such an increase in the price of coal and coke on the continent of Europe within the last year that there seems to be a possibility of importing these materials with advantage from the United States. As our establishment uses more than 10,000 tons of coke yearly, we should be glad to establish relations with several American factories producing coke of acknowledged excellence, or with large business houses dealing in the same article. We shall therefore be obliged if you will send us a few addresses.

This may open a new and extensive field to American commerce.

Consul Martin, of Amberg, on October 30, 1899, says:

I desire to call the attention of manufacturers of iron and brass bedsteads to the opportunity offered in Canada for the establishment of one or



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An intelligent examination of the Household Linens offered at our Annual Sale during January will, we feel assured, lead economical housekeepers to replenish their supply. Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Bed Linen, etc., are offered at such prices and in such variety as make them worthy the consideration of those requiring such goods.

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more factories for their manufacture. Many of the dealers throughout Canada are at the present time buying their iron and brass goods in the United States and paying the duty of 30 per cent., while the iron and brass from which they are made are free of duty under item 57 of the Canadian customs act of 1897, viz.:

Tubes, rolled iron, not welded or joined, under 1½ inches in diameter; angle iron, 3 and 4 gauge, not over 1½ inches wide; iron tubing, lacquered or brass covered, not over 1½ inches in diameter—all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and are to be used for no other purpose; and brass trimmings for bedsteads, when imported by or for manufacturers of iron or brass bedsteads to be used for such purposes only in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada.

Consul Winter writes from Annaberg, October 11, 1899:

Germany's export trade continues to increase. Through recent treaties with Japan and Spain, exporters look for a still greater gain. The figures for the first half of the present year make an extraordinary showing, and this result is based upon the increased exports to the United States. Germany also sold much more to Great Britain during the first half of 1899 than during the same period of 1898. During the first half of 1899, one hundred and eighty-two joint-stock companies were organized in the German empire. Their capital was invested for the most part in establishing new banks, in opening mines, in electrical undertakings, and in building breweries. The new Dortmund-Ems canal, connecting the Elbe and the Rhine, giving cheap transportation to the inland cities of Germany in connection with ocean freights, will undoubtedly stimulate foreign commerce in a large degree.

PERSONALS.

It is not generally known, but the theatrical profession has at least one representative in the present Congress. It is Julius Kahn, of the Fourth District, San Francisco, and one of the most picturesque and interesting figures upon the floor. As a new member, he has taken no part in the proceedings of the House beyond that of an attentive listener, but the genial ways so long cultivated while on the stage have made him a host of ardent friends among his fellow members. Away back in the early eighties he was in Washington with the Kiralfy Brothers in "Michael Strogoff," and, later on, with Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle." He has had the usual varied experiences



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incident to theatrical life, and has graduated there from with a kindly soul and a heart that bubbles over with mirth. Between his Tiresias days and those of politics he settled down to the practice of law out in San Francisco.

The Queen's farewell to the Highlanders ordered to the Cape from Balmoral reminds M. A. P. of a story which is told of how her Majesty saw the Guards off forty-five years ago, when they left London for Malta, en route for the Russian war. They marched past in front of Buckingham Palace, the Queen and Prince Albert looking on from the balcony. As the last company was going by, the Queen—young, girlish, impulsive—shaped down, took off one of her shoes, and threw it among them, with the old English idea of giving good luck. Even the discipline of the Guards broke down, and a dozen men scrambled for it. Who actually secured the royal token of good luck was never known. Probably the Guardsman who carried it off with him was among the killed or missing of some Crimean battle-field, and his knapsack was plundered by marauders who had no idea where the little satin shoe had originally come from.

THAT interesting publication, the "Congressional Directory," has made its appearance, says the Philadelphia Press, and is being perused by new members eager to read their biographies and compare them with those of older statesmen. If a Congressman has any tad or peculiarity it is almost sure to be mentioned in his biography, the facts for which are furnished by the members themselves. For instance, Mr. Mahany, who was in Congress for two terms, was very proud of his victories in academy and college, and his autobiography contained conspicuous mention of the honors he took in various institutions of learning. They served more than once as the bases for good-natured raillery from his opponents on the floor of the House. If a member has achieved a signal position in commercial or professional life, his biography is almost certain to show what he has ac-

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completed. Each one's political career, if it has been an active one, is set forth with much pride, and the old soldier gives his record with pardonable length and detail.

The new directory contains the average amount of self-laudation, but many of the new biographies are of unusual length. It is generally supposed that Mr. Beveridge is now the youngest member of the Senate. Such is not the case, however, as the Populist, Marion Butler, of North Carolina, holds that distinction. Mr. Butler was born May 20, 1867, and is now in his 37th year. Mr. Beveridge was born October 5, 1860, and is now in his 38th year. Senator Penrose, who is 39 years of age, is the third youngest member.

The longest biography in the directory for a number of years was that of Congressman-at-Large Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania. In the new directory Mr. Grow's record is short compared with that of Senator Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Grow occupies thirty-four lines in the directory, while the celebrated orator, after-dinner wit, and railroad man takes fifty-one lines in which to relate the leading events of his busy life. In his autobiography Mr. Depew relates his railroad and political experiences, interestingly and frankly. His disaffection in 1872 is disposed of in this paragraph: "In 1872 was candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Liberal Republican or Greeley ticket, but voted with the Republican Party every year since 1872, as he had every year before 1872, beginning the year he graduated from Yale College." Mr. Depew recites a number of occasions on which he was the orator of the day, some of them being celebrations of centennial events.

There are some queer facts in the "Congressional Directory" this year, as usual.

Willis Brewer, of Alabama, says in his autobiography that he "has been a journalist, has practiced law, has written books, and is now a planter."

James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, says he "was a private soldier during the late unpleasantness, on the losing side."

James M. Robinson, of Fort Wayne, was a newsboy.

Mecenas E. Denton, of Missouri, says he "was the original offensive partisan removed for pernicious activity" while United States attorney for the western district of Missouri.

William Connell, of Pennsylvania, worked in the mines when he was a young man, but is now the president of a bank. James W. Ryan, of Pennsylvania, says he used to be a mule driver.

Mr. Noonan, of Chicago, gives a picturesque vista of his past career, and says that "during the years 1840 and 1841 Mr. Noonan's modesty was the subject of newspaper comment, as he held three offices at the same time—viz., state senator, colonel, and park attorney, and was a candidate for Congress."

A Toledo collector, Charles Rich Johnson, who makes a specialty of obtaining personal facts about famous men, has given to the Toledo *Star* a blank which it is claimed Major-General Lawton filled in November 16, 1892. Some of the answers are certainly indicative of the man:

My idea of beauty in nature—A sunset on the Western plains.

My idea of beauty in art—A modern ship of war. A modern gun on a disappearing carriage.

My favorite studies—Nature and character.

My favorite colors—Red, white, and blue.

My favorite qualities in man—Courage, honesty, and truthfulness.

My favorite qualities in woman—Fidelity and devotion.

My greatest misery—Killing time.

My greatest amusement—Romping with my children.

My favorite residence—Southern California.

General Lawton also expressed preferences in various lines for Shakespeare, Dickens, Mark Twain, Longfellow, Owen Meredith, Schubert, Verdi, Lincoln, Grant, Beecher, the late General MacKenzie, Booth, Robson, and Hopper.

THE late Miss Florence Marryat (Mrs. Lean), says *The Westminster Review* was the youngest of eleven children of the author of "Midshipman Easy." She possessed some interesting relics of her father, including the only portrait really done



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from life. It was painted by Behnes the sculptor, when Marryat was made post-captain at the age of twenty-four. In her drawing-room the lamp usually stood upon a small tea-table made out of a piece of her father's old ship, the *Ariadne*. She also possessed the medal of the Legion of Honor which the Emperor Napoleon, who died in Captain Marryat's arms when he was one of the guard of honor at St. Helena, gave to him just before he breathed his last. At one time Miss Marryat was an ardent Spiritualist, and used to lecture on the wonders of the unseen world. On one occasion she informed her audience that an Elizabethan monk with whom she had frequent conversations told her the exact whereabouts of a dog which she had lost. His directions on investigation turned out to be perfectly accurate, and the dog was found at the fishmonger's, as he had indicated. The same spirit, a constant frequenter of Miss Marryat's table, was fond of listening to singing, but objected by very rapid knocks of the table to a song called "Champagne Charley." He demanded something serious, and was not satisfied even with "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon." But some spirits won't satisfy. Another of Miss Marryat's anecdotes related to an old lady who was "levitated." The lady, who was in a separate room from the witnesses of the occurrence, was known to be in conversation with one or more spirits. Suddenly a voice was heard in tones of remonstrance, and the old lady was wafted into the room some height above the floor. Being seventeen stone in weight, her position was one of no small inconvenience. The lady entreated her astonished friends on no account to let go of hands, lest she should make a sudden descent. She eventually subsided into a chair with such violence as to break its front legs.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Hard Fact.—FAX: "The diamond is the hardest known substance."

DE WITTE: "Yes—to get."—*Collier's Weekly*.

What He'd Do.—RECRUITING OFFICER: "If the command came, 'Fire!' what would you do?"
WOULD-BE SONGER: "Run for the hose."—*Judy*.

Rooted to the Spot.—NED: "I wonder if it amazes a girl when a fellow catches her under the mistletoe?"

TED: "It must; she always seems to be rooted to the spot."—*Town Topics*.

An Important Difference.—SOPWITH: "Lombardo says there is no difference between genius and madness."

WAGGLE: "Pardon me; madness gets three square meals a day."—*Life*.

The Same Thing.—LIK: "Is your husband laying anything up for a rainy day, my good woman?"

SHE: "No, sir; but he's saving up to buy a snow-shovel."—*Yonker's Statesman*.

"Unsettled."—"Can you tell me what sort of weather we may expect next month?" wrote a subscriber to the editor of a paper, and the editor replied as follows: "It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like your subscription." The inquirer wondered for an hour what the editor was driving at, when he happened to think of the word "unsettled." He sent in the required amount next day.

He was Very Pious.—MR. COMMONSTOCK: "I sent a Bible to my boy at college and requested him to read the chapters which I had marked. Then in each of those chapters I placed a five-dollar bill."

MR. FAMILYMAN: "Ah! a good scheme! Do you think he read them?"

MR. COMMONSTOCK: "I guess so; for he's just

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mailed me the Bible, asking that I mark some more chapters and return as soon as possible."—*Puck*.

The Best He Could.—"Oratory is a gift, not an acquirement," said the proud politician as he sat down after an hour's harangue. "I understand," said the matter-of-fact chairman. "We're not blamin' you. You did the best you could."

Misnomers.—Mrs. Brown: "Our language is full of misnomers. For instance, I met a man once who was a perfect bear, and they call him a 'civil engineer.'"

Mrs. Smith: "Yes, but that's not so ridiculous as the man they call a 'teller' in a bank. He won't tell you anything. I asked one the other day how much money my husband had on deposit, and he just laughed at me."

An Abstract Noun.—The governess was giving little Tommy a grammar lesson the other day.

Time and Labor Savers.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Doctors, or men in any business where rapid reference to papers or documents is desirable should carefully scrutinize the merits of Burt's Patent Indexes advertised in another column of *The Digest*. They are classed among the most important labor savers yet invented.

"An abstract noun," she said, "is the name of something which you can think of but can not touch. Can you give me an example?"

TOMMY: "A red-hot poker."

He was Unprepared.—"He told his audience that he was wholly unprepared." "Do you believe it?" "Yes; he had his speech in his pocket, but he hadn't learned it."—*Chicago Record*.

An Irresistible Appeal.—COWWIGER: "He must have appealed very strongly to your sympathy to have borrowed a hundred."

HENPECK: "He did. It was to keep his wife away in the country for another month."—*Life*.

He Ought to Have Been One.—A Scotchman was asserting that all the great poets were of his nation. "Well, but," said one, "how about Shakespeare? You can't say he was a Scotchman?" To which the other replied: "His talents would justify the supposition."

A Case of Lost H's.—There was once a Sergeant Channell, who for some reason was at fault some-

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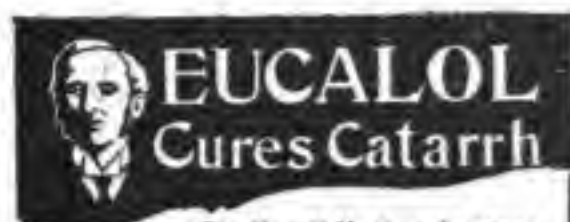
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how about his h's. One day before Mr. Justice Creswell, a sometime sayer of sly and acrid things, a ship case was being tried, and Sergeant Channell was on one side and Sir Frederic Thesiger on the other. Every time the former mentioned the vessel he called it the *Ellen*; every time the other counsel mentioned her he called her the *Helen*. At last the judge with quaint gravity said: "Stop! What was the name of the ship? I have it on my notes the *Ellen* and the *Helen*. Which is it?" The bar grinned. "Oh, my lud," said Thesiger, in his blindest and most fastidious manner, "the ship was christened the *Helen*, but she lost her 'h' in the chops of the Channell."

The Plaint of Dying Humor.

I know not what the cause should be
That Humor melts my heart no more;
That nothing now induces me
To roar.

In days of old my waistcoat heaved
Conjointly with my heaving chest,
As soon as ever I perceived
A jest.

The simple pun, the patent wheeze,
Would take me in the diaphragm;
But now I hardly care for these
A cent.

I almost fear—I know not why—
That Laughter's fount has been mislaid;
I could not giggle, not if I
Was paid.

And yet my health is very fair;
I harbor no religious doubts;
And am but sixty-four or there-
abouts.

Time was when I and others laughed;
When many an apoplectic fit
Was traced directly to a shaft
Of wit;

For such would find the harness-joint,
And pierce the vulnerable spot,
Whether they chanced to have a point
Or not.

—From "In Cap and Bells," by
OWEN SEAMAS.

Current Events.

Monday, January 1.

—General French temporarily captures the town of Colesberg after an engagement lasting more than two hours; wagons and stores are captured, the Boers being taken by surprise.

—A general advance of the American troops in Southern Luzon results in the capture of Cabuyao after a sharp engagement.

—Andrew Carnegie gives to the trustees of Cooper Union, New York, \$100,000 for the establishment of a day-school in connection with the Institute.

—The social season in Washington is opened in a brilliant manner with the New Year's reception given by the President and Mrs. McKinley.

Tuesday, January 2.

—Colonel Pitcher defeats a small Boer force near Belmont; aggressive action on the part of Buller is looked for.

—Captain Leary, Governor-General of Guam, issues a proclamation abolishing slavery in that island.

—Secretary Hay announces to the Cabinet the success of his negotiations for receiving a continuance of the "open-door" policy in China.

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Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles because they act entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison, as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite, and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

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—The **Chicago Drainage Canal** is opened, connecting Lake Michigan with the Gulf of Mexico.

—**President Hadley**, of Yale, makes an address at the University of Chicago upon the needs of higher standards in business and politics.

Wednesday, January 3.

—The Boers return in force and **attack** General's French and Gatacre.

—Ambassador Choate calls on Lord Salisbury regarding the **seizures of American flour** at Delagoa Bay.

—The Senate High Court in Paris gives a verdict in the **conspiracy cases**, sentencing Déroutelle, Guérin, and Buffet, and the Marquis de Lur Saluces.

—A resolution introduced by Congressman Sulzer, calling for investigation of **Secretary Gage's**

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Financial relations, is referred to the Ways and Means committee.

—The President makes a number of nominations, including **promotions of Generals Bates, Young, MacArthur, and Ludlow.**

Thursday, January 4.

—The British **seize a German steamer** at Aden, and compel the ship to discharge her cargo; this act intensifies anti-British feeling in Germany.

—Eight hundred people are killed by an **earthquake** in the Tiflis district of Transcaucasian Russia.

—In the **Senate**, the financial bill is discussed; in the **House**, Sulzer's resolution to investigate Secretary Gage's deposit of Government funds is adopted.

—Investigation of the **Roberts case** is resumed by the special committee of the House of Representatives.

—Elaborate preparations are made for the **funeral of General Lawton** at Arlington National Cemetery.

Friday, January 5.

—General French **repulses an attack** of the Boers near Coleberg; German resentment over the seizure of vessels is growing.

—**Lieutenant Gillmore** and the other former American prisoners are recaptured from the Philippines and are at Vigau.

—The American flag is hoisted over **Sibutu Island**, near Borneo.

—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, by a vote of four to three, decide to report **against seating Mr. Quay** of Pennsylvania.

—A white man is **lynched** at Newport News, Va.

—The American Steel and Wire Company gives an **advance of 7 1-2 per cent.** to its thirty thousand employees.

Saturday, January 6.

—General White reports that the Boers are **vigorously attacking Ladysmith**; the German steamer *General* is released by the British authorities at Aden.

—Secretary Long sends a letter to the chairman of the Senate and House committees on naval affairs, urging early action by Congress to **reward the officers** who took part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

—The arguments and testimony in the case of **Representative-elect Roberts**, of Utah, are closed.

—A Senate committee begins the taking of testimony on the bribery charges against **Senator Clark**, of Montana.

Sunday, January 7.

—Messages from General White report that **Ladysmith is hard pressed** by the besieging forces; General French reports that seventy of his men, including seven officers, have been captured by the Boers.

—The Filipino stronghold, Comanche, on Mount Arayat, is **captured by Captain Leonbauer**; Lieutenant Gillmore and party arrive at Manila.

—President Seth Low, of Columbia University, addresses the Central Federated Union at New York.

—The Rev. Dr. **Edward McGlynn**, the well-known Catholic priest, dies at Newburg, N. Y.



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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST,"]

Problem 444.

By C. W.

From *The Westminster Gazette*.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 445.

By A. OKKINGA.

First-Prize, Netherlands Chess-Association Tournament.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 444.

Key-move, Q-Q R 2.

A number of solvers went astray with P-B 4, supposing that mate can be given by Kt-B 3 or Q-Q 5, but Black's proper reply, R-K 6, stops the mate.

No. 445.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. R-B 4 | 2. R-B 6 dis. ch | 3. R-Q 6, mate |
| 1. Q-K 3 ch | 2. Q-K 6 must | 3. R-Q 4, mate |
| 1. Q-Kt 6 ch | 2. Q-K 6 | 3. R x Q, mate |
| 1. Kt-B 7 | 2. Kt-Q 6 must | 3. R x Kt, mate |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. P. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; R. E. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.

438 only: "S. the S." Auburndale, Mass.

439 only: P. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; the Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; C. Sears, Harpster, O.; R. L. Berger, Lake City, Fla.; Dr. J. T. Glass, Womack, Tex.; Dr. O. P. Blankingship, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; "Meropé," Cincinnati.

Comments (438): "Very good"—M. W. H.; "A fine blend of beauty, economy, and ingenuity"—I. W. B.; "Very neat"—C. R. O.; "A gem of first water"—F. H. J.; "Very good"—J. G. L.; "A somewhat commonplace arrangement of the Repose example"—W. R. C.; "Easy, pretty, meritorious"—A. K.

(439): "Very ingenious, but quite easy"—M. W. H.; "Unique"—C. R. O.; "Shows strategical skill, but is not a problem of high order"—F. H. J.; "Easy, but elegant"—J. G. L.; "A pretty and easy novelty"—W. R. C.; "A fine and peculiar problem"—A. K.; "Nice, but not very difficult"—H. W. F.; "Am surprised that Pillsbury can't compose a better problem"—F. S. F.; "Short, but might be called brilliant"—T. R. D.; "Brilliant but easy"—A. J. D.; "Quite a novelty, but key obvious"—G. P.; "A little joker"—C. S.

R. L. B. and W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., got 437 and 436; Dr. O. E. B., 437; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Edingham, Ill., 436.

Canada vs. United States.

We are under obligation to T. C. Dawson, Esq., of Toronto, for the score of the following game, Canada's first win in the Correspondence Tournament, 100 Americans vs. 100 Canadians:

May Lange Opening.

T. C. DAWSON, H. S. GREENE, Toronto, Canada.	T. C. DAWSON, H. S. GREENE, Toronto, Canada.
White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4
2 Kt-K 3	2 Kt-Q 3
3 B-B 4	3 B-B 4
4 Castles	4 Kt-R 3
5 P-Q 4	5 B 2 P
6 Kt x B	6 Kt x Kt
7 P-B 4	7 P-Q 3
8 P x P	8 P x P
9 B-K Kt 5	9 Q-K 2
10 Kt-B 3	10 Q-B 4

- (a) If K x R: Kt-Q 5 ch, etc.
(b) If Black Kt moves anywhere it is fatal.
(c) A fine game.

How Collegians Play Chess.

One of the surprises of the late intercollegiate match was Cook's victory over Sewall. We give the game:

Van't Kull's Opening.

COOK, Yale.	SEWALL, Columbia.
White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	1 P-K 4
2 P-K 3	2 P-K 3
3 B-Q 3	3 Kt-K 3
4 Kt-K 3 (a)	4 P-Q 4
5 P-Q 4	5 P-B 3 (b)
6 Castles (c)	6 B-Q 3
7 P-B 4	7 Castles
8 Kt-Q 4	8 Kt-K 3 (c)
9 P-B 5	9 B-K 3 (d)
10 P-Q Kt 4	10 Kt-Q 4 (e)
11 P-Kt 5	11 Kt(Q) Kt-K 3
12 P x P	12 P x P
13 Q-R 4	13 B-K 3
14 Kt-K 3	14 B-Kt 3 (b)
15 R-Kt sq	15 Q-B sq
16 R-Kt 3	16 R-K sq
17 B-R 3	17 B-B sq
18 K R-Kt sq	18 R-K 2
19 B-Kt 4	19 R-Q B 3 (f)
20 B-R 5	20 R-K 2
21 Kt-K 3	21 Kt-Kt 5 (k)
22 Kt x Kt	22 P x Kt
23 B x Kt	23 P x B
24 Kt-Kt 3	24 B-R 3
25 Kt x P	25 B-Kt 4
26 Q-Kt 4	26 Q-R 3
27 Kt-Q 6	27 B-Q 6
28 R-Kt 3	28 R-K 3
29 P x B	29 B-K 3
30 Q-K sq	30 Q-K 3
31 R x Q	31 B-K 3
32 K-B 3	32 B-K 3
33 K-Kt 4	33 B-Q 6
34 K-B 5	34 B-Kt 4
35 K-Kt 6	35 Resigns
1 h. 20 m.	2 h. 5 m.

Notes from *The Evening Post*, New York.

(a) This peculiar development of the Knights is a great favorite with the Yale players, who adopted it throughout the tourney. It is, however, inferior to the regular Kt-K 3.

(b) Black's game becomes too restricted in con-

sequence thereof. This Pawn should advance two squares.

(c) Premature.

(d) B-K 3 misses here a speedy win by 6... B x P ch; 7. K x B, Kt-Kt 3 ch, followed by Q-R 5.

(e) 3... P-Q Kt 3 or 4... Q Kt-Q 2 was proper. As played, White obtains a superiority in position.

(f) Better were 4... B-B 2.

(g) Here P-Q Kt 3, followed eventually by P-Q R 4, was in order.

(h) The decisive error of judgment. The Bishop here is badly posted, subject to attack, and prevents Black from disputing the open file. The B should have gone to Q 2.

(i) By adhering to strictly defensive and waiting tactics, Black only aggravates matters. He ought to have engaged the enemy by Kt-Kt 3.

(k) This loses a Pawn. His game was still tenable by 1... Kt-Q 2. If then 2. R x B, Kt x Kt, 3. d x B-K 3, Kt (Q) x P.

(l) This sacrifice does not afford him the desired relief. Relatively best were 3... Q-B 2. Of course, White then could make sure of the Q B by R-Kt 3, whereupon he should win with ordinary care. The remainder of the game can easily be appreciated.

The Vienna Tournament.

MAROCZY TAKES FIRST PRIZE.

The Kibisch Memorial Tournament was finished January 4. The prize-winners are: Maroczy, 1st; Brady and Schlechter, 2d and 3d; Alapin, 4th; Marco, Wolf, and Zinkl, 5th, 6th, 7th; Korte, 8th; Popiel, 9th; Alton, 10th. The score stands:

Rank.	Loss.	Rank.	Loss.
Maroczy.....	4	Zinkl.....	6
Brady.....	7½	Korte.....	8
Schlechter.....	7½	Popiel.....	9½
Alapin.....	6½	Alton.....	10
Marco.....	6	Schwartz.....	10½
Wolf.....	6	Prock.....	11

The following table shows the results of all the games, and the scores made by each contestant:

	Alapin	Alton	Brady	Korte	Maroczy	Marco	Popiel	Prock	Schlechter	Schwartz	Wolf	Zinkl	Total wins.
Alapin.....	4	4½	3½	3½	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	44½
Alton.....	4½	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	44½
Brady.....	3½	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	44½
Korte.....	3½	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	44½
Maroczy.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	44½
Marco.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	44½
Popiel.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	44½
Prock.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	44½
Schlechter.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	44½
Schwartz.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	44½
Wolf.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	44½
Zinkl.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	44½
Tot. lost.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	44½

Tobacco and Chess.

Pillsbury is an inveterate smoker of strong cigars. When questioned, recently, by a reporter of the *Washington Post*, whether or not his smoking was harmful to him as a Chess-player, he said: "No, I don't find smoking interferes with my play. Some folks say it takes the sharp edge from one's intellect, and spoils one's memory. I haven't found it so. I've smoked since I was fourteen, and I can play better when I have a cigar in my mouth—only a cigar, never anything else. When I play a lot of games at the same time I must be keyed up to it, as it were. I practise what you call self-hypnotism. It is largely will power. You see, it's just this way. When it comes my turn to make a move at one of the Chess-boards my mental powers are concentrated severely on the one move. All the other Chess-boards, the Checkers, and Whist are obliterated from my mind. It is as though I had never started playing those games at all. I seem to remember nothing of them. I come to a decision, the move is made, and I turn again to the cards in my hand. Quick as lightning the game of Chess vanishes from my mind. Now it is nothing but Whist with me. I seem never to have had a thought of anything but the game of cards. I play one. Then I move one of the checkers. These transitions of mind take place so quickly that I seem to be playing Chess, Checkers, and Whist all at once, and to be thinking of all the games at once. But it is as I explained. The only thing I really need for the ordeal is my cigar."

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE future of the campaign in Natal, according to the correspondents at the front, rests upon the success or failure of General Buller's present advance toward Ladysmith. A victory for the British, they point out, will dishearten and demoralize the Transvaal forces, stop the growing disloyalty in Cape Colony, put new heart into the English, both at home and in the field, and perhaps open a clear road to Pretoria; while a British defeat will make their situation, both in South Africa and in world politics, far worse than before the battle. Many American papers express surprise at General Buller's failure to bring on a general engagement two weeks ago, when General White signaled from Ladysmith that his forces were "hard pressed." General White is warmly praised for his success in beating off the Boers, but it is remarked, in view of his heavy loss, that a few more such successes would be disastrous. General White estimates that the Boer losses, however, were heavier than his own.

The British now have a formidable force in South Africa. The number of men is estimated at 120,000, and they are commanded by a field marshal, two full generals, four lieutenant-generals, and twelve or fourteen major-generals. Several interesting bits of information were published last week about the size and make-up of the Boer forces. A letter published in the *Lowell Telegram* from James F. Dunn, of that city, who is in the Boer army, places the total Boer strength, counting all the able-bodied men in the two republics, at 100,000. In the Boer army, he says, is one brigade of 2,000 Germans, with trained officers who have served in the German army, another brigade of French, Scotch, and English, with European officers, and an Irish brigade of over 2,500, most of them from California and other Western States, "with quite a sprinkling from the old country and from the Cape. Our commander," he adds, "is Colonel Blake, a West Pointer, who used to be in the regular cavalry at home, and a jim-dandy, a fighter, and a tactician that West Point may be proud of." Mr. Dunn

says that the British will need 250,000 men to overcome the Boers, an estimate shared by Winston Churchill, the correspondent who was taken to Pretoria as a prisoner and escaped. Most of the Uitlanders, Mr. Dunn says, have joined the Boer army. Their worst oppressors, he declares, were not the Boers, but the "Rhodes crowd."

The storm of indignation against the British War Office, which is accused of sending an inadequate force with inadequate artillery, ammunition, and generalship against an underestimated foe, reminds several American papers of the recent attacks on our own War Department. Some cable despatches report the English people as almost upon the verge of hysteria. A specimen of the expressions of the British press and public men is seen in Rear-Admiral Beresford's address before the London Chamber of Commerce, in which he said that England is suffering from a "rotten, false, and misleading system of administration" in the War Office. One report has it that the stock of Lee-Metford cartridges is running low in the magazines and that the notorious dum-dum bullet will be resorted to, but this report is not widely believed. The German Emperor's action, in notifying Krupp & Company that they must not supply war material to either Boer or Briton, is thought to be aimed at England, perhaps in reprisal for England's seizure of the German mail steamers. It is said that England had placed with that firm a large order for lyddite shells. We quote below some of the most interesting comments on the progress of the war:

Are Boer Victories Desirable?—"The quicker the war is ended, the better for all parties, because the final result must be the same whether the war is long or short, and it is better for all parties that there be a short war than a long one. . . . It is not to be supposed that Great Britain will yield in the end. Great Britain must conquer. The logic of the case is in that direction. There has been no contest in our day, if in any other, between foes so unequally matched as are this great empire and this small South African state, in which the weaker triumphed. It is difficult, indeed, to imagine Great Britain, with its world-wide sway, achieved by world-wide conquest, yielding to a nation such as that of the Boers. British defeat can be but temporary in such a wager of battle, and can only prolong a contest which many think should never have begun, and which all agree that it would be calamitous to have long continued.

"For this reason, we hold that it is a mistake for any person to rejoice in the defeat of the British forces. Suppose such a person is not moved by passion or prejudice, suppose he has a sincere belief that the Boers are fighting for liberty, and his sympathy goes out to them in that attitude; still, as we have said, the case has its practical side. . . . Continued successes of the Boers implies, on the one hand, a long war, with much bloodshed and ultimate British triumph, or, on the other, the same long war to be ended by British defeat. In the contemplation of the one, the world may well mourn; in the contemplation of the other, it must shudder."—*The Boston Herald.*

England's Military Mistakes.—"It may interest the gentlemen who have had so much to say about the inferiority of our military administration as compared with that of England to note these facts:

"1st. The Highland Brigade, in the attack at the Modder River, wore in a heat nearly 90° in the shade the heavy uniforms they are accustomed to at home.

"2d. There has been a serious failure in staff service in South Africa. To this in part is due the fact that General White's left wing lost first its ammunition and then itself. General Gatacre marched his men blindly into a trap, and left 670 prisoners.

Lord Methuen's advance is torn to pieces before the troops had even deployed for the attack.

"3d. 'Plumes, red tape, and favoritism' have been quite as controlling in English military affairs as they have ever been in this country. The head of the British army was evidently selected for other reasons than because he was England's ablest soldier, and he has the reputation of being influenced in his choice of men by other considerations than those of experience and ability. 'The jealousies of red-tapeism are at the bottom of all our troubles,' an English officer is quoted by *The Herald* as saying. . . .

"It is complained in England that their authorities were completely deceived by the cunning Boers as to their strength. They showed visitors with great ostentation what they wanted them to see, but nothing more. Some English officers did learn of the preparation the Boers were making, but they could not get a hearing at the War Office. General Butler, who was one of these, was harshly criticized instead of being listened to. In a recent speech Lord Wolseley said: 'We have been grossly misinformed as to the strength and resources of the Boers.' Another complaint is that made by Mr. Burleigh, a correspondent, who says: 'Is it not a little odd that the War Office has forgotten to provide the officers with a supply of military maps of Natal? It so happens at the moment that even colonels are unable to procure trustworthy maps, either military or ordinary, for the good reason there are none left on stock anywhere.'—*The Army and Navy Journal*.

Uitlanders Have Disappeared.—"How many of these valiant Uitlanders who were clamoring for their rights have joined the British army? In comparison to their numbers, there is not a baker's dozen with arms in their hands. We know, on the other hand, that a good many of them, those who had no grievances, and who were satisfied with the situation, have joined the Boer commandos, and are now fighting in the ranks. But the vast majority of the Uitlanders, sufficient in numbers to outvote the Boers if the privilege of suffrage had been conferred on them, have disappeared as suddenly as if the earth had opened and swallowed them.

"For the first time since the American Revolution, when a few families went back to the old country, British subjects have dropped their property and fled from the scene of war. Johannesburg is a deserted city, and the Uitlanders have eloped.

"What bearing this may have on the general result we do not know, but it is a fact that can not be very reassuring to the British troops. It will not add to the cheer of the camp-fire for Tommy Atkins to know and feel that he is risking his life for the rights of a lot of men who have run away like a pack of jackals."—*The Atlanta Constitution*.

It is Inspiring.—"This disparity in numbers, which grows al-

most day by day, has made the conflict on the Transvaal border the most remarkable in history since the American Revolution. Never before in this century did a handful of people wage such successful warfare against a giant nation. Never before in this century did so small a population send forth such an indomitable army to battle. Never before in this century did such tiny governments dare so much for principle and do so much in defense of their own frontier as the Transvaal and the Orange Free State are daring and doing to-day.

"The world has seen no greater heroism, no grimmer determination, and it is an inspiring spectacle, at the close of a commercial century and in a commercial era, to witness this marvelous devotion to the cause of government by, for, and of the people."—*The Chicago Inter Ocean*.

CONGRESS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE long-expected discussion of the Philippine question by Congress, the body which has "power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States," has begun, greatly stimulating the newspaper criticism and comment on our expansion problems. Senator Beveridge's speech last week, in support of his resolution looking to the permanent retention of the islands, was the opening shot from the expansion ranks in the Senate, and Senator Hoar's brief rejoinder is taken to indicate that he will champion the anti-expansionist cause.

The military situation in the islands will, it seems likely, have much influence on the decision of Congress. The news despatches indicate that the insurrection in the northern part of Luzon is badly demoralized; the insurgent strongholds are taken, their army is broken up into small bands, Aguinaldo's cabinet is scattered and some of its members made prisoners, several of Aguinaldo's family have been captured, and the Americans who were prisoners have been released. Senator Hoar admitted, in a recent public letter, that "the Philippine armies are scattered," and that "Aguinaldo is a fugitive and in concealment." Lieutenant Gillmore, one of the rescued American prisoners, whose captivity since last April has given him some knowledge of the natives, throws an interesting side-light on the situation when he predicts that armed resistance to our rule will continue as long as there are any Tagalogs left. The campaign south of Manila has just opened, but General Otis reports that Cavite province is already occupied by American troops, and the occupation of the



THE DARK CONTINENT'S DARKER SKY.
—*The Detroit Free Press*.



UNCLE SAM: "I don't wonder that he wants some of my saddles."
—*The Detroit Journal*.

JOHN BULL'S TROUBLES IN CARTOON.

other provinces seems to be only a matter of a short time. It is predicted that before the rainy season begins, in May, all Luzon will be under American control. A serious revolt is said to be on

foot in the island of Panay, but the rest of the archipelago is comparatively quiet.

As Mr. Beveridge seems to be a leader among the Senate expansionists, his recommendations will very likely make a strong impression on legislation, and the form of government which he proposes for the islands becomes therefore a matter for careful inspection. The main features of his plan are as follows:

"A Philippine office in our Department of State; an American governor-general in Manila, with power to meet daily emergencies; possibly an advisory council with no power except that of discussing measures with the governor-general, which council would be the germ for future legislatures, a school in practical government; American lieutenant-governors in each province, with a like council about them; if possible, an American resident in each district and a like council grouped about him; frequent and unannounced visits of provincial governors to the districts of their province; periodical reports to the governor-general; an American board of visitation to make semi-annual trips to the

archipelago without power of suggestion or interference to officials or people, but only to report and recommend to the Philippine office of our State Department; a Philippine civil service, with promotion for efficiency; the abolition of duties on exports from the Philippines; the establishment of import duties on a revenue basis, with such discrimination in favor of American imports as will prevent the cheaper goods of other nations from destroying American trade; . . . American judges for all but smallest offenses; gradual, slow, and careful introduction of the best Filipinos into the working machinery of the Government, no promise whatever of the franchise until the people have been prepared for it—all this backed by the necessary force to execute it; this outline of government the situation demands as soon as tranquillity is established. Until then military government is advisable."

Even this plan, however, said Mr. Beveridge, "will fail in the hands of any but ideal administrators." The men we send "must be themselves the highest examples of our civilization."

Senator Hoar, too, has a plan. He and many other anti-expansionist leaders in the press and in public life, noting the peaceful and prosperous condition of Cuba as compared with the condition of the Philippines, are asking whether similar promises and treatment would not have done as much in one case as in the other, and whether it is even now too late to bring peace to the far-Eastern archipelago by a promise of ultimate independence. Senator Hoar's plan is to train the Filipinos for self-government and independence. He says, in a letter to the press, that he "would send General Wood or General Miles or Admiral Dewey to Luzon" and "would have him gather about him a cabinet of the best men among the Filipinos." Lending the aid of the United States army merely to keep order, he "would permit the people to make laws and to administer laws, subject to some supervision or inspection till the disturbed times are over." When law and order are assured under native rule, he "would by degrees withdraw the authority of the United States," guaranteeing them protection against the cupidity of other



LIEUTENANT O'DONNELL.



UNCLE SAM: "I don't like the job, Rudyard, my boy!"
—The Denver Post.



SENATOR HOAR (to the Senate): "You shan't do anything until I finish this solo."
—The Chicago Record.

TWO VIEWS OF EXPANSION'S BURDENS.

nations and lending our aid for a reasonable time to maintain order.

Senator Hoar's Plan a Poor One.—"Now the difference in the point of view between Senator Beveridge and Senator Hoar is that the former has studied the Filipinos in the Philippine Islands, has journeyed there, and has formed his judgment, whether it be right or wrong, on the spot; whereas Senator Hoar has studied the Filipinos through books, documents, and reports. One man has seen, the other has heard.

"Senator Hoar being a man of vehement sympathies, stiff in opinion as well, generally goes the whole length of his sympathies. His argument with regard to the Philippines is no exception, and yet if Mr. Hoar's methods of government were set up in the islands, there is good ground for believing that they would defeat his purpose. Thus, suppose the aid of the army of the United States was lent to maintain order, against whom is order to be maintained? The answer that springs to the lips most naturally is against those who oppose or may oppose the ascendancy of Aguinaldo, for Senator Hoar deems him the chosen leader of the people of the islands. If the people of the Philippines are allowed to make and administer laws, 'subject to some supervision or inspection,' wherein would be found their independence? But Senator Hoar is candid enough to see that to enable the Filipino republic to maintain itself, it must have our support and protection always with it. . . . Here would be an endless field for difficulties. We must guard the Filipino republic against the assaults of other powers, furnish it with capital enough to begin business, and employ our army to do the police work of the native administration. In other words, we must make ourselves responsible before the world and to the world for the conduct and actions of people who do not owe allegiance to us, but to whom we owe protection. That is Senator Hoar's idea, and it bids fair to be his alone."—*The Boston Transcript (Rep.)*.

Another View of Senator Hoar's Plan.—"There is no novelty in this plan. It has been suggested many times. It has the merit of simplicity. If any such assurance had been received from George III., before hostilities broke out in the American colonies, or even after they had broken out, and if Edmund Burke or Lord Chatham or any other man in whom our fathers had confidence had been sent to carry it into effect, the war would have come to an end, to the great happiness of both countries then and thereafter.

"What prevents the adoption of such a policy now? Nothing but the grasping disposition which finds voice and expression in Senator Beveridge's speech. It is the lust of conquest, the desire for gain, the greed of territory and of power over others. It is the spirit of dominion, of possession, of imperialism—a spirit at deadly strife with our principles of government, at variance with the Declaration of Independence, with the preamble of our Constitution, and with the tenets of Christianity. Senator Hoar has highly honored himself by the stand he has taken, and has given courage and hope to multitudes of his countrymen who still cherish the ideas upon which the republic was founded, by showing them that they are not without first-rate leadership in the highest councils of the nation."—*The New York Evening Post (Ind.)*.

Senator Beveridge's Ideals.—"The Philippines are not merely an opportunity, but a sacred trust. Senator Beveridge asked:

"What shall history say of us? Shall it say that we renounced that holy trust, left the savage to his base condition, the wilderness to the reign of waste; deserted duty, abandoned glory, forgot our sacred profit even, because we feared our strength and read the charter of our powers with the doubter's eye and the quibbler's mind? Shall it say that, called by events to captain and command the proudest, ablest, purest race of history in history's noblest work, we declined that great commission?"

"Surely this fine passage refutes the criticism of Senator Hoar that the eloquent orator spoke only of material gains and had no thought of right, justice, duty, and freedom, the glorious American words. Nothing could be more gratuitous. Mr. Beveridge was bound to dwell on the economic advantages of Philippine retention, but he gave equal prominence to the higher and nobler sanctions. He holds that our rule will mean freedom, justice, and prosperity to the islanders, and that our withdrawal would be cowardly and immoral, as well as inexpedient. In his own words: 'We will exalt our reverence for the flag by carrying it to a noble future as well as by remembering its ineffable past. Its immortality will not pass, because everywhere and always

we will acknowledge and discharge the solemn responsibilities our sacred flag in its deepest meaning puts upon us.'

"The alternative proposed by Senator Hoar would bring neither peace nor freedom. He mistakes the nature of the Filipinos, according to Mr. Beveridge, and that fatally weakens his whole case. It is not a question of patriotism, but of real knowledge of the situation and thorough grasp of the problem. Senator Beveridge has displayed both, and he deserves the congratulations he is receiving."—*The Chicago Evening Post (Ind.)*.

About those Model Administrators.—"When Senator Beveridge was so naively setting up his lofty official standard of qualifications for proconsuls and pretors in the Philippines it is not strange that Senator Hoar involuntarily turned to the seats of Senators Hanna and Platt. The Massachusetts Senator, in listening to this description of an official Utopia in our Eastern archipelago, probably asked himself whether after a hard-fought campaign Chairman Hanna would busy himself in recommending talented administrators and philanthropists for official posts in the Philippines, if such could be secured. Similar places under the home Government are, under the spoils policy which prevails in spite of civil-service reform, the rewards of partizan activity, and they go to the most deserving political workers. We know too well what kind of recommendations for guardians of the simple-minded Filipinos would emanate from the Pennsylvania machine. Heaven help the natives if any of the municipal spoils-men should be sent out to administer their affairs and teach them the methods of self-government!

"The Beveridge standard of qualifications of officials for the Philippines is utterly unattainable in existing conditions; yet it would be far better to strive toward that standard than to give up our Eastern possessions to the control of the spoils-men. Senator Beveridge, at least, may be depended upon to fight for his political ideals."—*The Philadelphia Record (Ind. Dem.)*.

BRITAIN'S RELEASE OF AMERICAN FLOUR.

THE reply of the British Government to Ambassador Choate regarding the seizure of American flour in Delagoa Bay, and the subsequent release of the cargoes, is regarded by the American press as the inevitable abandonment by England of a position which had become quite untenable. Great Britain now declares that she will not regard provisions as contraband, "unless intended for the enemy." It is further contended, however, that the seizure was not a violation of the rights of a neutral power, since England still claims, under her old common law, the privilege of seizing flour and other provisions "as a military necessity," this privilege being subject to indemnity. While England's reply seems to have met with official acceptance at Washington, it nevertheless arouses indignation in the American press. The *Baltimore American* voices a widely expressed sentiment when it says:

"What chance would American shippers have under such a ruling? Who is to execute this new international law decreed by Great Britain? A shot is fired across the bows of the ship with the American products on board. A naval lieutenant goes aboard, and finds flour or wheat or corn. He can not tell whether it is going to the Boer army or to the Portuguese, or to both. The ship's papers are correct. It has no private mark on it to show its destination. What will the officer do? He will confiscate it, of course. He may, or his Government may, make an apology or an explanation afterward, but that does not build up American commerce, struck down by the insolence of Great Britain."

Some of the papers are more friendly to Great Britain in their criticism. The *New York Tribune* thinks that "the good faith of Great Britain has from the outset been undoubted." The *Philadelphia Inquirer* considers that the British Government has made "an entirely reasonable and satisfactory reply." The *New York Press* finds in the incident a tribute to American common sense. It says:

"The contrast between general American behavior and that of

the German press and people, breathing threats, shrieking for a greater navy, demanding the seizure of British vessels in German ports, and betraying a comical unacquaintance with international law in every grimace and every gesture, is most satisfying to Americans. It must also be somewhat puzzling to those entertaining preconceptions as to 'Teuton stolidity' and 'Yankee hysteria.' The explanation is doubtless to be found in the fact that in international maritime relations the Germans are veritable infants, while we are getting a good deal more than a big boy now. However that may be, we have got our flout, which is no great thing, the whole dispute being a mere lawsuit; but we have kept our temper, which is a great thing, considering how completely the other fellow lost his."

MR. ROCKEFELLER ON TRUSTS.

THE answers of John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, to the questions of the Industrial Commission are accepted as a new and welcome light on the trust problem because they come from a man who knows what he is talking about. As Mr. Rockefeller was the founder and is still the head of the largest trust in this country, if not in the world, his statement of the good and the evil of trusts, and how to get the good and escape the evil, has roused no little comment. First, however, he answers some charges that have long been standing against the Standard Oil Company. As to railroad freight rebates, by which it has been said the Standard built up its monopoly, Mr. Rockefeller denies that his company ever received rebates that other shippers could not obtain, and declares that "no percentage of the profits of the Standard Oil Company came from advantages given by railroads at any time."

Another long-standing charge has been that the railroad companies overcharged other oil shippers and paid the margin to the Standard Oil Company. When questioned about this, Mr. Rockefeller replied:

"I know of no such instance. It seems that some arrangement of that nature was entered into by one of our agents in Ohio, being the same case which has been testified to by George Rice. When notice of this agreement was brought to the officers of the company for which it was made it was promptly repudiated, and the money received, some small amount, I think under three hundred dollars, was refunded. And this was not done because of any notice, action in court, or judicial opinion, but promptly as soon as reported, and before we had any knowledge of judicial proceedings."

What has attracted the most notice, however, has been Mr. Rockefeller's opinion of the advantages and disadvantages of trusts in general, and the legislation that he recommends. The advantages to the stockholders and to the public he summarizes as follows:

- "First, command of necessary capital.
- "Second, extension of limits of business.
- "Third, increase of number of persons interested in the business.
- "Fourth, economy in the business.
- "Fifth, improvements and economies which are derived from knowledge of many interested persons of wide experience.
- "Sixth, power to give the public improved products at less prices and still make a profit for stockholders.
- "Seventh, permanent work and good wages for laborers."

The two dangers, he thinks, are that trusts may be formed simply for speculation, "and that for this purpose prices may be temporarily raised instead of being lowered." But these are no

more arguments against combinations, he says, "than that the fact that steam may explode is an argument against steam."

He makes two suggestions regarding legislation:

"First, federal legislation, under which corporations may be created and regulated, if that be possible.

"Second, in lieu thereof, state legislation, as nearly uniform as possible, encouraging combinations of persons and capital for the purpose of carrying on industries, but permitting state supervision, not of a character to hamper industries, but sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public."

The *New York Journal*, noting Mr. Rockefeller's statement that one of the dangers of trusts is that "prices may be temporarily raised instead of being lowered," remarks:

"This was said to have been written on Tuesday. A day later the Standard Oil Company, controlled by Mr. Rockefeller, 'raised' the price of oil three cents a gallon.

"By this 'raising' instead of 'lowering' the price of oil Mr. Rockefeller increases his income by millions a year.

"This is the danger he refers to. How would he advise us to meet it?"

The *New York Times* thinks that the "state supervision . . .



THE PUBLICITY-CURE FOR TRUSTS.

VOICE FROM THE MAN UP THE TREE: "If you don't let go, I'll put your name in the paper!"
—*The Verdict*.

sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public," which Mr. Rockefeller recommends, "admits the principle of publicity in corporate management," a principle which has been urged by Bourke Cockran and other speakers and writers on the trust problem. The *New York Journal of Commerce* points out that, in spite of all that Mr. Rockefeller did say, he neatly dodged the main point of the whole question. He did not tell why it was necessary to suppress competition. It says:

"The architect of the greatest of the trusts of course succeeded in stating fully and forcibly the advantages the community derives from the industrial combinations. The cooperation of capital, the transaction of business on a large scale, the management by men of exceptional ability, all contribute to the economy of production and the general welfare. But all these, it should be answered, may be attained without the suppression of competition. The suppression of competition is not in the public interest, and it is the first thing aimed at by the trusts. The extermination of the small operators is a decided disadvantage to the community. If the small operator can not compete in the open field with the large operator, his extermination must be accepted as one of the drawbacks of a movement which is on the whole one of progress. But we fear that few trusts can be acquitted of the charge of seeking the destruction of small operators either by securing exclusive advantages with the transportation companies

or by selling lower than cost till the man of short capital is driven out and the combination of large capital is left free to use its isolation in ways that are not in the public interest or in accordance with sound business methods."

And it is not true that the trusts reduce prices. The same paper says:

"The margin between raw and finished products has been shown to have increased under the manipulation of the trusts. Circumstances which they could not control have forced down the prices of their products, but they have succeeded in forcing down still farther the prices of the materials they buy."

The *Boston Journal* says:

"This at least is true, that the sooner law-making bodies recognize the distinction between combinations which are proper and advantageous and those that work mischief to the public, the sooner will the entire subject be lifted from the region of mere declamation to that of practical regulation."

The Philadelphia *North American* thinks that the Standard Oil Company may have received a few favors from the railroads, in spite of what Mr. Rockefeller says. It adds:

"If the American railroad system were run on postal principles, with uniform rates for all comers at all times, Mr. Rockefeller's fortune would be some scores of millions smaller than it is, and the Industrial Commission would find the volume of its work considerably reduced."

THE MONTANA SENATORIAL SCANDAL.

THE testimony now being given before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the hotly contested case of Senator Clark of Montana "is revealing the seamy and corrupt side of Montana politics," says the *Chicago Evening Post*, "in a manner calculated to produce general disgust." The Washington correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* says that it "shows what a war between two not overscrupulous multimillionaires can accomplish for the political degradation of a commonwealth." The Montana war is thus described by the *New York Evening Post's* Washington correspondent:

"Clark decided many years ago to come to the United States Senate and to run the politics of Montana. Mark Daly, another copper king, decided that Clark should do neither of these things. Ever since then an auction has been going on in Montana every time any political or other favors were to be disposed of. The terms Republican and Democrat are almost as unknown there as Whig and Tory. Everything is 'Clark' or 'Daly.' Both leaders are Democrats, but the Republicans are likewise divided into the 'Clark' and 'Daly' factions. Practically all the newspapers of the State are either Clark or Daly, and are run as the literary machinery of the rivals. No man would think of starting a newspaper in Montana to stand on its own merits and be supported by subscriptions and advertisements, any more than he would think of running a Methodist church for the profit to be made on church sociables. Occasionally some Clark man switches over from Daly, or *vice versa*, and in the present trial all turns upon the allegation that some Daly spies insinuated themselves into the Clark camp, took Clark's money, sealed it and marked it, and then came out and 'blew' on him."

The principal man who "blew" is thus described by the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"The 'star witness' for the prosecution is a member of the legislature, named Whiteside, who gained the confidence, as he tells the story, of Wellcome, Clark's agent, and entered with him into the purchase of votes, in order that he might get evidence to expose the corruption of Montana politics. Wellcome was disbarred by the Montana supreme court the other day on the charge of engaging in bribing State legislators in connection with Clark's election. Wellcome's disbarment was secured on the testimony of Whiteside, who swore that he had received a promise of \$10,000 for his own vote, and on the evidence of another Clark, a State Senator, who swore that Wellcome had paid him \$10,000, which, in accordance with a previous understanding, was turned over to Whiteside, and by him used as evidence."

Thirty \$1,000 bills were exhibited before the Senate committee last week as evidence. These bills, according to witnesses, had been paid to four members of the legislature for voting for Clark. No newspaper has yet proposed a remedy for Montana's political condition. There is a widespread belief that popular election of Senators is the cure for the deadlocks in the legislatures, such as occurred in Pennsylvania, California, Utah, and Delaware last year; but, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*—

"that remedy would hardly prove efficient under the conditions prevailing in Montana. Where such powerful subterranean forces are at work as are said to be active in Montana, the nominating conventions called to name the candidates for popular suffrage could be wielded to the purposes of the boss as readily as legislatures, and by the same means."

SECRETARY GAGE'S DEFENSE.

SECRETARY GAGE, in his reply to the charges made by the newspapers, and in response to the request of Congress for information, does not appear to deny any of the specific facts alleged; but he avers that none of his transactions were illegal, and that all were for the public good.

As to the sale of the custom house in New York to the National City Bank and the deposit of the proceeds with that bank—which transaction has been the basis of the more serious criticism—Secretary Gage replies in considerable detail. The reason the custom house was sold to the National City Bank, he says, was because it offered \$3,265,000 for the property, a sum larger by \$190,000 than that offered by the next highest bidder. By the terms of the sale, the bank was obliged to pay at least \$750,000 down, but it chose to pay \$3,215,000 down, leaving only \$50,000 unpaid. Mr. Gage tells why he handed this money back to the National City Bank, which is a designated depository bank for Government funds, and which in this case, as in the case of all other deposits, furnished to the Treasury Government bonds to secure the deposit. He says:

"This deposit was made in a depository bank for the same reason that other deposits have been made in them, viz., because to withdraw the currency into the vaults of the Treasury, where it was not needed and could not be utilized, would have required a withdrawal of credit that was being extended in commercial circles, and to that extent a disturbance to the natural order of business would have followed. To have required its payment by the National City Bank to another designated depository would have been an ungracious discrimination without substantially changing the fact."

The nub of the controversy, however, it will be remembered, was the question whether the money so deposited in a designated depository can be said to be "paid into the Treasury of the United States," as the law requires. Two extracts from decisions of Supreme Court justices, quoted last week, seemed to answer this question in the negative; but Mr. Gage, in reply, quotes from the same decisions to show that they not only do not injure his case, but actually confirm the legality of his action.

The first was Chief-Justice Waite's decision in the case of *Branch v. United States* (100 Supreme Court Reports, 673). In this decision the chief-justice said:

"The designated depositories are intended as places for the deposit of the public moneys of the United States—that is to say, money belonging to the United States."

The second was Justice McKenna's decision in the case of *Coudert, administrator, v. United States* (reported in 175 Rep., 175). After quoting the sections of the law involved, Justice McKenna said:

"It is obvious from these provisions that it was only public money of the United States of which national banks could be made depositories, and it was, therefore, only public money which an officer could deposit in them, whether he received it originally or received it to disburse."

Mr. Gage holds that these decisions confirm his contention that

public moneys may properly be placed in the designated depositories and that when so deposited they are "in the Treasury." He also quotes the Controller of the Treasury, whose decision is binding upon the executive branch of the Government, as ruling "that money is paid into the Treasury of the United States by being deposited with the Treasurer of the United States here in Washington or to his credit with an assistant treasurer or in a designated depository."

As to his action on December 18 and thereafter, in depositing the internal-revenue receipts with the National City Bank to relieve the Wall Street panic, Mr. Gage says that "the withdrawal of large sums of money from active circulation to the Treasury vaults" must inevitably cause "disturbance to business." He counteracted this withdrawal, therefore, by depositing the surplus in the banks, where, he says, it was "secure to the Government," and yet remained "available to business use." The National City Bank was selected simply as a distributing agent, and the reason for this selection, says Mr. Gage, was that the National City Bank offered far more security than any other.

Secretary Gage's critics have been trying to make political capital out of a letter written by Vice-President Hepburn, of the National City Bank, to Mr. Gage, and included by the latter in his report to Congress. Mr. Hepburn asked the secretary to continue using that bank as a depository of public money, and after calling attention to the bank's strength, added: "If you will take the pains to look at our list of directors, you will see that we also have very great political claims, in view of what was done during the canvass last year."

Mr. Gage, however, fails to see why he should be held responsible for Mr. Hepburn's indiscretions. To the Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* he said:

"I am to be pilloried, I see, because I published that letter with the rest of the correspondence instead of suppressing it. Why did I publish it? Because it was a part of the correspondence called for, and I had nothing to conceal. The logic of this case is unique and ingenious. If a man writes me a letter containing any objectionable matter, I suppose I must go to jail for it? Isn't that the argument?"

"I dare say, if the files of this department were searched, these would be found to contain hundreds of letters written to various secretaries, making claims of one sort and another on political grounds. There is a widespread notion that this argument carries weight. With me, neither partizanship nor personality has had one iota to do with any of my transactions as Secretary of the Treasury with the national banks. I don't suppose I know the politics of six men in the Treasury Department, below the assistant secretaries. I did not find out till a day or two ago, and then by the merest accident, that a man who has been in my closest confidence for two years past is a Democrat."

Gage in League with the Money Trust.—"There was a rumor the other day that Gage was going to retire from the Cabinet in order to become president of this bank; and, from the way in which he has seemingly been trying to empty the United States Treasury into it, there would be nothing astonishing if the rumor were to prove true. Gage has not yet been three years at the head of the United States Treasury; and yet in the course of that time he has showered on the National City Bank of New York favors which have been worth to it in cold cash the goodly sum of \$1,862,337. The favors have taken the shape of immense government deposits such as Union Pacific payment of \$35,000,000, internal revenue receipts amounting to \$17,000,000, financing the payment of the \$20,000,000 indemnity to Spain, etc.

"Now, whether Gage is going to become president of the National City Bank of New York or not, it is but too plain from these favors shown by one of the leading members of the Administration to one of the banking institutions controlled by the Standard Oil group, that the Administration is in league with the money trust to control the finances, and through the finances the industries, of the country. Nothing was ever known of an Administration so thoroughly inequitable as this proved connection with the money trust—that it should not only not be opposed to the

trusts which are running the United States and pauperizing the American people, but that it should be actually aiding these infamous combinations of capital to do this very thing."—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat* (Dem.).

Animus of the Attack.—"The outcry against Secretary of the Treasury Gage for the position he has assumed in dealing with a critical financial condition is inspired largely by the mad desire on the part of irresponsible journals to create a sensation, and also by the near approach of the Presidential campaign. Those who understand the animus of the attacks to which the secretary has been subjected give little heed to the printed calumnies, but the clamor is apt to create a false impression in the minds of honest but less well-informed people, and the whole matter is therefore reprehensible in the highest degree. A man's reputation is not made by lying enemies, altho for the moment they may obscure the position which he really holds in the sphere of usefulness he is called upon to occupy. While Secretary Gage may be put to a temporary disadvantage, as the result of the mendacious assaults on his character, there is little question that the effects of these attacks will be ephemeral, and that ultimately he will figure in history, not only as a financier of the highest distinction, but as a statesman and patriot in the truest sense of the word."

"If the ordinary citizen will only stop to reflect that when the secretary has been forced to do, state, county, city, and school officials have been doing for years—in keeping public funds in banks, where they belong—he must conclude that there is nothing deserving of execration in the secretary's course. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Gage is something of a martyr to his fellow citizens, who have consistently refused to put their house in order against periods of sudden distress, but who yet expect him to drag the country out of its troubles by force of his genius."—*The New York Financier* (Fin.).

A Suggested Remedy.—"The suggestion that the Secretary of the Treasury be allowed to charge interest on Government deposits in national banks is not a bad one. It is exactly what a private individual would insist upon if he had large amounts of money in hand for which he had no use for considerable periods of time. He would place it in banks, but he would see that he got some remuneration for the use of his money. The Government should follow the same plan. The depositories can use the money to profit, and it would be nothing more than right that the Treasury should receive a moderate rate of interest. To deposit in a bank is to make a loan, but as the law now stands the Government can not charge interest. Since the money market is seriously disturbed by the withdrawals of the excess of revenues, it is manifestly just and proper that an attempt should be made to counteract the evils of this congestion, but in doing so the Treasury is assailed for favoring national banks. Were there a moderate interest rate charged there would be less ground for complaint, tho there would always be grumbling. The rate ought to be left at the discretion of the secretary, as the value of loans constantly fluctuates, and could not be fixed by law."—*The Louisville Courier-Journal* (Ind. Dem.).

How About the Bank-Notes?—"Why isn't the issue of money by the banks on Government bonds just as much of a pet-bank policy as this of Secretary Gage? Mr. Windom said it was grossly unjust to the Government and unfair to the people to turn Treasury money over to the banks without interest, and then pay them interest on the bonds deposited and permit them to loan the money out to the people at whatever rate they could be compelled to pay. But this is precisely what the Government is doing every day, and has been ever since 1864, under the national bank act. In the one case the banks deposit United States bonds with the Government and receive and lend out specially prepared currency on this security. In the other case they deposit United States bonds and receive and lend out money of the Government which has not been specially prepared. The two cases are exactly parallel. They differ only in non-essential details. Secretary Windom unintentionally spoke as strongly against the bank-note policy as against the bank-deposit policy, and those Republicans who are now denouncing Secretary Gage on the general terms of his course are unwittingly denouncing the present bank-note system.

"And they are doing this at the very moment when a party financial bill is pending in the Senate which provides for the ex-

tension of the public debt and its refunding for the express purpose of enlarging and perpetuating what must evidently be called a pet bank-note policy."—*The Springfield Republican (Ind.)*.

WOMEN AND WINE.

SEVERAL daily papers have lately drawn attention to an alleged increase of drunkenness among women. The *Chicago Journal* declares that this increase is very noticeable in that city. It says:

"The explanation of this phenomenon is not difficult. As life has become more tense, more strenuous for women, the need, real or fancied, for stimulants has come upon her as it did upon men. It is the exceptional woman to-day who is not in some sense a business woman, for even the pursuit of society has become a business. With greater independence, heavier cares, and a livelier intellectual life than her grandmother enjoyed—or suffered—the twentieth-century girl may be expected to seek much the same method of securing relief or stimulus as her brother does.

"Doubtless this will be bad for the race. The alcoholic taint inherited from one parent has wrecked enough lives. If the danger be doubled the gravity of the results will be enhanced. But it is an irrefutable proposition that if women are compelled to do an ever-increasing share of man's work, they will ultimately contract a share of man's vices too."

A Southern paper, the *Atlanta Journal*, adds its testimony to the existence of a similar state of things in the Georgia metropolis as follows:

"It is said that there were more women on the streets of Atlanta under the influence of liquor last Saturday night than the police had ever observed before in all their experience, and in our exchanges from other cities we see frequently accounts of women who have been arrested for drunkenness.

"The rather free indulgence of women in wine and even stronger drinks at entertainments is one of the deplorable events of modern social life, and we fear that it is on the increase.

"The proprietor of a fashionable New York hotel is quoted as saying that women guests give his bar a very large patronage by orders from their rooms, and that the drink habit among women of the higher as well as the lower classes is growing.

"It would be pleasant to believe that such statements as we have referred to are either entirely untrue or grossly exaggerated, but the frequency and emphasis with which they are made will not permit them to be brushed aside merely because it is painful to give them credence.

"What are we going to do about it?"

At the same time the reported serum cure for alcoholism, noted in a recent number of *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, is claiming its share of attention, altho the attention is not always favorable. Thus the *Philadelphia North American* says:

"Courage is needed to set bounds to the march of medical science in any direction, but we shall believe in this serum when the claims for it have been demonstrated. Alcoholism is an attractive field both for the physician and the charlatan. The one is animated by the knowledge that he is seeking a cure for a master evil, and the other is buoyed by the hope of the fortune that waits for anybody who can cause it to be believed that he is able to eliminate the drunkard's craving.

"Physicians can do much to aid the man who desires to shake off the drink habit. They can attend to his general health, brace him with tonics, quiet his nerves, regulate his diet, and tell him how to keep well. But up to date no medical device has been discovered that will cure a drunkard who does not bring his own will into play and keep it at work. The French have a saying that 'he who has drunk will drink,' and that is true of all but the few who rescue themselves from the vice by the exercise of persistent will power. There have been many pretended discoveries of drugs, or combinations of drugs, that, like this new French serum, were advertised to inspire an unconquerable distaste for alcohol, but none of them has stood the test of time. It still remains true that the only known sure cure for drunkenness is not to drink."

GENERAL JOUBERT'S OPINION OF NEW YORK.

HENRY GEORGE, JR., who has been writing for the *Philadelphia North American* an account of General Joubert's visit to America a few years ago, devotes some interesting paragraphs to the disappointing impression that New York City made upon the old Boer commander. Mr. George writes:

"He had lived in this country years before, and now he desired to see what change had come in New York. So a carriage party went into the business center, crossed the big bridge, observed the elevated railroad structure, drove through the park, viewed the imposing buildings, and inspected in passing the residences of the richest in a metropolis fast getting to be the wealthiest city in the world.

"I have now seen how the rich, idle people live among you," he said. "Please let me see how the working people live."

"Accordingly the carriage was driven through the swarming East Side, where people had piled up in the past decade so that a single square block contains what are called the 'homes' of a thousand human beings—the population of a good-sized village. The visitor slowly shook his head and said, as if reluctantly: 'How can I go back and tell my people that this must be one of the fruits of their ardent dream; that the great republic, after which our new little republic is fashioned, shows a terrible gangrene in its very heart, in the center of its biggest and proudest and most splendid city!'"

A story has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that General Joubert was an officer in the Confederate army during the American Civil War. Col. Lamar Fontaine, in fact, a Confederate officer, said in a letter to the *Richmond Times* that the general was an officer in Taylor's Louisiana brigade, and that he commanded the brigade at Front Royal in May, 1862. Another Confederate soldier, however, of whom *The Times* says that "he knows what he is talking about," declares in a letter to that paper that there was no Colonel Joubert in that brigade at that time and that no such man commanded the brigade at Front Royal. If Joubert was in the brigade, says this correspondent, he could not have been at that time above the rank of captain. Mr. George W. Van Sicken, the New York agent of the Transvaal relief fund, says in a letter to the *New York Sun*: "Mr. Lamar Fontaine is 'away off' about General Joubert having been a 'Johnny Reb.' General Joubert visited this country about nine years ago, and with his wife and granddaughter was a guest at my house. He never served in the Confederate army."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF the Chinese could shoot as well as the Boers, nobody would open their door without knocking.—*Puck*.

WAR is hell, or was, before the higher criticism took all the local color out of the latter.—*The Detroit Journal*.

GREAT BRITAIN'S exercise of the right of search may end in her finding more than she was looking for.—*The New York World*.

IT is evident that Otis has not succeeded in reaching all the Filipinos to notify them that the rebellion is suppressed.—*The Chicago Record*.

IT'S well those noblemen flocking to England's standard are already possessed of distinction. A Boer bullet won't make any.—*The Philadelphia Times*.

PERHAPS the best way for Sir Thomas Lipton to gain at least a share in the America's Cup is to come over and be naturalized.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

ONE man is reported to have made \$1,000,000 by the slump in sugar. What happened to the 2,000 or 3,000 others who were interested in it is not reported.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

THE average salary of ministers in this country is stated to be a trifle over \$475. It is easy to see why so many of our young men prefer to be railroad kings and trust magnates.—*The Pittsburg News*.

IN THE YEAR 2000: "Let's see; when was the battle of Santiago, and what was it about, anyway?" "Why, stupid, that was the origin of this Sampson-Schley controversy that the papers are full of."—*The New York Tribune*.

IT is announced that Mark Hanna, at the earnest solicitation of the President, will manage the next campaign. Perhaps we may hear presently that Mr. McKinley, at the solicitation of Mark Hanna, will again be a candidate.—*The Chicago Record*.

LETTERS AND ART.

LITERATURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY:
A RETROSPECT.

NO century, it is generally conceded, has made a more substantial contribution to the permanent literature of the world, both in prose and verse, than has the century just ending. Mr. Sidney Lee, editor of "The Dictionary of National Biography" and author of the recently published "Life of Shakespeare," points out, in the course of a brief *résumé*, some of the chief literary characteristics of the century. He writes as follows (we quote from a reproduction of his article in the *Philadelphia Times*):

"In certain regions of literature, writers in past ages have displayed more commanding power than any that has been displayed during the last hundred years. England has not produced a second Shakespeare among dramatists, nor a second Milton among epic poets, nor a second Pope among epigrammatists, nor a second Gibbon among historians, nor a second Boswell among biographers. On the other hand, in the realms of lyric poetry and romance heights of excellence have been scaled in the present century which were never conquered before. In melody and metrical faculty, in depth and tenderness of feeling, Shelley's 'Ode to the Skylark,' Keats's 'Ode to a Nightingale,' many of the sonnets of Wordsworth, many of the songs of Tennyson, transcend like efforts of any poet who preceded them. Sir Walter Scott's 'Antiquary,' Thackeray's 'Esmond,' George Eliot's 'Adam Bede,' are crowning peaks in a world of art which was in a large degree *terra incognita* to the generations that went before. And outside the domain of lyric poetry and romance there are literary paths upon which wayfarers of our century have conferred a splendor hitherto unimagined. Browning's 'Ring and the Book' is a more penetrating study of the intricacies of the human intellect; 'Carlyle's French Revolution' is a more vivid presentation of stirring historic incident; Ruskin's 'Modern Painters' is a more eloquent and sensitive interpretation of pictorial art than any earlier endeavors in philosophic poetry, or in history or in esthetic criticism. Beside Browning, Pope is a superficial student of human character; beside Carlyle, Robertson is a halting and clumsy historian; beside Ruskin, Burke is a purblind critic of art. If by some unlucky turn of the wheel of fortune English literature had come to an end in the year 1800, it is no exaggeration to assert that it would have been shorn of more than half its glory.

"From the point of view of the literary historian the nineteenth century is only comparable to the sixteenth. Both centuries are characterized by an irresistible outburst of intellectual energy and excitement which generated great achievements in all departments of human effort. The elation of spirit that inaugurated the new order in the political, intellectual, and social systems of the time found at both epochs its most permanent expression in purely imaginative literature. The literature of the century may for convenience of detailed study be considered in chronological sections, but there is an essential homogeneity about the whole of it that renders chronological division unnecessary and undesirable in a brief general survey. Grounds might be urged for separating the century into at least two periods.

"In 1837 the giants of the literary movement of the opening years of the century either were dead or had ceased to write. Among poets, Byron, Shelley, and Keats had passed away. Wordsworth had ceased to be a poetic force save in the sight of admirers more zealous than discreet. Of writers of fiction, Jane Austen had been dead twenty years, and Sir Walter Scott five. Among essayists whose work conferred on the literature of the century one of its most distinctive charms, Charles Lamb, the king of essayists, did not survive beyond 1834; Hazlitt died in 1830; and, altho De Quincey and Leigh Hunt lived more than twenty years longer, their best work was done before 1837.

"But the writers of eminence who have exclusive right to the epithet Victorian prove, after allowance has been made for individual idiosyncrasies which in great literature count for much, to belong in spirit to the age of their immediate predecessors. They sought expression for their thought in forms not essentially different from those to which their predecessors devoted their energies, and their thought showed no new departure.

"Tennyson is nearly at all points Wordsworth's successor—in his sympathy with the lofty political and philosophic sentiment of his contemporaries which he sought to interpret in verse, in his careful observation, and in his sympathetic description of inanimate nature, in his command of poetic diction and melody, and also, it is to be admitted, in his lapses into bathos and commonplace; Browning—a twin peak with Tennyson in the range of poetry—presents a stronger individuality. He is less closely allied to the writers who flourished in his early youth, but in many of his most striking characteristics—in his robust optimism, in the universality and activity of his interest in current life and literature, in his predilection for study of past history, and even in his indifference to the graces of form which degenerated with him at times into a grotesque barbarism—in all these regards Browning betrayed his kinship with Byron and Scott.

"As a poet, Matthew Arnold marches under the banners of Wordsworth and Shelley; as a critic, he is at some points more subtle and at others less sympathetic than Lamb or Hazlitt; but the distinctions are due not so much to difference of age or of innate temperament as to the idiosyncrasies that come of accidental differences in youthful training and environment."

Of the prose writers, especially the novelists and essayists, Mr. Lee says:

"Thackeray reached the highest point in his career as an artist in fiction when he produced 'Esmond,' a story of the time of Queen Anne. Dickens, in 'The Tale of Two Cities' and in 'Barnaby Rudge,' worked with all his vigor on more or less documentary foundations. 'George Eliot' was more scholarly and more laborious, and therefore less successful, in 'Romola,' when she sought to evolve a romance out of the history of the Florentine Reformation. Robert Louis Stevenson, the ablest of recent novelists, made his most sustained bid for reputation by pursuing the historical trail of Scott, and Stevenson had many disciples who are still sedulously treading in his footsteps. The main and most artistic stream of prose romance in England has been faithful throughout the century to the channel that Sir Walter Scott first glorified.

"But the nineteenth century has not only won its literary triumphs by virtue of the exercise of the imagination in poetry and romance. Throughout the century, history and criticism, in which the imagination plays a more or less limited part, has flourished conspicuously. The two chief practisers of the arts of history and criticism in the nineteenth century were long-lived. Carlyle was born five years before the end of last century; Macaulay was born in the first year of the present century.

"In style, Carlyle and Macaulay were as the poles asunder. The spasmodic irregularity of the one has nothing in common with the disciplined orderliness of the other. Macaulay's influence on the English prose style has been far greater and, on the whole, more beneficial than Carlyle's. Carlyle's style was a bow of Ulysses, which none but himself could draw. In other hands it became an implement of burlesque. Macaulay's style was less impracticable. It was mainly characterized by a directness and an emphasis which inclined to rigidity, but often grew under his hand into brilliant eloquence. It proved a dangerous style for purposes of servile imitation.

"The habit of eloquent emphasis is apt to degenerate among incompetent writers into bombast, but those authors of English prose who followed Macaulay at a discreet distance gained in clearness and point without much sacrifice of grace.

"The lasting vogue of Macaulay's prose style rendered it impossible that any English prose style should be widely acceptable that did not aim in the first and last place at perspicuity, and Mr. Ruskin soon proved that perspicuity in English prose is not incompatible with the highest artistic beauty and pliancy. Affected prose has consequently met with small encouragement, and is an inconspicuous feature in a general survey of the century's literature."

The present time is a period of literary transition, and altho "literary artisans" are numerous, says Mr. Lee, great artists are not to be found:

"Only one of the immortal giants of the century's literature still survives—Mr. Ruskin. Some might place at his side Mr. Swinburne among living poets, and George Meredith and Thomas Hardy among novelists. The poetry of Mr. Swinburne's youth

will rank among the century's literary glories, but it is doubtful if Mr. Swinburne, at any period of his career, has produced anything that entitles him indisputably to a place at the side of Shelley, Keats, or Wordsworth, Tennyson or Browning, and his latest work fails to maintain the promise of his earlier years.

"It is doubtful, too, if in a comparative study of the century's literary energies Mr. Meredith's or Mr. Hardy's novels can be credited with that universality of appeal, or that depth and clarity of vision which are characteristic of the greatest fiction of the century—the best fiction of Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, and George Eliot. The English-speaking world has lately proclaimed in trumpet tones that the throne of the old kings of English literature is worthily filled by one of the youngest writers of the day—Rudyard Kipling. Time will show.

"The nineteenth-century period of English literature has been as great as any preceding period in the number of its workers and in their many-sided excellence. But it is sure proof of the ending of that most fertile period that there should be in the latter end of the century but one living voice whose utterances in either poetry or prose can be said in any large sense to hold the nation's ear. It is more probable that Mr. Kipling is the harbinger of a new era of English literature—the era of the twentieth century—than that he is the last comer of the old. In creative energy and original personality he seems at the moment to stand alone. But may he prove the swallow that heralds a coming spring."

"THE CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO" IN LONDON.

ENGLISH critics and theater-goers have not proved to be much more appreciative of Mr. Zangwill's play than their American cousins, and after a brief run at the Adelphi Theater, London, the drama has been withdrawn. Still, it did not meet the bitter denunciations which were heaped upon it in New York

in certain quarters.

The Outlook (London, December 16) speaks of it respectfully: "If Mr. Zangwill wanted to show that he could write a play when he tried, one quite understands why he put 'The Children of the Ghetto' on the stage. He can write a play; the production at the Adelphi proves it."

The play, continues *The Outlook*, is not "compact" nor



A TELEGRAPHED PORTRAIT OF MR. I. ZANGWILL
("NOT WITHOUT PREJUDICE").

From *Unwin's Chap Book*, reproduced in *The Academy*.

"well-made," but it is daring and portions are "beautifully, symphonically conceived." But he "has not realized how almost crudely simplified must be the English prose which he is to trust his mimes to speak across the footlights."

"Max," the dramatic critic of *The Saturday Review*, says that the evidence all goes to prove that Mr. Zangwill can not write a good play:

"In dramaturgy he can only waste his time. I do not say this because he has no sense of construction, the whole of his first act being occupied with a little incident which ought to have been merely explained by one of the characters, in a very few words, as having previously occurred. Sense of construction may be acquired. It is because Mr. Zangwill has no power of making his puppets live that I advise him to leave dramaturgy alone. When the conflicts come—a conflict between a young man and the old man whose daughter he loves, a conflict between the young man and the girl—one does not care two pence about them because none of the conflicting characters has drawn one breath

of life or contains one drop of blood. The young man, we know, is a millionaire and a lax Jew; the old man is a strict rabbi; the girl accepts the hand of the young man. But that is all we know about them. Never for one moment does Mr. Zangwill make them live. They are not more human than the A, B, and C at the corners of a triangle in Euclid. 'Why,' soliloquizes the girl, forced to choose between her lover on one hand, her faith and her father on the other, 'why is this terrible alternative forced on me?' That is Mr. Zangwill's notion of a heart-cry, and it is typical of all the writing in the play."

The Academy says that Mr. Zangwill has deliberately chosen two oddities of Jewish life and combined them as a foundation for his play. It adds: "Is the stuff of tragedy so rare in the Ghetto that it must be concocted out of themes so far-fetched? Are not the Jews men and women even as the Gentiles are, subject to the same simplicities of passion and fate? If so, why has Mr. Zangwill preferred material so bizarre and intractable as is here displayed?"

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

ALTHO our age has been called an age of libraries, there are still innumerable small towns and hamlets where no public libraries exist, and in such places the "traveling library"—originated by Mr. Melville Dewey, one of the most widely known of librarians—is an institution of far-reaching influence. In 1892, the State of New York, at Mr. Dewey's suggestion, made an appropriation which it has since maintained, for sending out traveling libraries of about one hundred volumes each. At first but forty-six libraries were sent out, but by the fifth year these had increased to nearly five hundred separate book collections, comprising in all some fifty thousand volumes. The work is directed by the Board of Regents of the State University.

Of these traveling libraries, twenty per cent. is devoted to fiction, and from ten to twenty per cent. to travel, biography, and history. There are also special collections for particular communities, selected by library specialists of large experience. Besides the special "Environment Libraries," consisting of books relating to some particular section of the country, there are "Picture Libraries," containing pictures to be framed and hung on the wall, lantern-slides and the necessary apparatus. Catalogs, with helpful notes pointing out the excellences and limitations of the works, and with brief critiques from the leading reviews, accompany the libraries.

A writer in *Ev'ry Month* (January) gives some interesting data concerning the development of traveling libraries in New York and other States. He says:

"By far the most interesting of these experiments, because of the fact that it has been carried on without a penny of State aid, and because of the general support which has been given to it from the first, is the traveling library system of Wisconsin. . . . The population of western Wisconsin is largely Scandinavian, and nearly all of foreign extraction. The people are miserably poor in material things, and this is a measure of their intellectual poverty. An inconceivably small percentage of the population are communicants of any church. To these people, so sorely in need of the 'sweetness and light' which books bring with them, go these libraries on wheels. The first station may be at the cross-roads, and the volunteer librarian may be the postmaster, the country storekeeper, or the section boss. The books are kept in circulation until the next consignment arrives, when they are called in, packed up, and sent along to the next town. In this way 10,000 volumes are kept moving through the State of Wisconsin. Special arrangements were made in 1898 to supply books through this method to the camps where Wisconsin soldiers were stationed.

"To those who only imperfectly realize the civilizing power of books the effect upon the population of these poverty-hardened rural communities is magical. There is no system of popular education that yields such large results for so small an outlay. The abandonment of old habits of lounging and dissipation at

the country saloon has marked the advent of the traveling library. The young men who formerly spent their winter evenings there have deserted these quarters, and prefer to remain at home with some book which has suddenly opened to them a new source of pleasure. So marked has this defection become that saloon-keepers often volunteer to act as librarians in order that their former patrons may not absent themselves altogether. . . .

"Among the books which lead in the Wisconsin traveling libraries are Miss Alcott's 'Old-fashioned Girl,' Aldrich's 'Story of a Bad Boy,' some of W. O. Stoddard's books, 'Helen's Babies,' Mrs. Catherwood's 'Story of Tonty,' 'The Hoosier Schoolmaster,' and the earlier novels of Captain King are among the most popular. The old favorites fairly hold their own, tho 'David Copperfield,' because it was in two volumes, met the fate accorded to two-volume novels, and was neglected. Mr. Hutchins tells us that the farmers' families took a special interest in Jacob Riis's 'How the Other Half Lives.'"

MUSIC AND MEN OF GENIUS.

ONE of the most singular phenomena of genius is the total absence of any appreciation of music among many famous men of letters. Andrew Lang, in fact, goes so far as to say that most poets and literary men hate music, confessing that for his own part he can "bear a song" if the words are pleasing, and that he is touched by the refrain of Gregorian chant much as a dog howls when certain notes are struck on the piano. On the whole, he agrees with Dr. Johnson, who spoke of music as "the least disagreeable of sounds."

According to Mr. Cunningham Moffet, who writes in *Music* (January), the absence of the musical ear is not an intellectual but a cerebral characteristic. Mr. Moffet instances the case of General Grant, whose repugnance to music was so great that it caused him intense suffering to sit through a grand opera or even to hear a song. His common reply to the question, "What shall I sing?" was the rather dampening one: "*Something short.*" Catherine II., of Russia, after trying in vain to cultivate a love of music, said that to her it was "noise and nothing but noise." The two Napoleons also found it difficult to tolerate music.

Mr. Moffet agrees with Lang that many men of letters have had little ear for music, but he instances among the music-lovers the names of Gautier, De Musset, and a large proportion of the English and Scottish writers, including Shakespeare, Milton, Coleridge, Addison, Goldsmith, De Quincey, Moore, Charles Reade, Darwin, and even Carlyle, who declares music to be "the speech of angels." But when we come to look at the other side of the picture, says Mr. Moffet, we find a large array of famous names:

"Charles Lamb has told us all about his musical capacities, or incapacities, in his essay on 'Ears.' He was apparently destitute of what is called a taste for music, as much of it usually confused him, and an opera was merely a maze of sound in which he almost lost his wits. A few old tunes ran in his head, and now and then the expression of a sentiment, tho never of song, touched him with rare and exquisite delight. He has told us, however, how he revered the fine organ playing of Mr. Novello and admired the equally fine singing of his daughter.

"I don't know whether Macaulay really disliked music or not, but he certainly cared very little for it and remembered less. Writing in his journal for June 14, 1851, in giving an account of a dinner at Windsor Castle that he attended, he says: 'The band covered the talk with a succession of sonorous tones. "The Campbell's Are Coming" was one.' To this his biographer and nephew, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, adds in a footnote: 'This is the only authentic instance on record of Macaulay's having known one tune from another.'

"Dean Stanley had absolutely no ear for music; he really detested it as much as General Grant did, and fled from it when he could. Prof. Max Müller in a recently published book quotes him as saying to Jenny Lind after she had sung Handel's 'I Know That

My Redeemer Liveth': 'You know I dislike music; I don't know what people mean by admiring it. I am very stupid, tone deaf, as others are color-blind. But,' he added with some warmth, 'to-night when from a distance I heard you singing that song I had an inkling of what people mean by music. Something came over me which I had never felt before; or, yes, I had felt it once before in my life.' Jenny Lind was all attention. 'Some years ago,' he continued, 'I was at Vienna, and one evening there was a tattoo before the palace performed by four hundred drummers. I felt shaken, and to-night, while listening to your music, the same feeling came over me; I felt deeply moved.' 'Dear man,' she added, 'I know he meant it, and a more honest compliment I never received in all my life.'

"Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, was also entirely lacking in musical taste. Speaking of this defect, he says: 'I can no more remedy it than I could make my mind mathematical, or than some other men could enter into the deep delight with which I look at a wood anemone or wood sorrel.' Charles Kingsley belonged to the same class; he liked music because it was 'such a fine vent for the feelings.' Henry Buckle, the historian, could not tell one tune from another, altho, like Macaulay, he had a most marvelous memory for almost everything else. He once acknowledged, however, that he was moved when he heard Liszt play in London. Byron had no ear for music, and Rossetti found the art 'cool unto the sense of pain.'

"Shelley had a voice, it is said, like a peacock's, and Tennyson had only verbal music in him. Sir Humphry Davy had a fine perception of the beautiful in nature, but had so poor an ear for sound that he could not even catch the simple air of the British national anthem. He was also deficient in time, for while a member of a volunteer corps he could never keep step. Dean Hook used to maintain that Handel's 'Messiah' had turned more sinners to righteousness than had all the sermons that were ever preached. Yet the dean himself knew only two tunes, 'God Save the Queen,' and the other, said he, 'I don't remember.'

"THE THEATRICAL SYNDICATE."

THE dominant force in the drama of to-day, says Mr. Norman Hapgood, is the "theatrical trust," and its history sounds like that of a melodrama or satirical romance. In the new *International Monthly* (Burlington, Vt., January), Mr. Hapgood gives the first three acts of this play "from the inside," and holds out some hopes of giving us the other two acts—the decline and fall—a few years later. He writes:

"During the season of 1895-96 it became known that a combination was being formed to control many theaters. The spelling of the names of some of the members varies, but on the present method they were: Nixon and Zimmerman, of Philadelphia; Klaw and Erlanger, and Hayman and Frohman, both of New York. By February it was announced that thirty-seven first-class theaters were in the hands of the syndicate. To each of the houses thirty weeks of 'attractions' were to be guaranteed. The essence of the system, from that day to this, with constantly increasing scope and power, has been that the theaters take only such plays as the syndicate desires, on the dates which it desires, and receive in return an unbroken succession of companies, with none of the old-time idle weeks. Another inducement to the owners of theaters was the promise of better terms from traveling managers; but the actual outcome of that idea is not so clear."

The way for this combination was paved by gaining the control of a number of strategic points, such as certain theaters of the far West and especially of the principal theaters on the route from Washington to New Orleans:

"Few, if any, companies can afford to jump the distance between those two cities, so with the best houses in Richmond, Norfolk, Columbia, Atlanta, Montgomery, and Mobile in their hands, Klaw and Erlanger were practically masters of that territory. Later they obtained similar power over the route coming down from Ohio or Pennsylvania through Tennessee, until they could dictate to companies wishing to go from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, or Chicago to New Orleans. A Southern manager, named Greenwall, tried to get enough theaters to keep New Orleans open

from the North, but failed. The first of the large cities to be entirely controlled was Philadelphia, where the theaters were in the power of Nixon and Zimmermann; and at first the most the syndicate could do was to shut a company out of the Quaker City; but now a number of cities of almost equal importance are barred. To be practically controlled, a city need not have all of its theaters in the hands of the syndicate. If the routes approaching it are dominated, the power is almost equally complete. San Francisco, for instance, has an independent theater, the California, but few companies from the East can afford to go to the Pacific coast without playing in such places as Denver, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Toledo, New Orleans, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, in all of which towns the leading theaters are under syndicate control. When it is remembered that most of these are one-week stands, the difficulty of getting along without them will be obvious. Control of the one-night stands, especially in the rather unprofitable South, is less important for the better class of companies, but to be shut out of Cleveland, for instance, where no theater of any kind is free, means much. Detroit and Providence are further illustrations, as are smaller places like Utica, Syracuse, Wilkesbarre, Rochester, Reading, Lowell, Mass., Newark, N. J., and Jersey City."

The grip of this great combination was fastened more and more strongly on all the chief cities, says Mr. Hapgood. Managers tried in vain to organize an opposition. Then the leading actors, including Francis Wilson, James A. Herne, James O'Neill, Richard Mansfield, and Mrs. Fiske, drew up an agreement not to book through the syndicate; but with that characteristic commercial foxiness to be expected in such individuals, "the trust," says Mr. Moffet, settled the matter in short order by bribing the mainstay of the opposition to desert his allies. Of one actor who had the temerity to maintain his manhood and try to own himself the manager of "the trust" said:

"Mr. Wilson was a shining mark, and we determined to make an example of him for the benefit of offenders."

Mr. Wilson, however, still continued to live, and bear arms against the combination; but one by one his colleagues fell away, and he himself finally succumbed to a tempting offer. It is a noteworthy fact that the only remaining independent actor is a woman—Mrs. Fiske.

As to the effect of this combination on the life of American drama, Mr. Hapgood writes:

"'Phroso' was one of the poorest melodramas given in New York for a long time; 'The Conquerors,' one of the coarsest and dullest. 'The Ghetto' was a strong play; 'Children of the Ghetto,' a very strong one. The first two were highly praised and constantly talked about by the New York press; the last two were first attacked and then neglected. Had Charles Frohman produced the first two, he would have been reverently praised for high ideals. Had Liebler & Company produced the last two, they would have met one storm of condemnation followed by silence. This is not mainly venality. It is simply that the point of view is strict toward equals, reverential toward monarchs.

"This power of the press is not easily exaggerated. Paragraphs all over the country, for a solid year, assured feverish attention to Maude Adams's *Juliet*. Any item about the intentions of Mr. Frohman is eagerly quoted everywhere. If he produced the worst play ever seen, it would not receive the abuse heaped upon Mr. Zangwill's powerful drama. If he produced 'Griffith Davenport,' the critics would shake themselves into alertness for its good points, whereas for Mr. Herne they expressed the sufferings caused by what they deemed its dullness. Now, the New York papers are seen by perhaps twelve million people, including the newspaper men all over the country. A syndicate attraction is put into New York just as soon as it has been 'tried on the dog.' It then becomes known through the land. A non-syndicate production, like 'Arizona,' may have to wait a year or more before it can get into New York at all, and until it does it loses the immense help of the New York press. Your man in Troy, with a salary of twelve dollars a week, is the type of the theater-goer through the country. If he has three

'shows' to choose from during a certain week, he spends his dollar on the one he has heard of. He would have heard of 'The Christian' even had it never been in New York, but 'Arizona,' 'Griffith Davenport,' and 'The Royal Box,' would be playing a dangerous game to go to such towns before a New York run had made the idea of them familiar. They would be deserted for the familiar names."

GEORGE SAND IN HER LETTERS.

IN the letters of George Sand that appear in the *Revue de Paris* (December 1) a new-born grandchild is the center of interest. M. Edouard Rodriques, to whom most of the letters are addressed, was a man of large wealth and noble character. To him, "accustomed to the happiness of being a grandfather," she prattles fearlessly of her "puerile delights" in caring for the little grandson who has made his appearance. But the letters do not consist entirely of pictures of domestic felicity; they touch upon all subjects, art, literature, and politics. Here, for instance, is her account of the production of "Spiridion":

"'Spiridion' was written in Majorca, in a ruined château, between two oceans; the scene was magnificent, the winters frightful. Our château contained three apartments, and it was exposed to all the winds that blow. I was there with Chopin and my children. My son was ill from his too rapid growth, and Chopin ill from his birth, alas! We had heard that the climate was an eternal spring, and thither I took my invalids. But we encountered snow and ice, tempests, inundations, and almost famine. It was a grand retreat nevertheless, and, ill as he was, Chopin composed many beautiful things. 'Spiridion' was inspired by these surroundings, just as it happened."

One of M. Rodriques's protégés was a talented boy, Francis Laur, in whom George Sand felt a warm interest. She had made him known to his generous patron, who was providing the means for his education. In her letters to and about this boy is plenty of material for a lovely idyl that would vie with one of her own exquisite productions in that line. Her letters to this youth are all aglow with kindness and wisdom. As a single example, read this extract from what she has to say when he writes to inform her that he has fallen desperately in love:

"What, stupid! on the eve of your examinations you permit yourself to fall in love! Go then, it is a serious fault. You must resist alike your senses and your imagination; you must perform the impossible; but it is not impossible, for what you feel is not love. The heart has nothing to do with it. Do you know what love is? It is a complete, ardent friendship. The attraction that does not repose upon an immense affection is a mere physical need, and it is not necessary to make an ado about a vague appetite that may fall upon the first object at hand. Recover your reason and will; work, reach the requisite summit of knowledge, and you can philosophize later on the nothingness of human acquisitions. Take your place in society, on the grand road that has been opened to you, where you will be able to be a son, a lover, and a man—three things that you can not be at present, since you can not support your mother, take a wife, and choose a career without exposing yourself to chances that will crush you, and to a blame that will stifle you. . . . Since you comprehend how important it is to leave your college crowned with honors, do not permit yourself to be distracted by any more reveries. There is only one thing that is certain in life, and that is that to live requires courage."

Francis decided to follow her advice, and later fulfilled her expectations.

While thus engaged in ministering to the needs of others, George Sand never relaxes her literary labors. But in the midst of these labors a cruel calamity ensued: her grandson, the little Marc, "who had been growing like a rosebud," was suddenly stricken, and the grandmother utters this cry of anguish:

"My friend, I have just come from Mérac, shattered by fatigue and grief. Our poor infant is dead. My son is broken, and his wife also. They have promised me to have courage, and I, who

have none myself, imparted it to them. Do not be disquieted about me. I will bear all, since it must be. Love me well."

Her domestic happiness was not, however, permanently destroyed by this bereavement. Another child replaces the lost cherub, and her concluding letters to M. Rodriques breathe only joy and satisfaction.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MR. GODKIN'S REMINISCENCES OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

MR. E. L. GODKIN, who has lately retired from the editorship of the *New York Evening Post* and *The Nation* after a journalistic service of over forty years, signalized the end of the year and of his newspaper career by a lengthy article in *The Evening Post* (December 30), in which he gives some "Reminiscences" of men and events during that period. What he says about early and later journalism is particularly of note, even tho it may to many seem marked by a pronounced spirit of pessimism. Mr. Godkin, who was born in Ireland and obtained his first journalistic experience as correspondent of the *London Daily News* in the Crimea, came to New York while still a young man, before the Civil War. He was particularly impressed with the *New York Tribune*, then the most influential journal in America:

"The paper was an institution more like the *Comédie Française* than anything I have ever known in the journalistic world. The writers were all, as it were, partners in a common enterprise, and Greeley, tho all-powerful, was simply looked upon as *primus inter pares*. He was, however, adored by the farmers in New England and in the Western reserve, who believed he wrote every word of *The Tribune*, not excepting the advertisements. The influence of such a journal was deservedly high. Greeley from the very outset had supplied the spirit which made the paper an authority in the land, for he sacrificed everything, advertisers, subscribers, and all else, to what he considered principle. The paper would probably have suffered from his want of education and general knowledge, if he had not surrounded himself with writers who made ample amends for his defects. It must be added, however, that, as the years rolled by, self-conceit grew upon him, and made the end of his career, in some sort, a tragedy."

In those *ante-bellum* days, modern democratic journalism—not to say "yellow journalism"—had not arisen. With the exception of occasional outbursts of vulgarity, to be condoned perhaps because of the intensity of party principle in that period, the newspapers were edited to please the clergy, the professional classes, and the select few. But the elder Bennett, remarks Mr. Godkin, early discovered the secret that far more profit was to be gained by catering to the tastes, the prejudices, and the ignorance of the half-instructed "masses" than in high-class journalism, which still cared something for principles:

"Bennett found there was more journalistic money to be made in recording the gossip that interested bar-rooms, workshops, race-courses, and tenement-houses, than in consulting the tastes of drawing-rooms and libraries. He introduced, too, an absolutely new feature, which has had, perhaps, the greatest success of all. I mean the plan of treating everything and everybody as somewhat of a joke, and the knowledge of everything about him, including his family affairs, as something to which the public is entitled. This was immensely taking in the world in which he sought to make his way. It has since been adopted by other papers, and it always pays. It has, indeed, given an air of flippancy to the American character, and a certain fondness for things that elsewhere are regarded as childish, which every foreign visitor now notices. Under its influence nearly all our public men are regarded as fair objects of ridicule by opponents. This is also true of most serious men, whether public men or not. Even crime and punishment have received a touch of the comic. I used to hear, at the time of which I write, that Bennett's editors all sat in stalls, in one large room, while he walked up and

down in the morning distributing their parts for the day. To one he would say, 'Pitch into Greeley'; to another, 'Give Raymond hell'; and so on. The result probably was that the efforts of Greeley and Raymond for the elevation of mankind on that particular day were made futile. By adding to his comic department wonderful enterprise in collecting news from all parts of the world, Bennett was able to realize a fortune in the first half of the century, besides making a deep impression on all ambitious young publishers.

"The steady growth of the Bennett type of journalism, which has ever since continued, and its effects on politics and morals are now at last patent. In all the free countries of the world, France, America, and Italy, tho in a less degree in England, it constitutes the great puzzle of contemporary political philosophy. It is ever substituting fleeting popular passion for sound policy and wise statesmanship. Democratic philosophers and optimistic clergymen are naturally unwilling to admit that the modern press is what the modern democratic peoples call for, and try to make out that it is the work of a few wicked newspaper publishers. But the solemn truth is that it is a display of the ordinary working of supply and demand. Consequently, all discussions of the evils of the press usually end either in a call for more Bible-reading in the schools, or in general despair."

Mr. Godkin's summary of present conditions is dark, yet not wholly so. Not only in politics, he says, is the old statesman defunct, having given way to "the adroit manager of elections," but in the intellectual and spiritual realms "press and pulpit have both declined." "The press has ceased to exert much influence on public opinion, and the pulpit has become singularly and sadly demagogic." According to his observation, men of ability seldom enter either profession now. Yet he sees some rays of light in the present darkness:

"I think the progress made by the colleges throughout the country, big or little, both in the quality of the instruction and in the amount of money devoted to books, laboratories, and educational facilities of all kinds, is something unparalleled in the history of the civilized world. And the progress of the nation generally in all the arts, except that of government—in science, in literature, in commerce, in invention—is something unprecedented, and becomes daily more astonishing. How it is that this splendid progress does not drag politics on with it, I do not profess to know. One reason, I fear, is that we have got into the way of taking material prosperity for good government—a delusion of which the bosses take advantage, and which to most men is the sweetest delusion possible. There is no such fosterer of indifference to politics as a good bank account."

NOTES.

A BOOK of charming "Child Verse" by Father Tabb has lately been published. The poems are both grave and gay, and include some religious child-poems of quaint and exceptional beauty.

THE Union Theological Seminary (Presb.) in New York is about to extend its work along university lines. It seems a rather grotesque misuse of words to say that this theological faculty is to become a "theological university," as a *New York weekly* calls it, but in its own field it is to do work of a strictly university grade, such as is done by the theological faculties of the German universities. New chairs are to be established and eminent scholars secured as lecturers.

KIPLING, it seems, turns to beneficent account the widespread desire to possess his autograph. The *Philadelphia Record* tells of a West Philadelphia girl who sent a modest request for an autograph, enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope, as is her wont. Says *The Record*: "In reply she received a printed slip from Mr. Kipling's secretary setting forth in brief that Mr. Kipling would be pleased to furnish his autograph upon payment of \$5.00 to any charity which the collector might prefer, a receipt for which should immediately be sent to him. She donated the sum to the Children's Country Week Association, forwarded the receipt to Mr. Kipling, and the other day she received the autograph."

At the recent Founder's Day meeting of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Miss Cecilia Beaux was awarded the first prize and declared to be the greatest living woman painter by the international jury artists. In bestowing the prize, Mr. William M. Chase, of New York, said: "Miss Beaux is not only the greatest living woman painter, but the best that has ever lived. Miss Beaux has done away entirely with the idea of sex in art. Our country is just entering a new and successful era in matters of taste. I can assure you that the art feature of the nation as promoted by her artists will not be found wanting or weak. We are happy to be offered the opportunity to place works side by side with the best the world knows."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A FRENCH PRIZE CUP FOR AERONAUTS.

THE Paris Aero Club, which numbers among its members many of the young French nobility, has just offered a prize cup to be competed for by aeronauts. This has already stimulated adventurous balloonists to exertion, and may do a real service to science, since exploration and investigation of the upper air is now much needed in meteorology. M. W. de Fonvielle tells us in *La Science Illustrée* (December 16) something of the aerial cup contests just inaugurated. He says:

"The prize cup for aeronauts proposed in September, 1899, by a member of the Aero Club, to become in September, 1900, the property of the aeronaut who has made the longest trip between those two dates, starting from Paris, has been already competed for four times in six weeks, and has been carried off three times successively; first, by the Comte de la Vaulx and M. Mallet; second, by M. Farman and M. Hermite; third, by the Comte de Castillon, M. St. Victor, and M. Mallet. The first were stopped by the ocean in the neighborhood of Rochefort, the second by the Mediterranean near Aix, and the third near Verterbuk, in Sweden. The distances traversed in these different records were increasingly large. The Comte de Vaulx was satisfied with 400 kilometers [248 miles], M. Farman went nearly 600 kilometers [373 miles], and the Comte de Castillon nearly 1,300 kilometers [806 miles], crossing the North Sea and the sound on the way. This progress is remarkable. It shows that we are only at the beginning of surprises, even if the competitors do not exceed the limits of what it is possible to do without exposing life too seriously.

"The Aero Club celebrated the victory of the Comte de Castillon and M. Maurice Mallet by a banquet given under the auspices of the Comte de Dion. More than one hundred members were present, as well as some invited guests, among whom were M. Triboulet, general secretary of the French Society of Aerial Navigation. . . .

"Having learned that M. Janssen, the astronomer, had made choice of M. Mallet to take charge of his next scientific ascension, for the reason that he had made the best record for the cup, the Aero Club voted to place at the illustrious astronomer's disposal a fine new balloon which the society has just constructed.

"This ascension will be carried out in a short time. It will be only the third of its kind, but it will not be the last, for the approach of the Exposition will give an impulse to experiment, and the Aero Club has collected funds for a series of fifty trips, of which a great number will doubtless break the record and carry off the cup, which is destined to be celebrated. It will have a history of which we now know only the first chapters. May it never become tragic!"

The author gives us a few particulars of the record-breaking voyage of Castillon and Mallet, from which it appears that when their balloon, the "Centaur," descended in a Swedish forest on the night of October 1-2, 1899, the two aeronauts, after wandering about for some time, stumbled upon the hut of a woodman. The good man and his family were overjoyed, believing the balloon and its navigators to be the far-famed Andrée expedition. Probably that ill-fated air-ship was the only one that the Swedish peasants had ever heard of. We are told that the trip lasted nearly twenty-four hours and that the altitude varied, by nearly two miles. Thus the opportunities for scientific investigation offered by such a trip as this, where the observers actually occupy the balloon, are still superior to those presented by so-called "sounding-balloons" where the observer stays on the ground and sends up his balloon with self-registering apparatus, "taking soundings" of the upper air in something the same fashion as the marine investigator takes them, in the opposite direction, of the deep sea. The inventors of this method of aerial investigation, Messrs. Hermite and Besançon, still hold the record, but altho they and their scientific brethren have brought out some interesting facts, the best method of exploring the

upper air, M. de Fonvielle thinks, is to go there oneself; and so the Aero Club, with its record-breaking and its cup contests, may be regarded as really accomplishing something of value to science.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LONG-DISTANCE PHONOGRAPHS.

THE combinations of telephone and phonograph invented by M. Dussaud in France continue to attract attention on the other side of the Atlantic, altho we have yet seen none of them in this country. Some of the inventions of the French electrician have already been described and illustrated in these columns. According to M. Emile Gautier, who contributes a leading article on the subject to *La Science Française*, the matter is now in practical shape. Some combination of the phonograph with the telephone receiver will henceforth play a prominent part in our houses and offices. Says M. Gautier:

"By combining the phonograph and telephone under peculiar conditions M. Dussaud has succeeded in obtaining the following practical results:

- "1. The registration of a telephonic message transmitted over a distance as great as 1,000 kilometers [621 miles].
- "2. The registration of music, vocal or instrumental, transmitted from one end of Paris to the other.
- "3. The registration of a lecture or sermon, by means of a transmitter hidden underneath the speaker's desk or chair.
- "4. The registration of a telephonic communication even in the absence of the person called."

M. Gautier calls especial attention to this last point. With one of the new instruments, he says, when we telephone to any one, it makes no difference whether he is at home or not. If he is absent, the message will be received and registered by a phonograph, which will repeat it to him faithfully when he returns. In M. Dussaud's invention the person at one end of the telephone line is able to set in motion, at the other end of the line, the registering apparatus, and to stop it when he has finished talking. The Dussaud telephone has for its object, according to the writer, the following results:

- "1. To register and preserve telephone messages in material form.
- "2. To register them even in the absence of the person called, who can thus hear the message on his return.
- "3. To register in permanent form orders, instructions, and administrative directions.
- "4. To register news, information, and articles sent to the agencies of newspapers.
- "5. To register political, judicial, or other debates, by means of several transmitters connected to one or more receivers.
- "6. To register with the subscribers to a theatrophone the musical works that they hear, which they may thus reproduce at pleasure."

M. Dussaud has attained these results, says M. Gautier, by studying the conditions of the electrical transmission of sound, with reference both to the transmitting and the receiving station. To quote again:

"In the first place, he has increased the sensitiveness of the transmitter by utilizing the principles that govern the action of sonorous waves on one or more of the membranes of a microphone and on one or both faces of these membranes.

"He has also increased the sensitiveness of the receiver by utilizing the principles that govern the action of an electromagnet each of whose poles acts on a vibrating plate; the sonorous waves received on both faces of each of these vibrating plates being converged by as many tubes on the same point of a very perfect phonograph."

All this, the writer insists, is not mere theory, for M. Dussaud's instruments have been constructed and exhibited in public. The results attained in one of these public demonstrations are thus described:

"M. Dussaud used only two cells, with a resistance equal to a

circuit of 500 kilometers [310 miles]. He thus showed to a remarkable degree the clearness of transmission and the possibility of reproducing his messages phonographically as many times as desired, even in the absence of the correspondent. The experiment was made with various musical instruments . . . with imitations of the cries of various animals, and also with the human voice. . . . Great applause was given in particular to the great air from 'Samson and Delilah' transmitted telephonically 375 miles and reproduced phonographically with scarcely any sacrifice of the delicacy and crystalline purity of the singer's voice or of its skilful shading."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE LATEST MATHEMATICAL PRODIGY.

LIGHTNING calculators used to excite interest chiefly among mathematicians; but they are now equally interesting to psychologists, who have attained considerable insight into their methods. The boy prodigy, who makes his appearance now and again, has a prodigious "head for figures" and a phenomenal memory, and often great ingenuity in devising "short cuts" and abridged processes, of which he makes use often without being able to explain them. These facts are once more illustrated by the case of Arthur F. Griffith, who exhibited his powers at the recent meeting of the Society of Psychologists at New Haven. Says the *Boston Transcript* (December 29), in its account of this event:

"There has not been another such case discovered in the last fifty years, and its discussion has been one of the events of the sessions. . . . Griffith has such a command of figures that he can multiply sets of four-place numbers by three-place numbers in three seconds, and four-by-four-place numbers in four seconds. He extracts the cube root of nine-place numbers in three seconds and the square root of even ten-place numbers in three seconds. Given twenty seconds and he will square a number running into the trillions, and in twenty minutes' mental calculation will multiply three sets of figures the total of which will reach a decillion. He has also a prodigious memory for all kinds of numerical arrangements. Anything that has a number connected with it never slips his memory, and he can repeat accurately sets of problems given him to solve years afterward."

Griffith is about twenty years old, we are told, and was born on a farm in Milford, Ind. He showed an unusual power of counting when an infant, and at five could count to 40,000, comprehending the value of the numbers. At this time he could remember the number of grains of corn fed to the chickens each day for a year back. To quote again:

"At ten Griffith went to school and studied ten years, excelling in all kinds of arithmetic. He made the acquaintance of the university professors a year ago, and since then has been studying under their tutelage. At twelve Griffith could do almost anything in simple multiplication, and at that age had developed short methods of multiplication for himself. At the present time he knows the multiplication table to 130, and about two fifths of it to 1,000, the squares to 130, the cubes to 100, the fourth powers to 20, and many fifth powers. He also knows to the thirty-third powers of 2 and 5. He can factor by memory to 1,500, and knows the primes to a much higher figure. His short methods are for the most part original, and cover almost every case that could be presented. He has fifty methods for multiplication, of which he uses such as fit the particular case in hand, choosing his method by instinct and what he calls the 'feeling' of the number. He has six methods for addition, six for division, and one for subtraction. Many of his 'short cuts' to results are marvelously rapid of practise. Charts showing the comparative rapidity of calculation in his case and in that of the most rapid accountants on difficult sums give him an overpowering advantage. Thus, in finding the fifth power of 994, for instance, the best approved method has 336 individual processes, while Griffith uses but 13, carrying those in his head and giving the answer before the user of the other method has reached his second step. Griffith has two distinct classes of rules which he uses, one class being those of the ordinary rapid calculator, most of which he discovered for

himself, and the other class similar in method to algebraic formulas. . . . All of Griffith's methods are arithmetical, however, and many of them are curiosities to the mathematicians, who are at a loss to discover how he came upon them."

DANGERS OF ELECTROLYSIS.

THE word "electrolysis," which in our works on physics means chemical decomposition by the agency of an electric current, has come in popular language to signify the corrosion of metals in the soil, due to such decomposition. The real electrolysis, which is the splitting up of the salts of the soil into their chemical constituents, is lost sight of; but the effects produced by those constituents when they attack our gas-pipes are not to be overlooked. Hence a transfer in the popular meaning of the word. But whatever the word may mean, the fact—the eating away of underground metallic objects—is patent and is fast be-



LEAD SERVICE PIPE SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF EIGHT MONTHS' ELECTROLYTIC ACTION, AND CLEARLY ILLUSTRATING THE FACT THAT DAMAGE OCCURS ONLY WHERE THE ELECTRICITY LEAVES THE CONDUCTOR. THE INTERIOR SURFACE IS UNATTACKED.

Courtesy of *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*.

coming a danger. In an article on the subject in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (January), Hubert S. Wynkoop writes as follows:

"Hidden beneath our highways lie gas-pipes, water-pipes, railway tracks, Edison tubes, cement-lined iron subway ducts, and lead-covered cables. These are the electrodes. In contact with these conductors is the soil, containing an electrolyzable salt—chlorid, nitrate or sulfate of ammonia, potash, soda, or magnesia, generally. In the presence of moisture this soil becomes an electrolyte, or salt solution. In the absence of electricity no appreciable damage occurs; but the passage of an electric current, no matter how small, from one pipe to another is sure, sooner or later, to leave its traces upon the positive conductor in the form of a decay other than mere oxidation. It is to this decay that has been given the name of *electrolysis*; so that when this heading appears in the daily press or in technical journals one may interpret the term popularly as 'the electrolytic corrosion of metals buried in the soil.'

"To produce electrolytic disintegration of pipes, etc., on a scale grand enough to cause apprehension, a bountiful source of electricity is essential. Unfortunately, this condition is not lacking to-day in any town in which the usual overhead trolley electric railway is in operation. This system of electric propulsion is based upon the use of a 'ground return'—that is to say, the electricity passes out from the power-house to the bare trolley wire, thence to the pole on the roof of the car, thence through

the motors to the wheels, when it is expected to return to the power-house *via* the rails.

"As a matter of fact, however, the released electricity by no means confines itself to the rails and the copper return feeders—legitimate paths provided for it. It avails itself, on the other hand, of what may be termed, for brevity's sake, the illegitimate return—comprising all underground electrical conductors except the rails and return feeders, and including subterranean water-courses, sewers, and metallic earth veins."

How can this electrical destruction of all our costly systems of underground piping be prevented? Of course one way would be to make such a perfect "legitimate" return circuit through the rails that there would be practically no "vagrant" current. There have been many attempts to do this, and many electricians still believe it possible. Mr. Wynkoop disagrees with them. He says:

"I am of the opinion that it is impossible, from a financial standpoint, to provide so satisfactory a legitimate return that considerable electricity will not seek a path through pipes, cable covers, etc.; for, in order to confine the electric current to the rails, the resistance of the earth and its contained pipes would



COPPER DRIP PIPE AFTER SEVENTEEN DAYS' EXPOSURE IN SALT WATER TO THE ACTION OF ELECTRICITY. HALF SIZE.

Courtesy of Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

have to be infinitely great, and this condition can be realized only by making the resistance of the rail infinitely small as compared with that of the earth. The cost of arriving at this condition is prohibitive, and the improved track return is, and always must be, a palliative merely, not a cure."

It has also been suggested that as the injury occurs only when the current leaves the metal, the attachment of a conducting wire to the affected part would mend matters. This would be the case in small towns, the writer thinks, but in larger places, where the system of conductors is complex, the evil will be cured in spots only while new danger-points constantly develop. Another suggestion is the employment of an auxiliary dynamo and system of wiring for keeping the polarity of all buried pipes negative; for the negative pole is not attacked. This is also too difficult a problem in large towns. A similar remark may be made regarding the proposed insulation of buried pipes with wood or terra cotta. Mr. Wynkoop believes that the only practicable palliative would be the employment of some insulating lacquer—yet to be discovered. Yet this would give only partial relief. Says the writer again:

"Supposing that we discover this lacquer or this alloy and by such means guard against damage to all new construction, how are we to care for the metals already buried? We can not dig them all up and paint them, neither can we attempt to replace them by the new alloy. I do not see that the state of the art to-day presents any solution of the difficulty other than the banishment of the single-trolley system. None of the electrical remedies (so-called) offers more than partial and temporary relief, and the chemical field is just beginning to be explored."

Mr. Wynkoop's concluding paragraphs are decidedly pessimistic:

"This condition of affairs is deplorable; for, while we may not care how extensively or how frequently the city authorities or the private corporations are obliged to renew their underground metals, we are at least vitally concerned as to whether the stray electricity is endangering our steel office buildings, our bridges, our water-supply, our immunity from conflagrations, and the safety of the hundred and one appliances that go to make up our modern civilization.

"Are the Brooklyn Bridge anchor plates going to pieces, or

are they not? Are the elevated railroad structures about to fall apart, or are they not? The consulting electrical engineer says 'Yes,' the railway man says 'No.' The municipal authorities say nothing. 'When doctors disagree—'

"I deem it doubly unfortunate that so much valuable brain energy has been inefficiently expended in the discussion of electrolysis. Each writer has viewed it from his own standpoint. Electrical literature has acquired in this way a series of views, interesting and instructive, but also bewildering. There is no composite view, such as might be obtained from the report of a commission composed of a technical representative of each of the interests affected. So far as I am able to learn, such a commission has never existed."

BRIDGES OR TUNNELS?

THE question of the relative merits of these two methods of communication between the opposite banks of great rivers has been brought prominently into public notice of late by the protest of Controller Coler of New York City, against pending schemes for bridging the East River, and his advocacy of tunnels as cheaper and better substitutes. The engineering side of the question, which is the only one that concerns this department of *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, is thus briefly viewed from opposing standpoints in *The Engineering News*:

"To back up his opposition against the proposed bridge plans, and to support his plans for tunnels as a substitute, Controller Coler secured expert reports from Mr. William B. Parsons, M. Am. Soc. C. E., chief engineer New York Rapid Transit Commission, and from Mr. J. Vipond Davies, M. Am. Soc. C. E., one of the engineers of the East River gas-tunnel, and of the projected Long Island Railway tunnel. Summarized very briefly these reports maintain the following general propositions: (1) Tunnels possess the important advantage of being cheaper to construct and maintain than bridges; (2) tunnels require no purchase of expensive real estate for approaches, as these can be located on city property underneath the streets; (3) as tunnels do not require the purchase of costly real estate they can be run anywhere, even directly across the city, and so connect with every intersecting transportation line; (4) the gradients on the approaches are descending in the case of tunnels, and ascending in the case of bridges, and trains can therefore be started more quickly and operated more economically in the former case; (5) tunnels can be built more quickly than bridges; they give a better foundation for railway trucks and permit higher speeds; they can be made perfectly dry and free from fog and weather conditions; (6) the material beneath the East River is rock or compact soil, which are especially suitable for tunnel construction; (7) several tunnels can be built for the cost of one bridge, and can be distributed at several different points along the river front, thus better accommodating the traffic."

On the other hand, the engineers of the city department of bridges present arguments that are briefly summarized in *The Engineering News* as follows:

"(1) Subaqueous tunnels, such as would be required under the East River, would be purely experimental, both in respect to the execution of the work and their operation; (2) it would be almost impossible to construct such a tunnel so as to render it dry; (3) it is practically impossible to locate a tunnel under the East River having a grade that would permit train traffic, and at the same time have a terminal at any reasonably accessible point on Manhattan Island; (4) to furnish the same traffic capacity as the new East River bridge would require six 15-foot tunnels and two 25-foot tunnels, which would cost more to construct than the bridge; (5) tunnels are wholly unfit for the use of teams and pedestrians."

Two resolutions, one for the construction of bridges, and the other to make surveys and studies for two tunnels before going on with the bridge work, have been presented in the Municipal Assembly, which has referred both resolutions to the proper committees. These committees are holding public hearings to hear arguments for and against each proposition. The result will

probably be the construction of some of the proposed bridges and also some of the tunnels, so that in future the question of their comparative merits is likely to be settled by actual trial.

A COMBINED GAS- AND STEAM-ENGINE.

IN the steam-engine, the heat of moderately slow combustion is applied to vaporize water in bulk, and the vapor is used to drive a piston. In the gas-engine the piston is moved by a minute explosion, or, in other words, by the sudden expansion due to the very rapid combustion of gas mixed with air. According to *The Western Electrician* (December 23), an engine combining both these principles has been devised by Prof. V. H. Emerson, an American engineer residing in Ottawa, Ont., who has established a reputation in Canada through his recent discovery of a process for the conversion of sawdust and saw-mill refuse into calcium carbide for the production of acetylene gas. In his new engine, water-spray is suddenly converted into steam by the explosive combustion of air charged with carbonaceous matter. The mixture is exploded by electric spark, and hence Professor Emerson has given to the device the somewhat misleading name of "hydro-electric motor." In an interview quoted by the Canadian correspondent of the journal already named, the inventor said:

"The principle upon which my motor operates is equivalent to building a fire directly in a vessel of water; the water, taking up the entire heat, becomes expanded into steam, and thus produces mechanical energy by so doing. The hot gases escaping from the smokestack of a steam-boiler or the high temperature of the exhaust of a gas-engine is entirely obviated by my system of motor, and it will exceed, in point of economy, more than 50 per cent. of the best steam-engine practice.

"In order that the operation may be more thoroughly understood, I may state that atmospheric air is charged with carbonaceous matter. This mixture is ignited by an electric current, producing expansion and a high temperature. At this instant it is brought into contact with water, broken into minute proportions, the water being converted into vapor instantaneously, which reduces the temperature and increases the pressure, which acts upon a piston and is converted into mechanical power. The whole operation is automatic and continuous, and we have practically a steam-engine without a boiler or exhaust steam."

The following additional details are quoted from another part of the interview:

"I can not go into the structural details concerning the motor, as I have not yet secured patents. I have designed the machine for operating my carbonizing machinery, of which I expect to install plants throughout the country. The motor may be used for many other purposes, such as operating street-cars, boats, supplying electric light, or pumping water for private residences, and as a motive power for vehicles; in fact, in any place where a powerful motor of light weight is required. A 10-horse-power motor, as constructed for a carriage or boat, would not exceed 125 pounds in weight, and the 2-horse-power machine I now have in operation weighs 46 pounds, but in this I have not attempted to reduce the weight. The motor operates at a moment's notice by connecting a lever with a key, which puts an electric battery in circuit, and it is as easily controlled as a steam-engine; in fact, when once started, it requires no further attention."

An Alcohol Motor.—Another claimant for popular favor among the various kinds of motive power suitable for automobiles is an alcohol motor, which is said to be popular in Russia. Says *The Evening Telegraph* (Philadelphia, December 23): "Heavy trucks carrying loads of four and five tons are in large use in St. Petersburg and Moscow, with power derived from alcohol motors, and the Russians contend that as compared with products of petroleum this fuel, while giving as great power as any that have been used, has the advantages of cleanliness and absence of odor. Petroleum is the favorite fuel of Paris, another great automobile center, tho there is much complaint of the

fumes accompanying its use. But its advantages are, so far, held to offset its drawbacks. It is cheap, and it is easily applied; therefore it holds its own. It is contended by St. Petersburg, however, that alcohol by the Villon process can be produced even more cheaply, while it is a safer thing to handle than petroleum. In this country, we fancy, the question of expense can not be dismissed as easily as it is in Russia, for unless radical changes are made in our internal-revenue laws alcohol would here run up a heavier bill than coal oil. Crude ethyl alcohol could be made very cheaply here, perhaps as cheaply as the Russian 8 cents a gallon, if the law did not stand in the way; but under the law it costs over \$2 a gallon, which would appear to be prohibitive. But there is no telling what may be the outcome of this reform. At present, probably, electricity, in one or another of its applications, is the favorite fuel in America, but we are quite unprejudiced and stand ready to welcome anything that is found to be better."

WHY SILK AND WOOL ARE EQUALIZERS OF TEMPERATURE.

IT appears that the electrical properties of certain animal tissues were given to them for a purpose, for these properties are closely connected with the suitability of such tissues for use as a protective covering. It has long been noted that silk and wool, both animal products, become electrified by friction, while linen, hemp, and cotton, of vegetable origin, are totally without electrical properties. The well-known French physicist, Charles Henry, has been experimenting to see whether this property may not be connected in some way with the ability of silk and wool to maintain a constant temperature, which makes them so useful as clothing, either natural or artificial. His results are thus communicated to *La Nature* by M. Henri Coupin:

"M. Henry tried in the first place to increase the electric properties of silk to a considerable degree and at the same time, if possible, to amplify its thermic qualities; he succeeded by incorporating with silk a neutral preparation that had no effect upon its appearance. The electrical properties of this silk were much more marked than those of ordinary silk. . . . It was found that when this highly electric silk is heated it cools more rapidly than ordinary silk, and when it is cooled it cools less quickly than the ordinary kind. The electric properties of silk thus tend to assure constancy of temperature, producing cold upon elevation of temperature and heat upon cooling.

"M. Henry explains the mechanism of this autothermic regulation by means of electric discharges. When the tissue is heated, the air included in the interstices expands; it thus is forced out of the tissue, rubs against it, and is electrified; being electrified it discharges upon the tissue; but this movement determines a current of air at the surface of the tissue and consequently a cooling. When the tissue is cooled, the air in the interstices contracts, and thus again rubs and is electrified; it then discharges toward its point of departure. The air thus sets up a vibration, and prevents the access of cold air from the exterior, producing a relative heating. To sum up, in electrifiable tissue there is during heating a tendency to cooling, and during cooling a tendency to heating."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IN a paper read before the Society for the Promotion of Health, we are assured by an editorial writer in *The Minneapolis Times* (December 8) that pure sand is recommended to dyspeptics. Says the editor: "What we all need, says the gentle doctor, is grit—the real grit that is furnished by the silica in the sand. To get that we must swallow a little clean sand every day with our meals. The presence of the grit will assist in the grinding process, and our food, instead of distressing us, will nourish and cheer us. . . . Six five-grain capsules of pure sand should be taken with each meal."

THAT serum-inoculation was anticipated by a Canadian physician as early as 1863 is claimed in *The Canada Lancet* (November), which reprints a letter from Dr. (now Sir James) Grant to *The Medical Times and Gazette* of London, written in February of that year. Dr. Grant describes his successful treatment of psoriasis by vaccination, and says: "I consider the above cases sufficient evidence that the simple process of vaccination should not be confined alone to its protective influence against smallpox, but also extended to the treatment of many cutaneous diseases not of parasitic origin, but arising from irritant poison, generated in the organism or in that vital fluid the blood."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

GOD'S AID IN WAR, AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONFLICT.

WAR has always been a source of perplexity to many men of thoughtful and religious nature. Aside from its unspeakable horrors, the perplexing picture is constantly presented of two contending forces, each believing in the justice of its own cause, and each supplicating the same Divine Power for victory. Perhaps this is one disadvantage of a monotheistic conception of Deity, for the Greeks and Romans and other polytheists were not troubled by such scruples, and for them martial triumph meant the favor of the more powerful god toward the victors. The present conflict in South Africa is arousing the old discussion of this problem, for Boer and Briton are each appealing to the same God. The *London Spectator*, admitting that the problem is probably insoluble, tries nevertheless to find a partial solution by means of an illustration drawn from the American Civil War. It says:

"There are plenty of things which are inscrutable in the governance of the world, but we should not therefore try to turn away from them or to bury them out of sight. We may have to go forward with the work of the world and leave them unsolved, but we do not make them less mysterious or less awe-inspiring by pretending that they do not exist. Mr. Lincoln during the American Civil War faced the matter we are now dealing with, and faced it with his usual clearness of vision and detachment of mind. He did not solve the problem of course, but at least he left it not a cold, hard paradox, a thing for mockery or sneers, but what it is—a matter which if too hard for man is not too hard for God. It is in the second inaugural that the passage we refer to is to be found. In that astonishing piece of reasoned poetry, where the greatness of the occasion, coupled with the greatness of Lincoln's own nature, made the President speak like a prophet new inspired, he puts before us the exact difficulty. Both sides in the war, he told his countrymen, 'read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. 'Wo unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come; but wo to that man by whom the offense cometh.' " Those words might with only a little change be said to-day, and said without offense by either side, as might also the passage which begins—'Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away,' and ends with the declaration that whether the war is long or short, we can only say: 'The judgments of the Lord are pure and righteous altogether.' The last period must be quoted verbatim—a passage both for thought and language as noble as any in our language: 'With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.' Here it seems to us is the lesson needed for the present war. We must not cherish the feeling that we do not care what the merits of the case are, or speak as if the justice or want of justice did not matter. It does matter, and must matter. On the other hand, those who believe that the war is a just one need not and ought not to worry themselves, not because they have doubts as to our cause being good, but because the Boers so sincerely think their cause good, and because both views can not be right. That is no concern of ours. As Lincoln says: 'With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work.' If we are to think, not of our own standard and sense of right and wrong, but are to be constantly looking round to see whether somebody else has not got a different or a better one, which conflicts with, or even cancels, ours, we shall simply paralyze our hearts and consciences. It is

not expected of us that we should do more than what honestly seems to us to be right. It is far better to do that strongly and earnestly than to do nothing, because there may be another view of what is truth and justice. 'The Almighty has His own purposes.' We can only strive to do our duty, confident that if we do that all must fall right, whether the issue is or is not the one we desire. But a part, and no small part, of our duty in moments of peril and danger is to stand by our own country. We do not for a moment wish to indorse the mischievous sentiment, 'My country, right or wrong.' If a man sincerely believes that his country is playing an evil part he can not, of course, give her help with a whole heart. But for the men who have not arrived at any such conclusion, or who do not profess to have mastered the merits of the quarrel, the duty of patriotism is clear. It is not for nothing that men are bound each to each by the ties of patriotism. They can not break away from the duty of national cohesion lightly or capriciously. Till the country is committed to the arbitrament of war a man may well take sides against the Government—*i.e.*, that which represents his country—and has a right to speak in its name. When, however, war has once begun, a man must indeed be clear and confident in the wickedness of his country's action if he can abandon the fulfilment of the duty of patriotism."

CAREER OF DR. EDWARD MCGLYNN.

NO priest of the Roman Catholic Church in America has occupied a more conspicuous position than Father McGlynn, who died at Newburg, N. Y., on January 7. It was, of course, as an advocate of Henry George's single-tax theory, and not as



REV. DR. EDWARD MCGLYNN.

a priest, that he won and held public attention for many years. Since his reconciliation with the church, and his retirement to a comparatively obscure parish on the Hudson, Dr. McGlynn has been little in the world's eye, but his death has called attention again to his striking personality and career. He was born in New York and educated in its public schools, later going to the College of the Propaganda at Rome, where he

received the doctorate of theology in 1860. As rector of St. Stephen's Church in his native city, he was for many years known only as one of the most successful and beloved of priests. Says the *Springfield Republican* (January 7):

"The first serious break was reached when in 1882 Dr. McGlynn became interested in the Irish Land League, and made speeches in its behalf which were declared by Cardinal Simeoni, prefect of the propaganda, to be 'openly contrary to the principles of the Catholic Church.' This was the more remarkable because one of the chief counselors of the Land League was an Irish archbishop, and much more heretical sayings had been spoken by priests in Ireland. The cardinal recommended to Archbishop McCloskey the suspension of McGlynn, with the saving clause that the Pope left it to his judgment. Dr. McGlynn was not suspended then, and his activity in the first political campaign in behalf of Mr. Cleveland was passed over; but the very prominent part he took in the Anti-Poverty Society founded by Henry George, and his ardor in advocating George's election for mayor of New York in 1886, brought matters to a crisis. Archbishop Corrigan first cen-

sured him and then removed him from the charge of St. Stephen's, his whole offense being referred to the Vatican for decision. In the course of his advocacy of the teachings of the Anti-Poverty Society he expressed himself with such severity, sarcasm, and animadversion on the 'Roman machine' that undoubtedly some notice had to be taken of it. But these *obiter dicta* were not the stated grounds of his suspension. Those grounds were his espousal of alleged Socialistic theories, destructive of the order of things on which the Roman church rests as the expression of the will of God. Because of these, and not for his disrespectful and irreverential observations about the cardinals and the Pope and the whole Roman machine, his removal from the pastorate was decreed, and he was ordered to report himself at Rome, and finally he was excommunicated.

"Dr. McGlynn did not cease his addresses before the Anti-Poverty Society, and he entered upon a lecturing tour in the interest of a renewed society on the basis of the George single-tax theory. The case of McGlynn made so much stir in this country, and there was so great a sympathy felt for him among Roman Catholics, that even Archbishop Corrigan, who had been very severe in his measures, declared that he should be glad to have Dr. McGlynn reunited to the church; and one of the first proceedings of the papal legate Satolli in 1892 was to examine into the case of this priest. A trial was held in the Roman Catholic University at Washington, and Rev. Dr. Burtzell was McGlynn's voluntary counsel. What Dr. Burtzell really said is concealed under the veil of secrecy which marks Roman Catholic trials of heresy or discipline, but the result was that Dr. McGlynn was, on December 24, 1892, 'declared free from ecclesiastical censures and restored to the exercise of priestly functions, after having satisfied the Pope's legate on all the points in his case.' And later it was said that Satolli did not find McGlynn's teachings really at issue with the church's teaching."

Dr. McGlynn never uttered a word of regret for his course. Before the immense audience which greeted him at Cooper Union after his reconciliation with the church, he spoke of "the cause" as a holy one and of himself and his followers as martyrs. Yet, altho he occasionally took part in public meetings in behalf of single-tax principles, and preached a eulogy at the great public funeral of Henry George, his public career practically ended at this time. It was during the period of his excommunication, when he lectured upon social-reform questions throughout the United States, that he made some of his most oft-quoted remarks. Some of these have a decided tinge of Irish humor and will not soon be forgotten. His most famous saying was: "The Roman Catholic Church will never be at home in America until the Pope shall walk down Broadway with a stove-pipe hat on." Among his other sayings, the *Springfield Republican* quotes the following:

"Even if high Roman tribunals summon a man to answer for teaching scientific truth, and demand that a man retract it, then it is my duty and every man's duty to refuse to retract it."

"If Galileo had defied the power of that tribunal and incurred the penalties it could then inflict, and when he was dying they had said, 'Repudiate your truth or die without the sacrament,' it would have been his duty to refuse the sacrament. It would have been proper and Catholic for him to say: 'I submit to your sentence while cursing your tyranny. By the power of the civil law you can annoy, denounce, imprison, torture, and kill, but my soul rides free above your dungeons and your anathemas. Another generation will come to this prison and will tear it stone from stone.'"

"I must teach you to distinguish between the errors and crimes of the ecclesiastical machine and the ideal church of Christ."

"Nowhere is the church more hated than in the so-called Catholic countries. There he (the ecclesiastic) is shunned as the unclean. The sight of his shovel hat and sleek face at the window of a car empties the whole compartment and gives it to him alone."

"If you want to see an absolute devotion to the church you must look for it where the church has been deprived of her wealth and benefactions and largely freed from Rome's domination and diplomacy."

"I still hope for a democratic Pope, and I'll take back all I said about the stove-pipe hat and let him wear any kind of a hat he

chooses, if he will devote his energies to smashing his temporal throne so that it could not be rebuilt in a thousand years."

"So long as Catholic people give the Pope to understand that he can do what he pleases with them, and allow an archbishop in New York to forbid an American priest to make a political speech or attend a political meeting without first obtaining the consent of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, which don't know but what Florida is a suburb of New York and Mobile a street in San Francisco—so long as Catholics let the Roman machine, of which the Pope is the mere puppet, do this, that machine will use Paddy in Ireland, and German Paddy, and American Paddy as pawns on the political chessboard, to be sold out at any time for what it can get in return."

The *New York Press*, under the caption "The Great Service of Dr. McGlynn," says:

"Dr. McGlynn did not live or die in vain. Setting out for an impracticable goal, he performed by the way a great practical service. He established the fact of the political freedom of the Roman Catholic clergy in America. He caused it to be proclaimed throughout the United States that the papacy was not the ally, defensive and offensive, of Democratic bosses. In this he accomplished more for Roman Catholicism than any other American of his time. And in this he accomplished more for America than any other Roman Catholic of his time. That is not to abolish poverty, but it is to do much. It is to do far more than has been done, with a single possible exception, by the 'preacher in politics.'"

The *Brooklyn Times* speaks of his influence and work, comparing it to that of the famous Brooklyn priest, the late Father Malone:

"There have been few more forceful men in the Catholic Church in the United States than Edward McGlynn, but, despite his aggressive disposition in controversy, there was none gentler or more sympathetic in private life. He was faithful to the discharge of his priestly functions, and altho he stood manfully to his maxim, 'No politics from Rome,' he accepted the religious teachings of the church without reservation or question. There have been many able priests in the United States, but when the history of the Roman Catholic Church comes to be written, it will be admitted that among those who have worked to bring it into accord with American ideas and to commend it to the favor of the American people, the names of Malone and McGlynn deserve to be enrolled in the foremost place."

Russia and the Pope.—The religious as well as diplomatic importance of the new papal mission at St. Petersburg is regarded in Europe as very considerable. After long negotiations, the Holy See is at last to be allowed a representative at the Russian capital, and for the first time in history Rome will set foot upon the banks of the Neva, in the person of its first legate, Monsignor Tarnassi. From the *New York Sun* we quote the following account of the new mission:

"It will be an interesting sight, and what may not the results be! It seems that Russia will do its best to help Monsignor Tarnassi in his task. Ever since the partition of Poland the enemies of the Czar have spread among Western nations a theory—which has not always been belied by the facts—the theory of the absolute irreconcilability between Catholicism and Orthodoxy. The Czar was the anti-Pope. The gulf between Poland and Russia, between Russia and the Holy See, it was declared, was impassable. All Western nations, including the French—and the distrust still continues in many of them despite the Franco-Russian alliance—look upon Russia as an unchangeable enemy of the church. There appears, therefore, to be an incomparable opportunity for the Russians to put an end to this view, I may call it this legend. Should the new mission work easily and with results, should it subserve at the same time the interest of Rome and of St. Petersburg, then there is an end forever to the Polish dissension."

"The first nominee to the mission is a guaranty of success. Monsignor Tarnassi has a heart full of kindly devotion and generosity; he is, moreover, a highly cultivated man, of perfect tact, with a long and slowly acquired experience. He is practical. At different times he has known the men who direct matters at

St. Petersburg. He possesses their sympathy and their confidence. After having studied, by the Pope's advice, the detailed history of the papacy's relations with the empire of the Czars (Father Pierling has given us fragments of this history), he will manage to Russify Romanism at St. Petersburg and to Romanize Muscovitism at the Vatican. It is evident that the Holy See will employ all its sagacity to attain a triumph that will mark no ordinary date in the history of the present pontificate, of Russia and of humanity."

THE HIGHER CRITICS OUTDONE.

WHILE the general tendency in Biblical criticism among professed German theologians has been of late back toward more conservative positions, especially in reference to the New Testament, voices from the ranks of the laity are being heard in favor of a still more radical neology. Two works have recently appeared from the pens of notable German university professors. Professor Haeckel, of Jena, who holds the chair of zoology, and is the recognized chief of the Darwinistic clans in the Fatherland, has published a purely theological work, entitled "Welträtsel" ("World Problems"), in which he aims to demonstrate that the four gospels now found in our canonical New Testament were selected by the Council of Nice from among a large batch of contradictory and falsified documents, and that this was done by a peculiar kind of trickery. The Jena zoologist has, in other words, revived the old charges which most theologians claim to have long since refuted.

Still more remarkable are the productions of the veteran law professor of the University of Tübingen, Dr. Fr. Thudichum, who has begun the publication of a series of pamphlets in which he attempts to prove that a large number of writings held sacred by the church are really literary falsifications. The series is entitled "Kirchliche Fälschungen" ("Literary Falsifications of the Church"), three numbers of which have appeared. The first bears the special title "The Confessions of the Apostles and of Athanasius," and in it he purports to show that the Apostles' creed is really a Roman falsification from the fifth or the seventh century, in order to crowd out the older confessions of the church. A still later false document is the so-called creed of Athanasius. The second number of the professor's series is entitled "The Epistle to the Hebrews," and purposes to show that this canonical epistle is also a product of the fourth or fifth century, prepared by the priest party in order to bolster up the claims of the bishops and of the hierarchy of that time. The third number has just appeared, and is entitled "The Deification of the Apostles, Especially of Peter." In it the author rejects as false large sections of the Gospels and the Acts, claiming that there were later inventions and additions of the priest party, who, according to his ideas, transformed the primitive simple church into a hierarchy, the purpose being to make Peter and the other apostles representatives and prototypes of their own positions. Among these writings impeached as false are the Epistle of Peter, the Apocalypse, and the fourth gospel. The Apostle Paul, we are told, had in reality no historical existence, but was invented by the priest party for their own purposes.

Those who in Germany seem to be most concerned over these radical teachings are the adherents of the advanced type of Biblical criticism. Two of the best representatives of this school have recently given expression to their views in the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic). Professor Jülicher, of the University of Marburg, in No. 48 of that journal, writes in substance as follows:

This [Thudichum's] production, altho that of a veteran law professor nearly seventy years old, is an exceedingly flimsy production, the exhibition of extreme superficiality and ignorance. The author himself confesses that he never read the Epistle to the Hebrews until he was sixty years of age. He has no knowledge whatever of the best of modern literature or research on the subject, and his methods are those of a schoolboy. The pam-

phlets of Thudichum have no claims whatever on serious consideration. He states that he as a jurist feels impelled to say what the official position of the theologians would not allow them to utter. In view of such offer to help the theological teachers, we can only say "God protect us from our friends!"

Professor Harnack, in the next issue of this same influential journal, looks at the matter from another side. He says in substance:

Why is it that outsiders can break into the domain of theology and make it and its methods and its teachings ridiculous, as has been done by these professors of zoology and of law? In what other field could an outsider make such pretensions and not become the object of supreme contempt? These miserable fabrications only show again that theological science does not yet possess that credit and recognition as an equal branch of learned investigation which is enjoyed by other departments and which secures for them safety from such reckless abuse. It is time that the protagonists of theological science worked with might and main to secure for their science the equality in public estimation that it deserves. — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DR. BRIGGS ON THE CHURCH CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

THERE can be no doubt that there is a crisis in the English church at the present time, says Dr. Charles A. Briggs; but its seriousness has been overestimated by extremists upon both sides. Since the Reformation, the Puritan and the Anglo-Catholic party have been contending for mastery. Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Laud were among the earliest Anglo-Catholics, and enforced the Act of Uniformity against the Puritans. Now the Puritans are trying to enforce it against the Anglo-Catholics. In *The North American Review* (January) Dr. Briggs writes:

"As the Anglo-Catholic party has aimed at a reunion with Rome, the Puritan party has ever aimed at a reunion with the Protestant churches of the continent of Europe, with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and with the nonconforming bodies in Great Britain. This, then, has been the agonizing struggle of the Church of England: the effort (1) to maintain the unity of all Christians in England in the Church of England; (2) of the Anglo-Catholic party to unite with the Church of Rome; (3) of the Protestant party to unite with the Presbyterian and nonconforming communions. This struggle has increased in intensity in our times. It is involved in the tide that sweeps on toward a reunion of Christendom. And so the crisis is upon us.

"What, then, is to be the end of this struggle? Is the Act of Uniformity to be used in our generation to force a section of the Anglo-Catholic party out of the church? Is it to be used to destroy the Church of England as a national church and to break it up into several denominations representing the several parties? There are some who think it and who hope it, and who are striving to bring it about."

None of these events are likely to occur, he thinks. The policy of the leaders of the church has always been one of comprehension, and they are unlikely, at the dictation either of a few ultra-Protestants or of a few anti-liberals, to reverse the policy of centuries. From the statements of representative men upon both sides, it is evident that the great mass of church-members seek comprehension so far as it is possible.

"The Act of Uniformity is used to pinch the Anglo-Catholics to-day. But there are already signs that the extreme men among them are demanding that equal justice should be done to the Puritan party. In a few months we shall hear all manner of complaints from the Puritan party when the Act of Uniformity is applied to their irregularities also. The quicker this comes the better, for it is necessary that all parties should as soon as possible agree to a repeal of the Act of Uniformity, which has been for more than three hundred years the curse of the British nation.

"It is an enormous gain that the leaders of the Anglo-Catholic

party have come over to the same attitude toward the Act of Uniformity as was maintained by the great representatives of Puritanism in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries."

This comprehension of the widest differences as to doctrine and worship, instead of being a source of weakness in the Anglican Church, is the very trait which gives that church its unique position in Christendom, says Dr. Briggs:

"So far as doctrine is concerned, there is practically no difficulty in the Church of England at the present time in the way of comprehension. There are theologians who hold, maintain, and freely proclaim, on the one side, all the essential doctrines of the Catholic Church before the Reformation, only rejecting ancient abuses and the supremacy of the Pope, and the dogmas proclaimed since the Reformation in the Church of Rome. It is true that they have no legal right so to do. The Articles of Religion exclude, and were designed to exclude, these very things. And yet they manage by unnatural interpretation of the Articles, or by an assertion of the superiority of Catholic tradition to the Articles, to maintain these opinions, and no bishop attempts to interfere with them. On the other hand, Protestant doctrines are held, maintained, and advocated with equal freedom, even in such extreme forms as would have been regarded as unsound by the Protestant reformers. Calvinistic, Lutheran, and Arminian doctrines are equally at home in the Church of England. Right or wrong, legally, historically or ideally, from whatever point of view you may regard it, that is the situation; and it is impossible at the present time to change it. From the point of view of Christian union, this is a wholesome situation. If there is ever to be a reunion of Christendom, comprehension in doctrine must be fully as wide as this. In this respect the Church of England is the beacon, the hope, and the joy of the movement for the reunion of Christendom.

"Now, it is just this situation as to doctrine that makes it practically impossible to enforce the Act of Uniformity as to worship and its ornaments and ceremonies. Those who hold the Catholic doctrine of the mass must express that doctrine in appropriate ceremonies, with appropriate ornaments. Those who hold the Lutheran doctrine will also insist upon somewhat different ceremonies from those who hold the Calvinistic view. The toleration of the doctrine, the recognition of the right to hold the doctrine, necessarily involves the toleration and recognition of the right to the ceremony and ornaments which express the doctrine. On the other hand, those who hold the Calvinistic doctrine must also express that doctrine by the simplicity of the service of the holy communion, and by the exclusion of all but the simplest kind of ceremony and ornament."

The church will, however, have to pay for her liberty. The church in Wales will probably be disestablished, but the English church itself will not be disestablished.

"It is quite true that many of the Anglo-Catholic party would prefer disestablishment to the long continuance of the present intolerable situation. The Puritan party and the great middle party will be forced to choose between disestablishment and liberty of worship to the Anglo-Catholics. There is little doubt that the liberty will be given and the establishment will be continued. It is probable that the bishops will have to pay their price and give up their seats in the House of Lords. That might be, on the whole, a blessing to the Church of England and a gain to parliamentary government in England. Every one of these things counts on the side of liberty, of comprehension, of reconciliation, and of reunion. The inevitable result of this crisis is much greater freedom, elasticity, and comprehension in the worship of the Church of England. The American church has led the way, and it may guide and help the mother church still further in this direction. No nobler position has ever been taken than that of the House of Bishops at Chicago, when they stated the third article of the quadrilateral of church unity: 'The two sacraments ordained by Christ Himself—baptism and the Supper of the Lord—ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution, and of the elements ordained by Him'; supplemented as it was by the statement in the declaration 'that in all things of human ordering or human choice relating to modes of worship and discipline or to traditional customs this church is ready, in the spirit of love and humility, to forego all preference of her own.'

"This ideal has been indorsed by the Lambeth Conference, and is the common platform of the Anglican Church for reunion. This platform has reconciled many to the Anglican communion."

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN JAPAN.

THE substantial accuracy of Mr. J. Stafford Ransome's "Japan in Transition" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 16) is admitted by trustworthy Japanese critics; but some of them deny the truthfulness of his very unflattering statements concerning the Christian missions in that country. His statements on this subject are called in question by *The Japan Weekly Mail*, a newspaper representing no particular religious class. It says:

"In Mr. Ransome's chapter on the 'Prospects of Christianity' there are palpable evidences that, instead of employing his own faculty of shrewd observation, he has allowed his opinions to be strongly colored by the very medium he condemns at the outset. It is a mere historical error that he should speak of the 'Dutch' as having 'preached Christianity in Japan centuries ago,' but it is a different kind of error to say that the missionaries have been in the habit of counting as converts every Japanese pupil attending their schools; that the 'Japanese professor, or other experienced adviser, says to the young man starting on his travels, 'You had better buy a Bible and go to church while you are away''; that 'the time which should be devoted by the missionaries to Christianizing Japan is largely taken up by degrading squabbles between the representatives of the various shades of Protestantism about their respective methods and the details of their faith'; that 'many of the missionaries, tho paid as missionaries, run a successful commerce in connection with their religious work'; that 'Christianity, in the true sense of the word, as far as the Japanese are concerned, is in as bad a state as it possibly could be without being absolutely extinct'; and that 'the most painful part of it all is that this has been mainly brought about by a large section of the men whose care it should have been to look after it.' These and similarly exaggerated remarks about the lives of ease and comfort led by the average missionary are simply echoes of the after-dinner talk heard among the most prejudiced and ignorant section of the foreign residents—men who, from the moment of their arrival in Japan, set about abusing the missionary without taking the trouble to learn anything accurate about his life and doings. Mr. Ransome has here been greatly misled, and he does still greater violence to his own sound judgment when he writes as follows:

"And yet, and this is the irony of fate, there is a distinct possibility that Japan may, within a few years, suddenly become a 'Christian' country. Such an eventuality would not, however, be the result of conviction, nor of sympathy with Christianity, nor would it be due to the preachings of the present-day missionary, but in spite of them. Should it take place, it would mean that a law had been passed establishing Christianity as the national religion, and the Japanese people would accept the change without troubling themselves. This would have been enacted from a similar motive to that which has prompted Japan to purchase ironclads, to adopt a gold currency, and to educate her people on modern lines. It would be merely the logical following out of her policy of putting herself on a level footing in all respects with the rest of the civilized world."

"Even if Japan had not a constitution which renders such an outlook wholly impossible, only a little knowledge of the nation's mood is required to understand the fallacy of the forecast. It is a pity that this chapter on the 'Prospects of Christianity' was not omitted from Mr. Ransome's otherwise most valuable and instructive volume."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE official residence of Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada, has been fixed at Ottawa, instead of Montreal or Quebec, in accordance with the rule that the delegates of the Pope shall reside in the capital cities.

THE Græco-Roman branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund has for its object the discovery of precious papyri in the remains of ancient Egypt and to publish these with translations and notes. One volume has already been published containing fragments of a copy of St. Matthew supposed to date from the year 150-200, a fifth-century manuscript of St. Mark, the Logia or "Sayings of Christ," and various classical, municipal and legal documents of great value to scholars. *Bibla*, the official organ of the fund, announces that a second volume is now in press, containing, among other things, fragments of a manuscript of the fourth gospel far antedating our version.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE actual position of the contending forces in South Africa is practically what it was at the end of October. The Boers still hold the British armies in check all along their frontiers, and every attempt to defeat them results in serious loss. Even where the advancing British troops are momentarily successful, as at Elandslaagte, Belmont, and Graspan, it is found



A NIGHTMARE SANTA CLAUS.

Punch in a cartoon this week suggests that President Kruger has 'pooled' Father Christmas's show this year for this country. We are afraid that Santa Claus has also suffered by distortion in the dreams of some of those who have pushfully hung out their stockings.—*Westminster Gazette*.

that the small force of defenders have sacrificed themselves for a definite object. The British Government and people are now thoroughly conversant with the fact that large sacrifices must be made if the conquest of the two republics is to remain within the range of probability. The *London Daily Mail*, one of the most active of jingo organs, whose circulation is now said to rival that of the *Petit Journal* of Paris, believes that England will now really astonish everybody by the manner in which she will proceed to crush her foe. "Officers and men, arms and stores, will be sent across the sea in quantities that shall astonish the world. The world has never witnessed anything like it. And this gigantic power will be placed in the hands of England's best general." The *London Spectator* says:

"Briefly, the Government decided to do the following: (1) To call out the remainder of the reserves; (2) to send out the seventh division, now being mobilized, as well as more artillery, including a howitzer brigade; (3) to authorize the commander-in-chief in South Africa to raise as many local mounted troops as he thinks fit; (4) to allow twelve battalions of militia to volunteer for service abroad, and to embody twelve more for service at home; (5) to form out of volunteers from the yeomanry a strong mounted body for service in the field; (6) to select from among volunteers offering their services enough men to add a company to every regular battalion now in the field; (7) to accept as far as possible the patriotic offers of help made from the colonies, especially as regards mounted contingents; (8) to send out Lord Roberts to take supreme command, with Lord Kitchener as chief of the staff. . . .

"That is all excellent, and will give us another fifty thousand men in South Africa, but we wish the Government had done three things more—i.e., given the order (1) to mobilize the navy; (2) to form a special territorial army at once of one hundred thousand men who have already seen service; (3) to buy artillery of all descriptions from private English or American, or even foreign, firms."

The Saturday Review says:

"Success has made us careless and overconfident. This being

so, it might have been excusable had we underestimated the Boer strength slightly, and discovered, say, that we wanted 30,000 more men. But in the present case we originally underestimated the requirements of the situation by some 100,000 men! As regards regular troops, no more infantry—after the eighth division has started—can be spared from the United Kingdom. Our reserves have all been called up. If the drain of men for South Africa continues much longer, militia divisions must be sent out."

The announcement that something will be done has inspired the press throughout the empire with confidence, which is well illustrated by the following remark in *The Westminster*, a Canadian weekly:

"The Australian colonies are sending a second contingent and Canada is doing the same thing—this time one of cavalry and artillery. There is nowhere a symptom of despair or of faint-heartedness. The moral effect on those European nations which depend on huge standing armies, kept up at enormous expense, must be very great and on the whole beneficial. The world will move on all the more satisfactorily for knowing that the most civilized of empires is also the strongest."

We search, however, in vain for more definite evidence that anything like the number of men mentioned in British papers is as yet available. The papers are singularly reticent now as to the regiments which are actually going. The military editor of *The Westminster Gazette*, who enjoys considerable reputation, declares, on the contrary, that Lord Roberts must call himself lucky if he has an army of 60,000 men at his command. "To send out 100,000 more men, presuming that the three arms are in due proportion and that the administrative services are not neglected, would be a task entirely beyond our powers." According to the *London Broad Arrow*, the sixth division could not be supplied with the necessary artillery without robbing what batteries remain in England of their best men and horses. Most of the British papers, however, describe such criticism at present as unpatriotic. The continental papers, which have, of course, no such scruples, follow up the movement of every British battalion, and the conclusions they profess to have reached do not correspond to the claim that Great Britain has increased her prestige by her promptness in supplying troops. We summarize the following from the Berlin *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*:

The fifth division, commanded by Sir Charles Warren, is probably the last that can be termed complete. It is 11,000



They exhibit a uniformed Dog Brigade in London. Mr. Joubert presents the Transvaal species with his compliments.—*Kladderadatsch*, Berlin.

strong, with 13 guns. But of these only 7,200 infantry and 150 cavalry are really fighting men. The rest belong to the commissariat, the hospital corps, etc. Moreover, the designation fifth division conveys a false impression, as one of the other four is locked up in Ladysmith, and hardly available for practical purposes. Only the three battalions sent to take the place of those taken prisoners are really in the hands of the commander-in-chief. The artillery is now numerically much stronger than that of the

Boers. It has 192 guns. But of these many are already captured. The reports published in the Transvaal papers tell of more guns taken from the British than the British themselves admit. The grand cavalry division of 4,200 sabers with which General French was to work wonders has been torn into shreds, and the fragments distributed among the forces of the other commanders. General Joubert's estimates of the British forces are probably correct. More than 80,000 to 85,000 efficient troops can not be sent, and of these only 40,000 to 45,000 will really be available for a decisive blow.

About 8,000 men have already been lost to the British. This number does not include the sick, but only the killed, wounded, and missing. However, there are not wanting people, even in England, who insist that the main question is not a quantitative one. Colonel Hanna, in the *London Times*, writes that large numbers would only be hampered by the difficulties connected with providing the necessary food and munitions. *Truth* warns the Government that a very large force, provided it can be got together, might share the fate of Napoleon's army in Russia. This paper argues to the following effect:

Suppose Pretoria is reached and the siege begun. Then the difficulties of the commissariat commence. The Germans—and they know what they write about—think a double line of railroad, well guarded, necessary to provide for an army of 40,000 men. In South Africa there are none but single lines. That the Boers will lock themselves in at Pretoria need not be imagined. They will leave an efficient garrison there and busy themselves destroying our communications. The safety of an army besieging Pretoria is not assured.

Examination of the journals of other countries in Europe continues to reveal only a monotonous reiteration of the opinion that Great Britain has so far failed to show the strength of even a second-rate power. England's army, so it is claimed, and indeed the claim has been made by such journals for years, is largely a "paper force." The yeomanry, it is asserted, number only about 10,000, and are considered by continental critics as dangerously inefficient. The volunteers, if the estimate of the same critics be correct, can not compare with our own militia, whose members, generally speaking, know the use of a rifle. Of the British volunteers, many are "honorary members," who contribute to the funds of their corps for the privilege of wearing its uniform, but do not drill. Of the militia and militia reserve many belong to the regular army reserve, and are counted twice. The *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam), a paper which expressed some misgivings for the Boers before the first engagements had been fought, now says:

"When one reads the English papers, one would almost imagine that the Boers will have hard work to shoot all the men that will be sent against them. Countless legions are to be raised in Great Britain, in Ireland, in the colonies. But when we examine more closely, we see that the Boers have got past the worst. They have beaten what England had in the shape of warriors. If they can take prisoner entire battalions of her best troops—to the everlasting shame of the British army—they need not fear her play-soldiers. Sending out a lot of 'chappies' will not insure success. . . . No! The Boers are through with the most difficult part of their task. They have vanquished Britain's best troops. What are now scraped together may be nice, good fellows, but in a military sense, and especially in South Africa, against a people defending their homes in positions which can not be taken, these last troops of Great Britain will prove to be a—job lot!"

The military critics of the *Journal des Débats*, the *Temps*, the *Rome Tribuna*, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* express themselves in similar terms. So does Major von Wissmann, a noted German explorer and ex-governor of East Africa, in the *Steirische Alpenpost*.

The Boers say but little about their position. The *Randpost*, *Volkstem*, *Standard and Diggers' News*, and others of their papers show that they have prepared for a long war, and allow

their men to take turns in gathering the harvest. The Cologne *Kölnische Zeitung*, one of the few German papers inclined to favor Great Britain, expresses itself in the main as follows:

Briefly put, the fundamental principle of Boer tactics is: Be saving with your men! At the most the Boers have 75,000 men to lose. The English can risk 150,000 and more. Hence the Boers will expose themselves as little as possible. They will inflict loss without risk whenever they can. They will avoid battles which, tho the chances of victory may be in their favor, would entail heavy losses. Neither Cronje nor Joubert will be imprudent. They will be content with cutting the enemy's communications. Whether this will have the result the Boers hope for remains to be seen.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MILITARY ATTACHES IN EUROPE.

THE German Emperor, as commander-in-chief of the army, has recalled the military *attaché* of the embassy in Paris. He has done so from a conviction that the post is not one of honor, that the information which can be obtained by the uniformed *attaché* is very meager, and that the suspicion with which he is regarded tends only to disturb the good relations with the country to which he is sent. The recall is, therefore, an attempt to please France. The *Berlin Echo* says:

"Probably all the members of the Triple Alliance will follow this precedent. The first cause of the recall is undoubtedly the manner in which these gentlemen were followed and watched by French agents, as the Dreyfus trial has shown. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the recall of their military *attachés* means that the powers of the Triple Alliance are less friendly to France. The contrary is the case. The cabinets of Berlin, Vienna, and Rome are anxious to remove everything that could cause the slightest friction. A definite abolition of the post of military *attaché* is probably not yet contemplated, altho the French will recall their own representative of this kind."

In the French papers the Emperor's decision also finds much approval. Charles Malo, the military member of the staff of the *Journal des Débats*, writes in the main as follows:

The position is a very pleasant and desirable one when the *attaché* is sent to the capital of an allied or avowedly friendly country. He is then received everywhere, and may prove his ability in a legitimate manner by assisting in the organization of the combined forces. Few staff officers would desire the abolition of such posts, from which they generally are transferred to important commands. But the case is very different if the power at whose capital the *attaché* is stationed is inimical, or likely to become so. Then the *attaché* is transformed into—an observing person, to use no harsher term. The Emperor's decision is therefore very acceptable. As master of his forces, he has taken hold of the occasion to establish a precedent.

It is well known that the Kaiser reads the newspapers a great deal, and an article in the *Vienna W'age*, from which we quote below, is said to have influenced him in forming his decision. The paper says:

"The use and necessity of international military espionage has so far only been asserted, never proven. Will not somebody give us an historically authenticated instance of war experience in which the secrets purchased by a military *attaché* caused victory, or even influenced the outcome of the war? War is decided by the physical ability of the troops, the sterling knowledge of the officers, the ability of the army leaders. *Stolen documents never won a battle!* . . . The French general staff merely wasted their time. . . . Common sense tells us that honesty is the best policy, and common sense tells us that the best men are honest men. . . . We may be told that no state can afford to risk the chances which its neighbor gains by dishonorable practises. But that is an argument always employed against reform. . . . The state that means to try need do only one thing: abolish the rights of military spies employed in the shape of *attachés*. The extra-territoriality of these spies should neither be granted nor asked for. The state which dares to do this will itself be rid at once of all prying military *attachés*. He who declares that he

will not admit treachery of any kind will not be asked to house traitors."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

STATUS OF CATHOLICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

EVER since the trouble between the British and the Boers reached an acute stage, one of the subjects of dispute has been the degree of religious freedom prevailing in the Transvaal, and especially the freedom accorded to Roman Catholics. The *Statesmen's Year Book* for 1899 (American edition, p. 1003), compiled in England, in stating the provisions of the constitution of the South African Republic says:

"The supreme legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, each of twenty-seven members, chosen by the districts. Bills passed by the second chamber do not become law until accepted by the first. Members of both chambers must be thirty years of age, possess fixed property, profess the Protestant religion, and never have been convicted of any criminal offense."

British papers publish a number of letters in which the writers tell of their success in converting Irishmen who have sympathized with the Boers, by telling them of the hostility shown to Catholics in the Transvaal.

On the other hand, Mr. W. J. Leyds, the European agent of the Transvaal, in a letter to Mr. William Redmond, M.P., declares that while discrimination has been made against Roman Catholics in the past, those discriminations have been removed. His letter (which we quote in full from the *London Times*, December 8) is as follows:

"8, RUE DE LIVOURNE, BRUSSELS, November 30, 1899.

"DEAR SIR—With reference to my letter to you of the 11th inst., and having seen some correspondence in the newspapers asserting that no Roman Catholics can hold government appointments in the South African Republic, I think it may be useful to inform you with the following: By Article 20 of the Grondwet of 1858 it was stipulated that the Dutch Reformed Church should be the church of the state, and in Article 21 it was laid down that the nation would admit no Roman Catholic churches in their midst, and no other Protestant churches than those in which the same Christian doctrine should be preached as mentioned in the Heidelberg catechism. These clauses, however, were cancelled by resolution of the Volksraad of June 1, 1870, Article 151, whereby absolute religious freedom was granted.

"With regard to the appointment of government officials, it was stipulated by Article 68 of the Grondwet of 1859, that all officials must either be enfranchised burghers or be able to produce satisfactory testimonials. By resolution of July 21, 1894, the Volksraad instructed the Government to appoint no persons belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, but this resolution was cancelled within two years by resolution of the Volksraad of June 10, 1896, Article 874. By Article 93 of the Grondwet of 1896 it was laid down that only enfranchised or naturalized burghers could be appointed as government officials. In case of a vacancy in the government service a notice is inserted in the government *Gazette* for that purpose, in which applicants are also requested to state to which religion they belong, but the assertion that in such a notice it is stated that applicants must be of the Protestant religion is untrue.

"I am, dear sir, yours faithfully.

"W. J. LEYDS."

A statement of the encouraging progress made by the Catholic Church in the Transvaal appears in the *Germania* (Berlin), one of the most influential Catholic organs of the world, as follows:

"Formerly the Boers were intolerant. The first Catholic priest who came to the Transvaal, P. Hondewanger, was forbidden to celebrate the mass. This was in 1868. But in the following year the ordinances against the Catholics were declared void. To-day there are five churches and eight chapels in the Transvaal. P. Alois Schoch, the apostolic prefect, has under him fifteen missionaries, three members of the Trappist Order, eleven Brothers of the Piccoli Fratelli di Maria, seventeen Sisters of Loreto, thirty-nine nuns of the Holy Family, twenty-two Dominican nuns, and six of St. Ursula. There are no less than 113 priests, monks,

and nuns altogether. Four boys' schools have together 720 pupils, eight girls' schools have 820. Of high schools, there are four, with an attendance of 450. The mission has an orphanage and home with 180 inmates, and the Catholic hospital at Johannesburg is the largest and most imposing establishment of its kind in South Africa. This progress is all the more pleasing and remarkable as there are only 6,300 Catholics in the Transvaal. The stubborn, conservative Boers have discovered the practical value of these institutions, and make use of them, however much they may have originally feared 'Papist invasions.' Intolerance has given place to complaisance, one might almost say to love of Catholic institutions. True, the law still prohibits the election of a Catholic President or Catholics as members of the executive council. But, since 1896, Catholics may be placed in all other positions. To-day about twenty-five per cent. of the officials are Catholics. Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the South African Republic in Europe, is a Catholic. One of the councillors of the cabinet, Dr. Farelly, is a Catholic, and so is Mr. Hogan, the secretary of the commander-in-chief, and many other high officials."

On the other hand, *The Tablet*, the Catholic organ of England, in its issue of December 30, publishes what purports to be the law of 1899 in the Transvaal, which seems to exclude Catholics from all government positions. *The Tablet* gives as its authority Mr. J. P. Fitzgerald, author of "The Transvaal from Within," and secretary, if we are not mistaken, of the reform committee of Johannesburg which has been held responsible for the Jameson raid. The law, as published in *The Tablet*, is as follows:

"LAW 2, 1899.

"Regarding the appointment, the suspension, the discharge, the leave of absence, and the securities of officials in the service of the Government of the South African Republic.

"Article 15.—Applications must be written in the language of the country, and must be written in the applicant's own handwriting. They must be accompanied by a certificate of burghership from the field-cornet of the district, which must state clearly whether the applicant is entitled to vote as a full burgher or as naturalized; and proof must be enclosed that applicant is a member of a Protestant church."

The Tablet publishes further (on the same authority) a plea from President Kruger, dated August 22, 1899, addressed to the first Volksraad, in favor of the abolition of religious disabilities imposed on Catholics and Jews. President Kruger in his message proposes to substitute in Article 31 of the Grondwet, pertaining to eligibility as a member of the first or second Volksraad, the provision that a candidate must "believe in the revelation of God as set forth by His word in the Bible," for the provision requiring that the candidate be a Protestant. The article as proposed by the President would then read as follows:

"CONCEPT-GRONDWET.

"C.—ELIGIBILITY (VERKIESBAARHEID).

"Article 31.—To be eligible as a member of the first Volksraad or of the second Volksraad, and to be eligible to take a seat in that capacity and to retain the same, a man must be a burgher of the Republic, as respectively stipulated in the law indicated in Article 9 of the Grondwet, must be thirty years of age, must live in the Republic, and be an owner of real estate, and believe in the revelation of God as set forth by His Word in the Bible; he must have had no dishonoring sentence passed on him, he must not have lost control of his goods wheresoever they may be, either in consequence of permanent sequestration or having them put under guardianship (*onder curatele stelling*), nor have been deprived of his eligibility (*verkiezbaarrheid*) from any cause whatever, and, moreover, the stipulations put forth in the Kieswet must be followed."

In the argument that follows, President Kruger pleads for the admission of Jews and Catholics to burgher privileges. In regard to the Catholics he says:

"Furthermore, on the principle of liberty of religion, for which the Protestant has striven so much, he can not exclude people

who think differently. Therefore, altho the Roman Catholics persecuted us in former years, we may not now go to work in the same way and try to exclude them from burgher rights. That exclusion would appear alone to give the idea of persecution and to be in opposition to the whole tendency of Christianity and Christian love. This was not the principle of the Savior. His word was: 'Make your friends from among the unjust Mammon.'

"If one excludes all Roman Catholics and admits all Protestants, then we would lose sight of the fact that there are in our days Protestants who are deniers of God, and who simply call themselves Protestants merely as being in opposition to Roman Catholics."

According to *The Tablet*, the Raad postponed action on the subject for one year. "In other words," says *The Tablet*, "Catholics in the Transvaal are still, as in the past, disqualified by reason of their religion from holding office in any public department, and may not be members of either Raad."

There the dispute seems, for the present, to rest, with Dr. Leyds and the *Germania* on one side and Mr. Fitzgerald and *The Tablet* on the other flatly contradicting each other.

POLITICAL COST OF INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

IT has long been a maxim that a nation, when preparing to invite the world to a great exposition, must be eminently peaceful. Bearing this necessity in mind, the Germans, after due deliberation, came to the conclusion that the position of their country in Europe was too dangerous to permit the risking of millions in a world's fair. And France, it is said, begins to doubt that the economical advantages of a great fair balance its political losses. The Paris correspondent of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, who has made inquiries regarding the subject, says:

"It does not require much shrewdness to discover that the French Government is ruled mainly by this thought: all complications must be avoided until the Exposition of 1900 is a thing of the past. It may be apparent to all that, in order to secure future advantages, the Government should form political decisions. But however great these advantages may seem, they are not as near at hand as the Exposition, and they must be given up for the Exposition. A thousand millions are at stake upon the success of the World's Fair. A panic will be the result if the many who have put their capital into this venture are disappointed. The break-down of the Panama Company would be a mere bagatelle in comparison. Hence the first lesson of the political catechism of France is to-day: 'Every consideration shall be subordinated to the success of the Exposition.' But there are many Frenchmen, and their number is increasing daily, who ask themselves whether the game is worth the candle. Louder and louder are the protests of those who do not believe that it is wise to conduct the internal and external affairs of the country merely in the interest of the fair. The sacrifices are too great. Since 1875 France has nearly always been busy with an exposition—in 1875, in 1889, and now. Each of these has thrown its shadow far ahead; for four or five years preceding, all other undertakings have been smothered. Those politicians who rise above the considerations of mere shopkeepers now ask whether France has no better mission to fulfil than that of a showman who thinks of his exhibition, and shivers at the thought that some unforeseen contingency may prevent the public from thronging around the ticket office. It is not yet the majority who think and speak thus; but if the minority keep on increasing as they have of late, then the Exposition of 1900 will be the last one which France will prepare for the edification of the world. The country is tired of placing its whole political existence in jeopardy for the sake of these fairs."

The Paris *Temps* declares that France would have been spared the humiliation which followed the Fashoda incident had it not been known in England that a great deal of provocation would be necessary to justify risking the success of the Exposition. Similar views are expressed by many other influential French papers.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN CHINA.

THE right of Mrs. Archibald Little, author of "Intimate China," to record her observations of the Chinese folk, of town or country, from the standpoint of intimacy may not be fairly questioned. She has been quite at home in Peking, she has made several more or less intrepid tours in Western China, and she has audaciously adventured into Chinese Tibet. She observes with the quick, discerning glance of cleverness and gumption, and she writes with fairness and sympathy.

We find her a trusty and entertaining guide to follow through the streets of a Chinese town—Chung-King, for example; narrow streets, thronged with foot-passengers, with sedan chairs, and vociferous coolies, with ponies and mules, and donkeys with loads, and Chinese porters with wicker-baskets borne on the ends of a long bamboo. Everything is done in the street; pedlars are hawking their wares, men are mending broken pottery and porcelain with rivets, barbers are shaving heads and plaiting tails, quaintly clad women are patching garments; there are artisans busy at embroidery-frames, and cobblers mending shoes; there are pigs, there are fowls; there are babies in hen-coops; there are cats tied to the shop-counters; in the afternoons there are crowds discharged from theaters, and in the evening street-preachers expounding the sacred edicts:

"The coal-dust and the smoke and the drippings and the bustling crowd all make the streets unpleasant to walk in. Every one told me it was impossible for an English lady; but I felt it was impossible for me to live in Chung-King unless I did. So after showing myself about as much as I could, in a sedan chair with the curtains up, I determined to attempt to walk, with my chair following behind, to show that I had some claim to respectability."

To the Chinese, a foreign woman's tight-fitting dress, outlining her figure, is very indecent, and it is shocking for a lady to go abroad unattended by a maid; even to stand sturdily on her feet, and step out like a man, is most indelicate. They are greatly concerned for the foreign women, on the score of decency; they have heard that no European woman wears trousers, and what would a Chinese woman be without them? And the dress of the European man is even more scandalous; when they would be charitable, they say "the poor person had not cloth enough to cover him."

Mrs. Little thinks that the life of a Chinese child in a Chinese city must be very pleasant. Has he not the New Year and the Dragon Feast, when there are visits to the graves, and all the family go out into the country together; when the beggar-children have a high day, with fancy dresses over their rags—sometimes representing the conquered tribes, sometimes even Englishmen, in their short, square coats and tight trousers? The elders are very kind to the Chinese child; they never bother him with cleaning up, or dressing to go out. He strips to the waist, or even to the "altogether," in summer, and in the winter he keeps putting on one garment over another until he is as broad as he is long.

"Then he need never be afraid of breaking anything or spoiling anything; for most things are put away, and Chinese things are not like European; the polished black table, for instance, can have a hot kettle put upon it, and be none the worse. No one ever tells the Chinese child to hold himself up, or not to talk so loud, or to keep still; he shouts and wriggles to his heart's content."

Outside the city, in the springtime, every woman has a white flower in her glossy black hair, and the blue river laughs back at the blue sky. But in the streets all is dark and dank, and all is pervaded by the sickly, sweet odor of the opium-pipe; everywhere are the lean ribs and the yellow faces of the opium-smokers. With opium-dens here and there, and all the coquetries of the opium-tray in the houses of the rich, "how is it," says Mrs. Little, "that we give warning to a servant when we discover that he has taken to the pipe? How is it that the treasure, on a journey, is never confided to a coolie who smokes?" And this in a land where all important affairs are concluded over the opium-couch, where alone is privacy to be had—in a land where important

military posts are confided to opium-smokers, and even most of the higher civil offices. People refuse to employ the moderate smoker to sweep out their rooms, but they will set him at the head of an army.

Europeans prate of the "mock modesty" of Chinese women. "Doubtless," says Mrs. Little, "the ladies of the land discuss certain subjects with the freedom that was usual in the days of Queen Elizabeth"; but how can women be called mock-modest who remain fully clad in the steamy heat that compels the men to strip to the waist in their shops. Mrs. Little has never seen a Chinese woman indecently clad, or caught one in the act of a gross breach of decorum:

"It is not in accordance with their etiquette that they should talk with men—not even with their own kinsmen; yet whenever I have seen them in intercourse with foreigners, or even with Chinese men, in matters of business, I have been struck with their ease of manner, and their quiet dignity. . . . Doubtless, there are in China, as in other countries, women who prefer vice to virtue; but if I am any judge of expression or of manners, these must be rarer in China than in any other country with which I am acquainted. . . . The coarseness and directness of Chinese women often shock European ladies, but I have never felt sure that the fine ladies of Queen Elizabeth's court were not more modest really than the fine ladies of Queen Victoria's."

Crime, says Mrs. Little, is not rife in China, and they have no police. They contribute but a small percentage to the criminal roll of the world. In business dealing the Chinaman commonly keeps his word, even to his own loss. Merely to say "Puttee book!" without signature or seal, held good as a legal transaction all through China "until a long-established English firm, probably foreboding the failure that afterward overtook it, repudiated a transaction of which there was no further record than those two sacred words."

While it is usual, we are told, for people of other nationalities to denounce the vicious characteristics of the Mongolian, there is hardly a European living in China who has not one or more Chinese whom he would trust to the utmost, and whom he regards as the embodiment of all the virtues—as he regards no European of his acquaintance. "We rarely believe," says Mrs. Little, "in one another's Chinaman, but we are, each of us, absolutely convinced of the fidelity, trustworthiness, and shrewdness of our own particular Chinaman."

Speaking of missionaries, Mrs. Little draws a curious picture of Jesuit Fathers—"pig-tailed Frenchmen in white Chinese clothes." These reckon as many as one hundred thousand converts in Kiangnan; they have whole villages of Christians—"but Chinese still";

"Not to be forgotten is that French priest at Peking who, just returned from a long sojourn up-country, at the one word *France* broke down, and could not recover himself. And once more I felt a tightening at the heart, thinking of that large house building at Ichang, to receive Italian Sisters—simple, loving women, who, for the sins of others, not their own, will live and die so far away from that beloved Italy, for which Filicaja wished, 'Ah! wert thou but more strong; or if not that, less fair!' They all get sick; they can not love the people; they long for Italy; and till now they have been compelled to bind the feet of the little girls confided to them, yet unable to bear the pain for them. . . . I recollect one French priest in a remote village showing me—half excusing himself, half proudly—his one great luxury: a little window with glass panes he had put in near his writing-desk, so as to see to read and write till later in the evening. There was barely a chair to sit on, in his large barrack-like room."

A circuit of the shops of Itu would have been entertaining, but for the incessant cry of "Kill the barbarians!" "We were stoned at Ichang," says Mrs. Little, "and one of the party wounded." And yet the cry of "Kill the foreigner!" was a novelty that year. It has become quite common since. "If you go into the shops, and begin asking prices, all the rabble of the street pours in after you. You can not make yourself heard; you can not breathe; you can not see."

The missionaries are accustomed to say "the students are swaggering about"; but Mrs. Little affirms that she has never seen the swagger so familiar at home in the gait of a military student:

"I know the mandarin swagger [says Mrs. Little], and the Tientsin swagger, which is the most audacious of all, and would make every one in Bond Street turn round to look; and I know the young merchant swagger, which is amusing, and not unlike

a very young clubman's swagger in London, when he does swagger. But the students I have seen have been mostly pale, anxious-looking young men, who drop in at our lunch-time, and look with much interest at our foreign things, sitting on forever when they find we have actually books of that most useful Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge."

There are brilliant students who pass every examination, and are going up for the Hanlin College. Even these are afraid to look into histories of the nineteenth century, or of the Japanese war, lest their attention should be distracted from the classics. They know all about the Roentgen rays, but they dare not be interested. More than the weight of empire seems bearing down on their young shoulders. Mrs. Little undertook to teach English to one of them in a six weeks' holiday in the New Year season. He learned easy words, but why *c-a-t* should spell *cat* because *b-a-t* spells *bat* was beyond his comprehension.

The very idea of an alphabet is bewildering to a Chinaman. He thinks what you want him to do is to learn by heart, and he conscientiously learns so. As to spelling, he can not be made to understand it, until he has learned to spell; till then, it is all a riddle to him. There are probably 700,000 Chinese graduates now living. The desire to learn, and his exalted respect for learning in others, surpass the love of money in a Chinaman's breast. But the young literati hate foreigners, and are dissipated. They love fine clothes, and are cleaner and nicer in their ways than the people of other classes. Mrs. Little likes them, and finds them easy to amuse. They are the hope of China, she declares; "but they do not show their best side to the missionaries, any more than rather arrogant young agnostics, fresh from the learning of the schools, would show theirs to hard-working evangelical curates."

Mrs. Little protests against the notion, which has found a firm footing in the European mind, that the Chinaman is without sentiment. The young student who had tried to learn English under her instruction took leave of her when she departed for England, in very elegant Chinese verse. He regretted her departure, wondering how he could do without her; for to him she had been "like the snow, which by covering and protecting the plants, made the tender shoots grow, as she had encouraged his mind to burgeon." No literary man would think his writing-table complete without a vase to hold one lovely blossom, and no woman is "dressed" without a flower in her hair. "Lu-pe-ya's Lute," Englished by Mrs. Augusta Webster, expresses the sentiment for friendship and for music that is so dear to the Chinese heart. "It is, perhaps, because I am so unmusical," says Mrs. Little, "that I rather enjoy Chinese music. It seems to me very merry—especially in its funereal chants." "The Rats' Plaint," translated from the original Chinese by her husband, and beautifully illustrated by Mr. Hasegawa, might be circulated by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Here are verses from a Chinese drinking-song, by Li-tao-po, who wrote it in the year 720 A.D.:

Here are flowers, and here is wine;
But where's a friend with me to join,
Hand to hand, and heart to heart,
In one full cup before we part?

Rather than to drink alone
I'll make bold to ask the Moon
To condescend to lend her face
To grace the hour and the place.

Lo! she answers, and she brings,
My shadow on her silvet wings!
That makes three, and we shall be,
I ween, a merry company.

Mrs. Little's description of Buddhist worship in a temple near Ningpo is picturesque and impressive: the dim religious light, the mellow booming of the bell, the shaven priests, with their long cloaks of old gold or ashen gray folded across the left breast, leaving the arm bare:

"They elevated the Host, or at least a cup, one ringing a bell meanwhile, the others prostrate in adoration. They chanted a monotonous strain—to me it sounded Gregorian; and after many bowings and prostrations and beatings of a dull wooden gong in the form of a skull, they processioned round and round before the altar. . . . Was I not in the far-away Madeira of my childhood? Were not those Portuguese Roman Catholic priests, rather than Chinese Buddhists? Were they praying really—to Our Father in Heaven? Or are there more gods than one? And had this worship gone on after this fashion for thousands of years even before Christ walked the earth, and lived and died for man?"

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul-General Mason, of Berlin, under date of November 8, 1899, sends the following translation from *The Leather Market*, of Frankfurt (November 4, 1899):

"The steadily increasing shoe production of the Middle Western American States, through which the market in that country is to a large degree supplied, compels the shoe manufacturers in New England to look more and more carefully into the conditions of foreign markets where they may find sale for a portion of their product. The American shoe-export trade has in fact grown much more rapidly in the last five years than it did during the same period just preceding, as is shown by the following table, which exhibits the statistics of American shoe exports during the fiscal years 1893 to 1899, inclusive:

Year.	Pairs.	Value.
1893.....	318,736	\$85,908
1894.....	387,408	100,974
1895.....	531,733	141,343
1896.....	745,144	204,974
1897.....	493,087	139,754
1898.....	647,328	177,354
1899.....	802,412	200,008
1900.....	1,036,835	243,686
1901.....	1,224,404	270,724
1902.....	1,307,011	281,618
1903.....	1,835,287	371,385

Of the exports of 1899, \$325,245 worth went to England, \$504,095 worth went to the West Indies and Bermuda, and \$409,067 worth went to British Australia. Nearly one half of the entire amount exported came to Europe, whereby it is to be observed that a great portion of the shoes sent to England did not remain there, but were reexported to other countries.

The Canadian Government has shelved for at least two years its ambitious project of running an all-the-year-round 21-knot mail service between Great Britain and the Dominion. A contract has just been entered into between the Canadian and Imperial governments and Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, for the carrying of the Canadian mails for two years, the service to



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be weekly. Elder, Dempster & Co., have for some months past been carrying specially directed letters to Canada from Bristol. The new contract goes into force on the 11th of November. Liverpool, instead of Bristol, will be the English port of new service. This is a great disappointment to the local authorities of Bristol, who have announced that in consequence of the change the contemplated improvements in the harbor at Avonmouth will be abandoned. During the summer season, the new service will resume landing the mails at Rimouski, on the south shore of the Lower St. Lawrence. Rimouski is not a harbor, properly speaking, but only a landing-place. After stopping at Rimouski the steamer will go on to Quebec and Montreal. During the winter months the Canadian terminal will be Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, New Brunswick. Altho the fast-mail scheme has been abandoned, at least for the present, the intention of the authorities is that the new service shall be exclusively British-Canadian. The public understanding here is that the contract of the new service specifically prohibits Elder, Dempster & Co.'s mail boats from calling at any United States port. However this may be, it seems to be agreed that in the future the ships carrying the Canadian mails from Great Britain and Ireland will touch only at Canadian ports, both winter and summer. The Irish port of call for the new service will be Moville, in the north of Ireland.

Consul Stowe of Cape Town writes, October 28:

The increase in goods shipped from the United States to British and Portuguese South Africa for the year ended June 30, 1899, was £150,250 (\$1,747,968.60). *The British and South African Export Gazette* gives the following:

*Bars or rails for railways show the greatest increase, the imports amounting to £65,350 (\$755,-



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932.60), against only £13,147 (\$67,996.67) in the previous year. Agricultural implements showed an augmentation of £24,201 (\$116,413.37); builders' hardware, £6,208 (\$29,252.46); cycles and parts, £713 (\$3,472.31); and sewing-machines, £208 (\$9,431.08). In foodstuffs, canned beef was imported to the value of £9,284 (\$47,843.26), an excess over the previous year of £10,052 (\$78,178.11); lard, £4,206 (\$20,146.22), against £2,004 (\$9,412.47) of the year before. There was also improvement in the trade in bacon, hams, pork, fruit, nuts, sugar, and molasses. Mineral oil was shipped to the value of £207,632 (\$1,005,197.06), compared with £200,707 (\$971,673.04) for 1899; paraffin, £2,300 (\$10,900.00), an increase of £1,210 (\$5,800.00); and vegetable oil, £15,698 (\$77,240.26), against £17,146 (\$79,601.02) for 1899. There were also heavier shipments of resin, tar, etc., and spirits of turpentine. Timber and unwrought wood were imported in increased amount by £66,547 (\$325,011.50); unmanufactured tobacco, by £14,307 (\$69,475.94); manufactured tobacco, by £20,664 (\$100,608.14). The importation of leather and its manufactures increased from £31,067 (\$152,299.29) to £32,709 (\$159,000.11), and there was also an increase in books, maps, and engravings, clocks, watches, and seeds. Among the decreases, that of £16,558 (\$80,000.72) in corn (including wheat) was especially noticeable; other foodstuffs figuring for diminished exports being salted and pickled beef, butter, and flour. There was a decline of £3,478 (\$16,917.86) in scientific instruments (including telegraph and telephone instruments and materials), and £264 (\$1,279.07) in typewriting machines. Carriages, cars, etc., showed a decrease of £5,795 (\$28,371.05), and furniture £2,576 (\$12,590.71). There was also a falling-off in cotton manufactures of £1,007 (\$4,907.09), and a decreased importation of horses.

The imports into Cape Colony for the nine months ended September 30, 1899, exclusive of specie, are:

Description	1898	1899
Merchandise	\$1,395,557.34	\$1,712,600.93
Exports:		
Colonial products	15,141,700.11	11,791,149.37
Diamonds	17,060,700.89	15,323,097.89
Gold (unrefined)	11,003,900.09	97,170,000.44
Rebate trade:		
South African Republic	46,114,712.00	10,004,000.00
Other territory	1,990,000.42	1,075,100.00
Total	\$1,555,197.96	\$1,924,348.14

The Financial Record says:

"The news of the establishment of a new line of German steamships to trade along the coast of South Africa will further accentuate the agitation against the 'shipping ring.' The new line is said to have a subvention of £200,000 (\$979,000) from the German treasury, and, if this be a fact, its competitive force will be largely strengthened, as it will be able to run vastly cheaper rates than even the present German lines do. Hence the dissatisfaction prevalent in South Africa against the ring will possibly result in a loss of custom to the latter, and in a serious impairment of British trade."

PERSONALS.

WHEN the Vice-President of the Transvaal Republic was visiting in this city in 1898, says the *Chicago Evening Post*, he and his wife and little granddaughter were the guests of a well-known Boer sympathizer. One evening, sitting around the fire, Mrs. Joubert, who is very proud of her husband, told the story of the British attack and defeat at Majuba Hill, telling how she aroused her sleeping spouse and fairly pitched him (she is a woman of powerful physique) out of the tent before he would believe the British were fairly upon them. She took credit for the victory, and when she had finished the story, her husband, who had never taken his eyes from her during the narration, said:

"It is true; she is right, and but for her the story of Majuba Hill would have been very different."

Mrs. Joubert speaks no English. Her little

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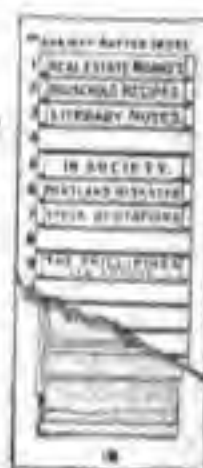
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granddaughter translated what she said into French for the benefit of the host and hostess. According to her story, the wives of the soldiery and officers had come, as is the custom of the Boer *troop* in times of war, to the camp to remain over Sunday and attend "meeting" with the men. Bright and early she was up Sunday morning to make the coffee for her husband. Going outside, Mrs. Joubert looked up the hill, and saw something gleaming in the sunlight, which she at once decided were bayonets. The night before it had rained hard, and the thick fog which followed was now disappearing in a thin mist. She rushed back into the tent, and called to her husband: "The British are on the hill. Get up quick, and out."

"Go back to bed, woman," was the sleepy retort of her husband; "the sand isn't out of your eyes yet. What do you think the sentries are doing?"

With that he turned over, and was about to resume his nap, when his wife shook him. She is a powerful woman, as has been told, and her grasp roused her now irate lord. She made him go to the door; and with his own eyes he saw she was right. Cronje was hastily summoned, and within thirty minutes Joubert (without his coffee) and 160 sharpshooters were climbing up the almost perpendicular face of the hill, while the main body of between six and seven hundred Boers advanced in the regular way to sham attack.

The British had taken advantage of the dense fog and by a rapid march had passed inside the sentry line. They advanced, about 600 strong, to meet the Boer force, never dreaming that any one could attack them from the walled hill behind. Down on their knees Joubert and his 160 sharpshooters dropped, and after one volley 120 British soldiers fell to the ground. The British turned and attempted a charge. Only one more volley was sent into their ranks by the Boers. Then there were many more dead or wounded on the field. Their comrades turned and fled. The Boers returned to camp and had their coffee.


A VERY rich man and a very plain man passed away in the death of Hugh-Lupus Grosvenor on December 23, says the *Buffalo Express*. His wealth is estimated as high as \$175,000,000; but nothing is more uncertain than estimates of wealth. He was Duke of Westminster, and his daughter married a Prince of Teck.

He was an aristocrat of the best British type—kindly, benevolent, unassuming in some ways, jealous of his dignity and position, but, as a rule, caring little for any outward manifestation of his grandeur. The duke was full of schemes for bettering the condition of the population on his estates, and was a judicious but munificent patron of art.

Part of his fortune came from an ancestor in the seventeenth century who married a woman who owned a farm of some 300 acres on which the wealthiest portion of the West End of London now stands. It is estimated that the income is at least £500,000 a year from this property now, and as it has all been built over upon the short-lease system the revenue within the next quarter of a century may come to exceed £1,000,000.

Westminster was considered the best judge of horseflesh in England. The Grosvenor stables have been celebrated for more than a century. Their colors were first carried by Touchstone, a Derby winner in 1790.

THE following story on Lord Roberts gained great currency in the British army a few years ago, says *Collier's Weekly*. The dirtiness of the Afghan is proverbial, and it is said that on one occasion General Roberts captured a soldier who was so exceptionally dirty that it was thought necessary, for the safety of the whole camp, that he should be washed. Two genuine Tommy Atkinses were told off for this purpose. They stripped the prisoner, and scrubbed at him for two hours with formidable brushes and a large quantity of soft soap. Then they threw down their brushes in disgust and went to their captain. "What is it, men?" "Well, sir," they replied, somewhat excitedly, "we've washed that ere Afghan chap for two hours, but it warn't



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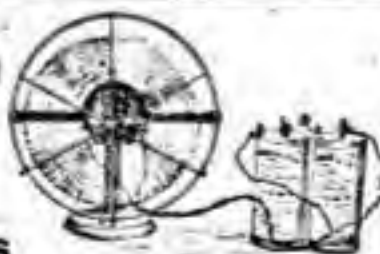
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any good. After scrubbing him, sir, till our arms were like to break, blessed if we didn't come upon another suit of clothes!"

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, who has been called the "Grand Old Man" of Australia, has entered on his ninety-second year. He emigrated to Australia in 1834, and is now the sole surviving member of the first Australian Parliament.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Whipped Cream.—"I see that the cream of the British army is now in the Transvaal." "Yes, the whipped cream."—*Life*.

A Good Name.—"What are you going to call your new office building?" "I think I'll call it the 'Serial,' on account of its continued stories."—*Philadelphia Record*.

Dire Vengeance.—**SHE**: "I heard about the elopement. Has her mother forgiven them?"
HE: "I think not.—I understand she has gone to live with them."—*Collier's Weekly*.

The Real Thing.—**SON**: "Pa, is a diplomat a man who knows how to hold his tongue?"
FATHER: "No, my boy; a diplomat is a man who knows how to hold his job."—*Puck*.

Those Religious Metaphors.—"Only a little while ago she was claiming she had been born again, but now she is as cross and hateful as ever!" "Well, perhaps, she is leeching again, now."—*Puck*.

She Misunderstood Him.—"We are here today and gone to-morrow," quoted Mr. Linger, at 10 P.M., at the orchestra. Thereupon Miss Gazzam was aghast. "You don't intend to stay that long, surely?" she asked.—*Detroit Free Press*.

A Real Sincere.—**Tired Tompkins**: "There's one job I wouldn't mind havin', Horace."
Hungry Horace (in amazement): "What's that?"
T. T.: "Lineman fer er wireless telegraph comp'ny."—*Life*.

On His Knees.—**MAUD**: "Tell me all about it."
MAHEL: "Well, when it began he was on his knees."
MAUD: "And how did it end?"
MAHEL: "In the end—er—I was on his knees."—*Town Topics*.

New Year's Morning.—"That shall it, offishur. But what I wanter know is—what century am I in, nineteen or twenty?" "I dunno nothin' about centuries, but yet can take your choice of cells. Both nineteen and twenty is empty."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

The Safest Way Out.—**SHE**: "Are you still engaged to Maude?"
HE: "No."
SHE: "I congratulate you! You're well rid of her. How did you break it off?"
HE: "By marrying her."—*Collier's Weekly*.

A Practical Motive.—**ACNT GERTRUDE**: "And what will you do when you are a man, Tommy?"
TOMMY: "I'm going to grow a beard."
ACNT GERTRUDE: "Why?"
TOMMY: "Because then I won't have nearly so much face to wash."—*Collier's Weekly*.

He Wanted to Help.—A burglar who had entered a minister's house at midnight was disturbed by the awakening of the occupant of the room he was in. Drawing his knife, he said: "If you stir, you are a dead man. I'm hunting for money."

Have you Eaten Too Much? Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

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Remenyi, the famous violinist, when asked on one occasion why he abstained from flesh foods of all kinds, instantly seized his violin, and after producing one of his marvelous soul-enchanting productions, remarked, "That is the reason—if I ate meat I could not do that." A diet of fruits, properly prepared cereals, with the addition of a few nuts or nut products, is necessary to produce that fine quality of brain and nerves necessary for the highest attainments in music or morals,—all that is best and most glorious in humanity,—and for the simple reason that these food products constitute the natural diet of man. Man is not naturally carnivorous, and his life is shortened and his maladies multiplied by the use of animal flesh as food.

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"Let me get up and strike a light," said the minister, "and I'll hunt with you."—*Universalist Leader.*

Persistency Won the Day.—CANNASSER: "I have here a work—"

MASTER OF THE HOUSE: "I can't read."

CANNASSER: "But your children—"

MASTER OF THE HOUSE: "I have no children" (triumphantly), "nothing but a cat."

CANNASSER: "Well, you want something to throw at the cat."

He took the book.—*Tribune.*

He Asked a Favor.—An old farmer who was in the habit of eating what was set before him, asking no questions, dropped into a café for dinner. The waiter gave him the dinner-card and explained that it was the list of dishes served for dinner that day. The old gentleman began at the top of the bill of fare and ordered each thing in turn until he had covered about one third of it. The prospect of what was still before him was overpowering, yet there was some things at the end that he wanted to try. Finally he called the waiter and, confidentially marking off the spaces on the card with his index finger, said: "Look here, I've eat from that to that. Can I skip from that to that and eat on to the bottom?"—*Exchange.*

The Editor Was Not Appreciative.—"I have called on you to-day," said the professional humorist, with a glad smile, as he approached the desk of the great editor and made himself comfortable in the precarious office-chair that once had a cane bottom in it, "to propound to you a scheme that seems to me to be up to date and well worthy of consideration."

"Umph!" growled the great editor. Thus encouraged, the humorist proceeded:

"For some time past, as you have doubtless observed, the progress of the world has developed a peculiar phase, which may be spoken of as that of lessening. It seems to be the ambition of all inventors to add the word less to everything that has been invented in the past. We now have smokeless powder, painless dentistry, horseless carriages, wireless telegraphy, and many other things have undergone a change that may be similarly described; but I will not trouble you with a complete list. Now, it seems to me that the time is ripe for a similar stride forward in the field of humor, and I have come to you to-day with a bundle of specially prepared pointless jokes."

And in less time than it takes to write this a hatless and breathless humorist was fleeing wildly down the cheerless street.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Different Ideas of Providence.—A famous lecturer, John B. Gough, had occasion in one of his addresses to refer to the indiscriminate and

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arbitrary, yet consoling, doctrine of Providence. He said: "Some people have strange ideas on this matter. Once, when a ship was in danger, a lady went to the captain in great distress. 'We must trust in Providence, madam,' said he. 'Goodness gracious! is it as bad as that?' she cried. A washerwoman had her little shanty burnt down. She stood before the wreck, and lifting her eyes to heaven and shaking her fist, exclaimed, 'You see if I don't work on Sundays to pay for that.' In the Firth of Forth a vessel struck on a rock, and a tug was drawing nigh to the rescue. A boy, much alarmed, was clinging to his mother. She said, 'Ye must pit yer trust in Providence, Jamie.' 'I will, mother, as soon as I get into that other boat.' In New York a Deichman with a companion went into Delmonico's to get lunch. They were charged six dollars. One of the men began to swear, as he thought the charges excessive. 'Don't you swear,' said the other; 'Providence has punished that man Delmonico very bad already.' 'How is that?' How has he punished him?' 'Why, I've got my pockets full of his forks and spoons.'"

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—Dr. Haig in "Food and Diet."

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Current Events.

Monday, January 9.

—General White repels several attacks on Ladysmith; the situation of the other troops remains unchanged.

—The basis of a new treaty between Spain and the United States is drawn up and a copy sent to Washington.

—Governor-General Davis, of Puerto Rico, appears before the House committee on insular affairs, and gives his views on conditions in the island.

—Governor Nash is inaugurated at Columbus, Ohio, to succeed Governor Bushnell.

—W. J. Bryan makes a speech at the dinner of the Jacksonian Club in Omaha which is supposed to mark the beginning of his campaign for the Presidential nomination.

Tuesday, January 9.

—A despatch from Frere camp states that Gen-



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EXPERIENCE PROVES
A SINGER THE BEST.

eral Buller is still on the defensive, thus dispelling rumors of a forward move.

—Active operations continue south of Manila: the **Filipinos are defeated at Silang and at Imus.**

—In the Senate, **Mr. Beveridge** makes a long and brilliant speech advocating forcible retention of the Philippine Islands, and **Mr. Hear** replies.

—At the meeting of the Cabinet the opening of ports in the Philippines is discussed.

Wednesday, January 10.

—Generals **Roberts** and **Kitchener** arrive at Cape Town; the British Government declares, in reply to the United States, that foodstuffs are not regarded as contraband of war unless intended for the enemy; the **American flour** seized at Delagoa Bay is released.

—Eulogies of the late **Vice-President Hobart** are delivered by various Senators in the Senate.

—**Secretary Gage's** letter, in reply to the request of Congress for information regarding deposits of public funds, is made public.

—The Industrial Commission receives replies to questions asked of **John D. Rockefeller** on the subject of trusts.

—**John Walter Smith** is inaugurated **governor of Maryland.**

Thursday, January 11.

—A rumor that **Lord Methuen** was recalled to England on account of mental weakness is denied by the War Office.

—A debate on the **Philippine question** takes place in the Senate between **Mr. Pettigrew** and **Mr. Lodge.**

—The **Roberts** investigation committee reach an agreement on the facts of the case, the only difference being as to the manner of excluding **Mr. Roberts** from the House.

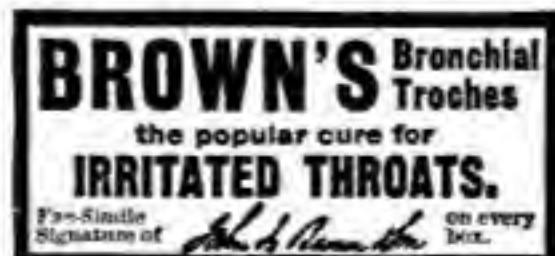
—**Gov. Leslie M. Shaw** is inaugurated for a second term at Des Moines, Iowa.

—A letter from **Secretary Root** states that he will not be a candidate for Vice-President.

Friday, January 12.

—**General Buller** moves west from Frere Camp and seizes a bridge over the Tagela River; the **Earl of Ava** dies from wounds at Ladysmith.

—The German Government calls upon **Krupp & Co.** not to furnish war materials to either of the belligerents in South Africa.



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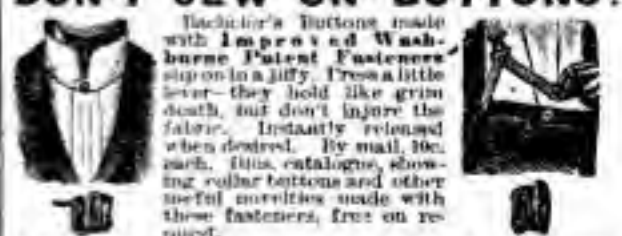
One other hint: Can you name a single disease that is not due to the retention of waste matter in the system? Is not the greatest portion of this waste retained in the colon?

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—General Otis reports that Cavite province has been cleared of insurgents by General Wheaton's command.

—The British Government's reply on the question of **four seizures** is considered at the Cabinet meeting and declared to be entirely satisfactory.

—Prof. **James Martineau**, the eminent Unitarian theologian, dies at London in his 85th year.

Saturday, January 13.

—General **French** moves around and occupies a position on the eastern flank of the Boer army at Coleberg; several thousand troops of reinforcements sail from Southampton.

—The inquiry into the bribery charges against Senator **Clark** of Montana is continued at Washington.

—Secretary Root takes measures to reform the prison abuses reported by Chas. F. Lewis in Cuba.

—Senator **Hanna** states at Philadelphia, where the committee in charge of arrangements for the Republican convention is at work, that the national issues will be the prosperity of the working people and the retention of the Philippines.

Sunday, January 14.

—The movement from the relief of Laryanuth is resumed. General **Warren**, with a flying column, advancing eastward of Cidenseo.

—Maitson Tano, the Samoan chief, protests to the United States, Great Britain, and Germany against the partition of Samoa.

—Gen. **George H. Sharpe**, late United States General Appraiser, dies in New York.

—The Rev. Dr. **George T. Purves**, of Princeton, and Rev. Dr. **M. D. Babcock** of Baltimore, preach their first sermons in their new churches at New York.



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Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 447.

BY GEORGE RUSHBY.

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Canadian Chess-Association Tourney.

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 446.

Key-move, Q-R 5.

No. 447.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Kt-Kt 7 | 2. Q-B 4 ch | 3. Q-Q B 7, mate |
| 1. K-Q 3 | 2. K-K 5 or Q 4 | 3. Kt-R 5, mate |
| 1. | 2. Q-Q 4 ch | 3. Kt-R 5, mate |
| 1. Kt moves | 2. K-B 5 must | 3. Kt-B 6, mate |
| 1. | 2. Q-Kt 3 ch | 3. P-K 5, mate |
| 1. P-B 7 | 2. K x P must | 3. |
| 1. | 2. Q-Q 4 ch | 3. |
| 1. P-Kt 6 | 2. K-B 5 must | 3. |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; Prof. R. L. Berger, Lake City, Fla.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.

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Concerning 446, very many solvers consider it an easy problem, and yet we have not published a problem for a long time that has caught so many solvers as this little easy (?) one by McKenzie. Some of our experts who very easily got the three-er were vanquished by the two-er. The blind problematist laid several traps, by which many of our friends were caught. For instance: (1) R-R 4, answered by R-K 4; (2) Q-Kt 5, answered by R-K sq ch; (3) P-Q 5 (Q), answered by R-K B 2; (4) Q-Q R 5 ch, answered by R x Q ch.

B. M. got 438 and 439; D. W. and C. C. L., Prof. A. M. Hollister, Corinth, N. Y., 439; F. S. F., 438; W. J. Lachner, Baker City, Ore., and F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, Cal., 437.

"A PAWN-ENDING" (December 21).

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. K-B 4 | 2. K-Kt 2 | 3. P-R 3 (Q) K x Q |
| 1. P-B 3 | 2. P x P | 3. ch |
| 1. K-K 3 | 2. P-K 6 | 3. K-B 7 and wins. |
| 1. K-Q 6 | 2. P-Kt 7 | |

"A CURIOUS PROBLEM."

(Place Black K on K R 5.)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. K-B sq | 2. Q x R, mate |
| 1. B x R | 2. K x B, mate |
| 1. | 2. K x B, mate |
| 1. B x P or Kt 7 ch | 2. Q-R 7, mate |
| 1. | 2. Q-R 7, mate |
| 1. P-B 3 | 2. Q-Q sq, mate |
| 1. | 2. Q-Q sq, mate |
| 1. Any other | 2. |

Intercollegiate Chess.

The following letter from *The Sun*, New York, is of special interest:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The larger colleges, as a rule, have maintained superiority over the lesser in athletic sports, but if the Chess teams from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia, which competed in one tournament last week, should meet the teams of Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Brown, which were engaged in another tournament, the Harvard-Yale combination, I am sure, would be floored. There are some men in the second group who really "played the game." Several of them might be called veritable young masters.

Inasmuch as a match has been arranged between Oxford and Cambridge on one side and a Harvard-Yale-Columbia and Princeton combination on the other, it would seem proper that the American representatives should also include the strongest players of Pennsylvania and Cornell. The application in behalf of Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Brown for places on the American team should be granted. And, by the way, there should be but one Inter-University Chess League.

PLAYER.

Amateurs vs. Masters.

An incident showing the far-sightedness of a master occurred recently in Louisville, Pillsbury and Showalter were playing a game. Members of the Louisville club thought that the Kentuckian would have had the advantage if he made the move they expected him to make. He did not make the move, and they audibly expressed their

disappointment. "Yes," he said, "but suppose Pillsbury makes *this* move, then how?" And the illusion of the amateurs vanished instantly.

Morphy's Mastership.

As an instance of Morphy's marvelous Chess, the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* gives the extraordinary exhibition of simultaneous play in the St. James Chess-Club, London, April 26, 1859, against five master-players, nearly every one of the first rank—Arnous de Riviere, Barnes, Bird, Boden, and Löwenthal! Morphy won two games (de Riviere and Bird); two Draws (Boden and Löwenthal); and lost one game (Barnes). "Imagine Lasker, for example, playing simultaneously Berger, Showalter, Bird, Schlechter, and Steinitz! We say without hesitation that we have always considered that memorable joust as perhaps the most unique contest in Morphy's career, if not, indeed, in the history of Chess master-play."

The following is the game with de Riviere:

Two Knights' Defense.

DE RIVIERE, White.	MORPHY, Black.	DE RIVIERE, White.	MORPHY, Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	29 Q-Q B sq	Kt-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	30 BxKt P (2)	Kt-Q 6 ch
3 B-B 4	Kt-R B 3 (a)	31 K-B sq	Q-K Kt 2
4 Kt-Kt 3	P-Q 4	32 Q-Q 2	Kt x Kt P
5 P x P	Kt-Q R 4	33 Q-B 2	H-R 3
6 P-Q 3 (b)	P-K R 3	34 B-B sq	Kt x P
7 Kt-R B 3	P-K 5	35 Q-R 4	Kt-Q 7 ch (h)
8 Q-K 2	Kt x B (c)	36 K-Kt 2 (i)	Kt x R
9 P x Kt	B-Q B 4	37 Q x B	R-Kt 3
10 P-K R 3	Castles	38 Q-R 4	K R-Kt sq
11 Kt-R 2	Kt-R 2	39 Kt-K B sq	B-K 4
12 Kt-Q B 3	P-K B 4	40 Kt-K 3 (j)	P-K B 5
13 B-K 3	B-Q Kt 3	41 Kt x P	B x Kt
14 Q-Q 2 (d)	B-Q 2	42 Kt-B 5	Q-K B 2
15 P-K Kt 3	Q-K 2	43 B x B	Q x Kt
16 P-R 3	H-Q 3	44 B x R	R x B
17 Kt-K 2	P-Q Kt 4	45 Q x R P	R-K B sq
18 P x P	B x P	46 Q x B P	Q-B 6 ch
19 Kt-Q 4	B-Q B 3	47 R-Kt sq	Kt-B 6
20 Kt-R 6	K R-K sq	48 R-R 4	Kt-K 7 ch
21 Q-Q 4	B-Q R 3 (e)	49 K-R 2	Q x B P ch
22 P-Q B 4	P-B 4 (f)	50 Q x Q	R x Q ch
23 Q-B 3	B-Q B sq	51 K-R 3	Kt-Kt 8 ch
24 Kt-B 4	R-Q Kt sq	52 K-Kt 4	P-K 6
25 R-Q Kt sq	P-Kt 4	53 K-R 5	P-K 7
26 Kt-K 2	Kt-B sq	54 R-K 4	R-H 8
27 P-K R 4	Kt-Kt 3	55 Resigns.	
28 P x P	P x P		

Notes.

(a) As Mr. Morphy much prefers attacking to defending, he chooses this mode of play in order to obtain the Cozio Counter attack.

(b) This move has the recommendation of being much less hazardous than checking with K B, and subsequently moving Q-K B 3, as recommended in the books.

(c) Analysis has convinced us that this move, at the present juncture, only strengthens White's game.

(d) Had White moved 14 B-Q B 4, Black could have played 14... P-Q B 4, and then 15... R-K sq, gaining time, and threatening to double the Pawns on White's Queen's side very disadvantageously.

(e) Had Black captured Q P with Kt, White would have taken K Kt P with Kt, maintaining his Pawn and having a better game.

(f) Playing this Pawn one square appears to have some advantages; but the consequences of White's immediately advancing his P to Q B 3, were so various and complex that we do not wonder at Black's preferring a less perplexed line of play.

(g) Very well played, threatening, if Black capture Q and then Kt, to take Q and B in return, remaining with an attack on Black's Q R.

(h) All these moves are singularly beautiful and interesting.

(i) Much better than taking the Kt with B, for in that case Black would have taken R with R ch, and then moved B-Q Kt 4.

(j) These moves with the Kt are remarkably clever, and are replied to with equal tact by Mr. Morphy.

A Blackburne Brilliant.

One of eight games played simultaneously *sans tour*.

Evans Gambit.

BLACKBURNE, V. C. FEYER, White.	BLACKBURNE, V. C. FEYER, Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4
2 K Kt-B 3	Q Kt-B 3
3 B-B 4	B-B 4
4 P-Q Kt 4	B x Kt P
5 P-B 3	B-R 4
6 Castles	Kt-B 3
7 P-Q 4	P x P
8 B-R 3	P-Q 3
9 P-K 5	Kt-K 5
10 R-K sq	P-Q 4
11 B-Kt 5	Kt x Q B P
12 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
13 Kt x P	B x Kt
14 Q x B	B-K 3
15 Q R-B sq	Q-Q 2
16 Q-Q R 4	K-Q sq
17 R x Kt	K-B sq
18 K R-Q B sq	K-Kt sq
19 B-R 6	Q-B sq
20 Q-Kt 5	B-Q 2

White announces mate in four moves.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE FIGHTING IN NATAL.

AS General Buller's attempt to turn General Joubert's right flank is still in progress at the time of our going to press, but little comment on the situation is to be found in the American press, either on the editorial or news pages. All seem to be waiting anxiously for the expected general engagement. General Buller cabled to the British War Office Sunday night: "It is difficult to say exactly how much we have gained, but I think we are making substantial progress." The war correspondents whose opinions are reproduced in our papers declare that the crossing of the Tugela River is in itself an immense gain. Sir Charles Warren, who led the advance across the Tugela and who seems to be leading the British flanking force, is credited with another important success in gaining a position on the edge of the great plateau on which the Dutch republics are situated. The London *Telegraph* says of his encounter with the Boers last Saturday:

"General Warren's forces have fought a deliberately planned and successful battle. This important engagement occurred to the west of Spion Kop and practically resulted in our securing the rough tableland which constituted the key of the Boer position."

The comparatively slight resistance which the British have met in the early stages of the flanking movement leads some to the belief expressed by the *Boston Herald* that "the burgher army around Ladysmith is not as strong as it was in the early weeks of the siege." The *Herald* continues:

"The wear and tear of war has not been made good. How could it be, seeing that the Boers had no reserves, or, at any rate, none worth mentioning, to draw upon? Nor is it only through the waste of war that the number of the besiegers has shrunk. There have been intimations that 7,000 men, 5,000 at one time and 4,000 on another occasion, have been detached to strengthen General Cronje's force on the Modder River and hold the line to the south of the Orange River, now gravely menaced by Generals French and Gatacre.

"It is this depletion of the besieging force which has opened for General Buller an opportunity to turn Joubert's right flank, and it is in the numerical superiority which he now possesses that the English commander finds his only chance to bring relief to Sir George White. If the Boers could muster for the defense of their entrenchments an army anything like as large as Buller has led across the Tugela, we fancy that Sir Redvers would have before him a task too great for his powers. But on the supposition that the Boer force has been cut down to 20,000 men, General Buller—who is credited in the despatches with a total strength of 35,000 men, in addition to the 8,000 men whom Sir George White is believed to have in Ladysmith—ought to be able to accomplish something of moment for the relief of Ladysmith."

A British victory or defeat would, it is thought, be of importance politically in England just now in view of the assembling of Parliament next Tuesday. If there is no improvement in the British outlook, so the New York *Sun* says, "we are likely to witness several changes in the Salisbury cabinet." It is believed that the wisest plan for the Boers, whatever the outcome of the present movement in Natal, will be a continuance of their defensive tactics. Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"The Boers can not well afford to make an attack; they must remain on the defensive, as Lee did in his retreat before Grant. That campaign was a succession of flanking movements, attended by battles in which Grant's army suffered great losses. The victories were dearly bought, but Lee managed to prolong the war for a year, tho his force was greatly outnumbered at the start and he had no means of recruiting his army. The Boers are in a similar condition, and their only chance of prolonging the conflict is to fight discreetly on the defensive and retire when outflanked, husbanding their resources and avoiding a general engagement in the open."

The situation in the western part of the field of war remains comparatively quiet. The little garrison at Mafeking is reported to be holding out as stoutly as ever, with a relief column approaching from the West. From the Modder River there is no report that an advance is even in preparation. General Wauchope's rumored criticism of General Methuen just before the battle in which General Wauchope was killed seems to have stirred the press and people of England very deeply. The criticism and its result are thus described by I. N. Ford, London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in a cable despatch:

"The report published at Liverpool that General Wauchope on the eve of the battle of Magersfontein wrote a letter stating that he had been ordered to perform an impossible task, against which he had vainly remonstrated, and that he had either to obey or to surrender his sword, has been followed at once by statements in print that Lord Methuen would be superseded. The War Office has not been in ignorance of these reports, with which every London club is now filled, and decided to recall Lord Methuen fully a week ago, as was announced in these despatches. This step was necessary in order to maintain the *morale* of the British army at the Modder River, whose confidence in the leader has been fatally impaired, as is proved by private letters from the officers and men constantly appearing in print. It is one of the most painful affairs in military annals."

The New York *Sun* thinks that the story of General Wauchope's letter and another report—to the effect that his last words were that he was not responsible for the terrible situation of his troops, but was compelled to obey orders—are too improbable for belief. But, it adds, "that they should have been sent from the seat of war and received with widespread credulity in



LIEUT.-GEN. SIR CHARLES WARREN,
Who led the first British column across the Tugela.



BRIG.-GEN. NEVILLE GERALD LYTTON,
Who led another column across the Tugela.



MAJ.-GEN. ANDREW G. WAUCHOP,
Killed at the Modder River.

MEN WHO HAVE MET THE BOERS.

England suggests a state of great demoralization, if not insubordination, in the army of General Lord Methuen, and of hysteria in the English public."

The British losses in killed, wounded, and captured, up to the beginning of the present British advance, are reported to be 7,937 men; and the Boer losses, 6,425.

The Boer Not Superior.—"Man for man, in fighting, nothing has happened which indicates that the Boer is in any way the superior of his English opponent. For weeks past the 1,500 English soldiers at Mafeking have held out against more than twice their number of Boers; for practically the same time the 1,500 English soldiers at Kimberley have held that place against three or four times their number of the enemy; for an almost similar time General White, at Ladysmith, with 5,000 or 9,000 English soldiers, has held at bay a Boer army of somewhere from 25,000 to 30,000 men, altho the latter have been supplied with far better artillery than that which the English general has had at his command. General Methuen, in his advance on Kim-

berley, took three different defense positions held by a Boer force substantially of the same strength as his own. It cost him severely to do this, but he did it, and the Boers were forced to retire. There has not been an instance in the war in which a force of Boers making an advance has taken a position, entrenched or otherwise, held by an equal number of English troops."—*The Boston Herald*.

After the War.—"Mr. Andrew Carnegie's prediction in *The North American Review* that the Boers would ultimately dominate South Africa, regardless of the immediate result of the present war, is not an entirely original thought on his part. Many intelligent Englishmen familiar with the country and with the nature of the virile race which chiefly occupies it have long been of the same opinion. Persons who estimate the lasting qualities of the race merely upon its present activities and upon what is called its civilization and its aggressive power are very apt to overlook the profounder qualities which make for multiplication and continuance. It is a serious question if a high civilization, such as we understand it, be not rather against than in favor of the lasting domination of a race in a given environment, if it stand in rivalry with another of coarser fiber, of less cultivation, but of sound stock, whose intellectual development has been retarded by a long period in pioneer agricultural or semi-pastoral conditions. . . . Some people now believe that the French-Canadian type of man will ultimately be the prevailing type not only in Canada but through considerable of our own Northern territory. . . . This advantage of the French-Canadians is precisely that of the South African Boers. The latter have families of patriarchal size. They marry early and live long, and their physical constitution is of the very best. Disease is unknown among them. The hardships in which several generations have grown up have extirpated all weaker types, and they now breed children who can stand anything. They are in the numerical majority in every province of South Africa, except the Transvaal itself, and there the mining population of the Rand alone puts them in the minority. But this latter population is scarcely a permanent one, and therefore offers but little enduring danger to their ultimate numerical predominance even in that territory. There is little immigration to South Africa except of miners and adventurers seeking wealth in the mines. The Boer is the only farmer or ranchman there, as a rule, and agriculture must be the real backbone of the country's permanent prosperity. If the imperial Government succeeds in suppressing the present forcible effort toward independence, as it assuredly must, it will have to provide South Africa with parliamentary institutions on the British model. There will be no thought of governing the country permanently as a crown colony from London. With representative institutions, the Boers, made more solid than ever by their present struggle, will easily control every provincial parliament,



UNCLE SAM: "Some of my folks want me to interfere, but I think this olive branch would get pretty badly mussed up if I should try it just now."
—*The Minneapolis Journal*.

and must also control a federate parliament, whenever federation shall come, as come it must in the natural order. Even under the British sovereignty, it will be still a Dutch federation, and when it grows strong enough to cast off the colonial stage, it will be a Dutch republic."—*The Detroit News*.

DID SENATOR HOAR CAUSE THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION?

A STATEMENT made by John Barrett, ex-United States ex-Minister to Siam, in a speech at Lake Forest University, charging Senator Hoar with the responsibility for the Philippine insurrection, has stirred up a considerable discussion. Mr. Barrett said in the course of his speech:

"Senator George F. Hoar's anti-expansion speech, delivered in the United States Senate and cabled to Hongkong at a cost of \$4,000, was the culminating influence that brought about the insurrection against this Government by Aguinaldo and his followers."

Continuing, Mr. Barrett said that official investigation had discovered that Senator Hoar's speech was cabled in cipher and in fragments to Paris, where it was put together and forwarded to Hongkong. Mr. Barrett said that he saw the speech in the hands of a member of the Filipino junta and tried to dissuade him from sending it to the Filipino army, but without avail. "The speech was published and distributed among the soldiers," he concluded, "and I believe that it was the culminating influence that brought about the open insurrection."

The speech in question was delivered in the Senate January 9, 1899, in reply to a speech by Senator Platt, of Connecticut. Senator Hoar's speech was an argument to prove that "the power to conquer alien peoples and hold them in subjugation" was contrary to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) published a despatch last week alleging that Andrew Carnegie paid the \$4,000 cable tolls on the speech. Mr. Carnegie promptly denied this charge, adding that the Filipinos did not need the speech, but that the American people did, and that he would gladly contribute money to promote the circulation of it at home.

Part of the expansion press accept Mr. Barrett's words as conclusive proof of Senator Hoar's guilt. "It is a terrible responsibility," says the *Brooklyn Times* (Rep.), "and one which not many men would like to have resting upon their shoulders."

Says the *New York Mail and Express* (Rep.): "When the reckoning comes, the moral responsibility for the hideous folly which has reddened the soil of Luzon with American blood will not rest a whit more heavily upon Aguinaldo than upon certain of his reckless sympathizers here at home." The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) says that whoever paid the cable tolls on that speech "sped across continents and under seas the spark that fired the powder magazine of the Philippines and cost every life on both sides from General Lawton under our flag down to the humblest Tagal soldier, all slain in causeless, needless conflict." The *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) urges the Government to "take such measures as will make treason odious, and will prevent hereafter the extension of aid and comfort to our enemies from within the chamber of the United States Senate." The *Minneapolis Tribune* (Rep.) goes so far as to compare the Senator from Massachusetts with Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold. It says:

"Senator Hoar can hardly hope to escape the curses of those who have lost sons, fathers, brothers, or husbands in the war in the Philippines, so needlessly precipitated by his taking sides with the seditious natives. The blood of American soldier-citizens is upon his soul. The blot will never be effaced, either during his life, or during the immortality of the reputation he may leave behind him. The names of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold still live, altho, if the perturbed spirits of those wretched traitors are still sentient, they would wish men to forget that they ever existed. Senator Hoar, after a long life of usefulness, has achieved a bad immortality as the instigator, aider, and abettor of insurrection and rebellion against his country. It is sad to see a hitherto bright reputation overwhelmed in such a pall of blackness in the closing days of the man who was fitted by nature to be the ornament rather than the scourge of his country—but the truth of history must stand, and Senator Hoar must remain forever in the eyes of the truly patriotic

"A fixed figure for the time of scorn
To point his slow, unmoving finger at."

The anti-expansionist press, of course, strongly resent Mr. Barrett's charges or dismiss them as too ridiculous for serious consideration. Not a few expansionist papers, too, think that Mr. Barrett has gone farther than reasonable people will follow. Thus the *New York Times* (Ind.) says that while Mr. Barrett may be right, it may well be that Aguinaldo "would have gone on with his plans all the same had it [the speech] not been made and circulated." The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which indorses the Administration's expansion policy, says that "to im-



DID HE DO IT?

—*The St. Paul Dispatch*.



THE FORBIDDEN BOOK.

—*The Chicago Chronicle*.

THE SEARCH FOR THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

agine that without his speech there would have been no revolt of the Filipinos is pushing the deduction too far." The *Boston Herald* (Ind.), another advocate of expansion, says:

"We fail to be convinced that the Filipinos were incited to resistance by anything that came to them in this country short of that sent from the highest official quarter. If the motive for the course they took is logically to be traced, it must be found in the Paris treaty and the President's proclamation growing out of it. It is forced and gratuitous to attribute their action to any other source while the obviously controlling facts in the case are so plain here.

"The resistance of Aguinaldo was brought on because a government which he expected to control was taken from him by the United States. His disappointment and his chagrin led to his resistance. Here was the clear cause of it, and it is only a forced construction that places it anywhere else. There is no justification in reason for placing it anywhere else. To attempt to deceive the American people on this point is, to our mind, no better than trickery. To undertake to interfere with the free speech of an American Senator, in order to create a false responsibility, is immeasurably worse."

The point brought out by *The Herald* in the last sentence is also expressed by many other papers which agree that the right of a Senator of the United States to express his opinion of an act of Government is in question. Thus the *Indianapolis News* (Ind.), another expansionist paper, says:

"In the present case we, all of us, expansionists and anti-expansionists alike, admit that the problems involved in the Philippine situation are of the gravest importance. To attempt to settle them without a full and free discussion would be a serious mistake. We want all the light on the matter that we can get. And further than that, we want to decide them in the good, old American way—that is, by discussion. For our part, we should dislike to believe that there was a man in the country who was not entirely free to speak his mind on this question, as on all other questions. We have no right to assume that the policy of the Administration is, until it is officially adopted, the policy of the country, or even of the majority party."

The anti-expansionist press recall that the President's famous "benevolent assimilation" proclamation to the Filipinos was issued a few days before Senator Hoar's speech, was cabled to Manila at Government expense and issued to the natives by our own officials. This proclamation, they think, had much more to do with the outbreak than any words of Senator Hoar. As to the effect of the President's proclamation, says the *Baltimore News* (Ind. Dem.), "this may be judged by the published and official statement of General Otis that he found it necessary to tone down the President's language for fear of the inflammatory effect it might be expected to have." The *Detroit News* (Ind.) says that the insurrection "was the consequence of a series of Government blunders rather than of any man's utterances." The *Baltimore Sun* (Ind.) says that "those who would muzzle every man who does not agree with them should remember that free speech is still the right of every American, and will be exercised until it vanishes with the principle of the consent of the governed." The *Chicago Journal* (Ind.) says, in the same strain:

"When a man representing the people of an American State, in the United States Senate, is afraid to open his mouth and speak his convictions on a subject of such vital importance to the nation as that of Oriental expansion, for fear of what a lot of poor barbarians may do to the United States army, it will be time for American institutions to go out of business. When free and open discussion of any question that ought to be discussed is suppressed in either branch of Congress, Congress ought to be abolished and its legislative function turned over to the one-man power of the President. It is opposed to the fundamental principles of Democratic government that representatives of the people shall be gagged and choked when the nation is in need of their conscientious, honest views.

"The right or wrong of Senator Hoar's position is not under discussion. He may have been mistaken. But he had a right

to get up and say what he thought was true, whether it was true or not, without being charged, like a criminal, with responsibility for the bloodshed that has followed. Believing as he did, he could do no less, and no man, not even an ex-minister to the court of Chulalongkorn I. of Siam, has a right to accuse him."

THE DISPUTED SEATS IN CONGRESS.

THE news that the special committee of the House of Representatives on the case of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, has agreed upon his unfitness to occupy the seat to which he was elected is accepted by practically all the press as insuring his rejection by the House. The only difference of opinion in the committee relates

to the manner of the rejection. Six members of the committee would not permit him to take his seat at all; while the other two would have him sworn in and then expelled, as they believe that every man regularly elected and meeting the constitutional requirements must be granted his seat, the House reserving the power to expel him afterward if it sees fit to do so. The *Hartford Courant*



BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS.

agrees with the latter view, and declares that stopping Roberts on the threshold "was illegal, needless, stupid, and an outrage on some thousands of qualified American voters. We don't like to see tricks of this sort, or any sort," continues *The Courant*, "played with the American Constitution." Most of the press, however, consider this a minor point. "What interests the people," says the *Washington Star*, "is that the institution of polygamy in this country has received a serious blow, from which it will probably never recover." The *Baltimore Herald* says:

"Through the person of Mr. Roberts polygamy has made a bold and shameless effort to flaunt itself in the halls of national legislation. The rebuke which it is to receive will be productive of the most salutary influences. Whether the House excludes or expels the claimant, the Roberts case will be an invaluable precedent. It is a final notice that the monstrous doctrine of plural marriage can never hope for either social or official recognition in this land of Christian civilization."

The *Boston Advertiser* says that Mr. Roberts "probably realizes by this time that it would have been wise to accept the advice offered him some months ago, when it was suggested that he resign to avoid a public scandal." The *Utah Eastern Advocate* predicts that "the unseating of Roberts means, if the Republican Party is consistent, the removal of a good many polygamist postmasters in Utah." The *Provo (Utah) Enquirer* says:

"After the whole Roberts case is ended, and the uproar created by his election has finally subsided, good Latter-Day Saints will look about and wonder what principle has been vindicated by his election. The whole case will go down in history as a colossal political blunder, through which the whole State had to suffer."

Another bit of news that has attracted considerable attention



JOHN HENRY GEAR (REP.),
Reelected Senator from Iowa.



JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN (DEM.),
Elected Senator from Kentucky.



WILLIAM V. ALLEN (POP.),
Appointed Senator from Nebraska.

NEWLY CHOSEN SENATORS.

is the rumor that Mr. Clark (Dem.), of Montana, and Mr. Quay (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, have joined forces in their campaign for Senate seats, hoping to gain strength by the combination. Some of the Washington correspondents, however, say that some of the Senators who have been favoring Mr. Quay or Mr. Clark disapprove of the alliance between a Republican and a Democrat and now will not vote for either. The *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.) thinks that if the Republican Senate should vote to seat these two men, the effect would be seen in the November elections. "Quay and Clark combined," says *The Advertiser*, "would make a very heavy load for any political party to carry." The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) says of the reported alliance: "That admission to the Senate of the United States should be secured by bargains of such character is extremely improbable, yet Senators would render a public service if they would resolve all doubts against both these candidates." The *Chicago Inter Ocean* (Rep.) thinks that Mr. Quay, at least, ought not to be denied his seat. "The question before the Senate," says *The Inter Ocean*, "is whether the State of Pennsylvania shall be deprived of its proper representation by refusing a seat to a man whom the people of Pennsylvania are certain to send back to Washington if he lives." The *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.) thinks that Mr. Quay's Pennsylvania opponents have lost their

fight and that he is still supreme in Pennsylvania politics. It says:

"Envy and malice have exhausted their power. Vindictiveness and spite have added to the work of envy and malice. And still the combination has not been able to impair the prestige of the man who, assuming the charge of a national campaign when the result hung trembling in the balance, led the party to a glorious victory and redeemed the nation from the evils which followed Cleveland's first election."

THREE NEWLY CHOSEN SENATORS.

THE Republican majority in the Senate suffers a loss of one vote and the opposition gains one by the choice of the three Senators whose pictures accompany this article. John H. Gear (Rep.), of Iowa, is reelected for a second term; Joseph C. S. Blackburn (Dem.) succeeds William Lindsay, who was also a Democrat; and William V. Allen (Pop.) succeeds M. L. Hayward, who was a Republican.

Senator Blackburn was a member of Congress from 1874 to 1885 and a Senator from 1885 to 1897. He a leader in the free-coinage movement and was a valuable ally of William E. Goebel in the recent campaign in Kentucky. Senator Allen has taken his seat in the Senate and is actively pushing several measures, one of them looking toward the recognition of the Boers by our Government. Another is a bill providing for postal savings-banks. Every postmaster, by his plan, will have power to receive deposits, four fifths of which he shall transmit to the Treasury, where the money will be used "in paying the current obligations of the United States," any surplus remaining after this is done to be used to call in and cancel Government bonds. The 20 per cent. kept by the postmasters would be used to pay off such depositors as might wish to withdraw their money. As Senator Allen does not belong to the majority party, it is not thought likely that his bill will become a law. Senator Gear is greatly esteemed in Iowa for his uprightness of character. The *Boone (Iowa) Republican* says: "He has been the servitor of this State for a quarter of a century, and no man has had the hardihood to accuse him of dishonesty or incapacity." The *Cedar Rapids Republican* says:

"One can not pass Senator Gear's life in review without making note of its integrity. He has been scrupulously true not only to the ordinary political obligations, but to the higher obligations of public life. No one can show that Senator Gear has even benefited himself by his conduct of public business. He has



"THE OPEN DOOR."

—The New York Herald.

worked for the public and for his salary. His opportunities have been many, and some of them he might have improved without being untrue to his public obligations, but he has resisted all of them, if he was ever so much as tempted by them, which does not appear to have been the case. When he was defeated for Congress, following the McKinley bill, he was compelled to return to private employment for a living. The man who had been speaker, governor, and Congressman, returned to almost manual labor. Had he been defeated in Des Moines on Monday night, he would hardly have had more than enough of worldly wealth to finish his worldly life withal."

JOHN RUSKIN.

THE American press, in commenting on the life and work of John Ruskin (whose death occurred January 20), lay stress upon the immense influence that his books have had upon the thought of our time; and while in most cases his social theories are repudiated as unsound and extravagant, the purity of his



JOHN RUSKIN.

literary style and the value of his artistic writings are universally admitted. The *New York Sun* asserts that "whatever judgment be passed on Ruskin's ideas, he set people to thinking who had never thought before, and what he had to say he said in phrases that will live as models of English prose." The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* declares that "his life and his works are significant as protests against the overwhelming and mastering materialism of his day." The *New York Tribune* says:

"He believed himself a critic, but he was far more a poet. Nature spoke to him as she never speaks save to the initiate few. The qualities which in 'Modern Painters' first drew attention to the young Oxonian were not critical ones. His analyses were indeed brilliant, but neither sober nor profound. The true secret of his literary power was the marvelous insight—an insight as of mystic exaltation—into the deep meanings of natural phenomena. For him the cloud, the blue sky, the lightning flash, the mountain torrent, the whisper of the breeze among the trees, the majesty of uplifted crags, had a language and significance such as perhaps no other modern man has been instructed in."

The *Philadelphia Press* says:

"To appreciate the value of the great writer who has just

passed away we have only to fancy what the body of contemporary English literature would have been without his powerful and splendid contribution thereto. Within the covers of his numerous volumes there is to be found some of the very noblest English that has ever been written, some of the most pious and reverent admiration for the true, the beautiful, and the good that has ever been expressed, some of the most quickening and stimulating 'criticism of life' which has ever stirred the higher emotions of humanity. He was, first of all, a great writer. Ordinary distinctions of prose and poetry lose their significance and seem barren beside the impassioned eloquence of much that he wrote. His writing was thus stimulating because it was, first of all, the perfectly natural overflow of a full heart and a well-stored mind. Classical prose it is not but it throbs with earnest feeling, and persuades and elevates through its winningness, its humanity, its quality of raising any subject in which it interests itself out of the sphere of 'the wholly common' into the upper air of frank emotion by considering its real rather than its accidental characteristics. Who has ever moved us in writing of nature, that one subject, perhaps, which is original with modern literature, as Ruskin has? To find his compeers in this respect we must look to the poets—and to a very small group of poets at that. Shakespeare (in such passages as that of the last act of 'The Merchant of Venice'), Wordsworth and Keats are very nearly all."

The *New York Journal* says:

"Ruskin proved his faith by his works. Inheriting a fortune of a million dollars, and earning a large income almost all his life, he reduced himself nearly to poverty by his efforts for human betterment. Born to luxury, his sympathy with the poor was keener than that of many a man who has risen from their own ranks. Wherever earnest workers are striving for better social conditions his writings are a gospel. When some earnest young men at Oxford wished to found a college whose teaching should look toward the dawn, they named it Ruskin Hall. When some people in this country wished to try the experiment of a town in which all work should be directed to the common good, they called it Ruskin. Whether such experiments succeed or fail, the torch that was lighted by him who is gone will not go out."

INTERSTATE COMMISSION AND A COMING RAILROAD TRUST.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report, just issued, views with alarm the increasing consolidations of railroad systems, and fears that at some day, perhaps not far distant, the people will find themselves in the power of a great railroad "trust." Says the report:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that vast schemes of railway control are now in process of consummation, and that the competition of rival lines is to be restrained by these combinations. While this movement has not yet found full expression in the actual consolidation of railroad corporations, enough has transpired to disclose a unification of financial interests which will dominate the management and harmonize the operations of lines heretofore independent and competitive. This is to-day the most noticeable and important feature of the railway situation. If the plans already foreshadowed are brought to effective results, and others of similar scope are carried to execution, there will be a vast centralization of railroad properties, with all the power involved in such far-reaching combinations, yet uncontrolled by any public authority which can be efficiently exerted. The restraints of competition upon excessive and unjust rates will in this way be avoided, and whatever evils may result will be remediless under existing laws."

The *Chicago Record* says:

"The case is none too strongly stated. Competition as an effective factor in the control of the railway-rate situation is rapidly disappearing. Injurious discriminations are common, and of course these discriminations are usually in favor of the large concern or trust, at the expense of the small shipper, who therefore finds it difficult to continue in business. Unless Congress takes action soon along the lines recommended by the commis-

sion the people presently will find themselves subject to a railroad trust that can fix prices to suit itself."

The *Philadelphia Press* believes that this matter is of such pressing importance that if the present Congress does not provide a remedy, the people may take affairs into their own hands and elect a radical Congress that will treat the railroads in a manner far worse than the treatment given by the present Congress. "If the railroads are wise," says *The Press*, "they will now favor a conservative measure."

There is now before Congress a measure, the Cullom bill, which gives the commission power to change railroad rates when it considers them unreasonable. Among other things this bill proposes to amend Section 15 of the present Interstate Commerce act to confer on the commission the power—

- "(a) To fix a maximum rate covering the entire cost of the service;
- "(b) To fix both a maximum and a minimum rate or differential in rates when that may be necessary to prevent discrimination under the third section;
- "(c) To determine the division between carriers of a joint rate and the terms and conditions under which business shall be interchanged when that is necessary to an execution of the provisions of this act;
- "(d) To make changes in classification;
- "(e) To so amend the rules and regulations under which traffic moves as to bring them into conformity with the provisions of this act."

The Cullom bill also provides for the preparation by the commission of—

"a classification of freight articles and rules, regulations, and conditions for freight transportation, which shall be known as the National Freight Classification. . . . At the expiration of one year and three months from the passage of this act the said classification as at that time amended shall be in effect and shall be, as subsequently amended by the commission from time to time, observed and invariably applied to interstate freight transportation by all common carriers subject to this act."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* believes that such an act would "confer upon the commission such powers as might in some hands easily amount to confiscation." Absolute regulation of rates, too, says the same paper, might eventually result in absolute government ownership. The *Newark Evening News* thinks that "the general proposition bestowing such arbitrary power, free from judicial review, on a body of federal appointees, is not one to commend itself to public judgment." The *Baltimore Sun* thinks the commission is needlessly alarmed, and that the proposed remedy would be worse than the disease. It says:

"In view of the fact that large railroad consolidations have been going on for thirty years, concurrently with large rate reductions, the inference that the new consolidations will have an effect that former consolidations did not have seems by no means clear. . . . It is more likely, in fact, that the commission, by fixing rates, would arrest the downward movement, and it would be certain to do this, or even advance them, if its possession of the power of bankrupting all the railroads should make it seem desirable to the railroads to capture the commission and its new power."

The *Boston Transcript* proposes publicity as a cure for the present evil. It says:

"The secret compact puts the unfavored shipper at the mercy of the railroads and such parties as may possess the means of obtaining these special concessions. Publicity is the great safeguard of the people. They have a right to know all the factors for which they must make allowance. It is not so much a question of preventing such concessions as of compelling their publicity when made, thus enabling all shipping interests to act understandingly, at least."

The *Chicago Chronicle* publishes a report that the entire transportation system between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard is being reorganized, and that these formerly competing lines will be run in harmony. The following roads are said to be in the combination:

New York Central, Pennsylvania, Boston and Albany, Boston and Maine, Fitchburg, New York, New Haven, and Hartford, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, West Shore, New York, Ontario, and Western, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Lake

Shore, Michigan Central, Nickel Plate, Baltimore and Ohio, Wabash, Big Four, Chesapeake and Ohio, Lake Erie and Western, and Monon, and all auxiliary lines of these systems.

The reported scheme contemplates joint ticket offices instead of the present separate ones in all the large cities east of the Mississippi, in which tickets will be sold for all the roads in the deal. About 50,000 freight and passenger agents and solicitors in the United States, Canada, and Europe will become superfluous, it is said, and will be discharged. Two joint agencies, in New York and Chicago, are to give each road an agreed percentage of the total business, and a board of control in New York will give final rulings on disputed questions. Several fast passenger trains, demanded by competition, will be abandoned, it is said, under the "harmonious arrangements," and a common schedule for passenger trains will be made. The freight schedules are to be similarly changed. It is said that many heads of departments will be no longer needed.

Gambling Employees and the Surety Companies.

—President Miller, of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, outlined in a recent message to that body a way to keep employees from gambling. He said:

"Many of the surety companies of the United States have recently adopted one and the same form of bond for universal use. This contract provides that when the employer is in possession of the knowledge that his employee is an habitual gambler, then the bond becomes void."

"It seems that the damage to employers from gambling is so serious that no annual payment will justify any company in knowingly assuming that risk. Of course the inference is plain—each employer must protect himself against known gamblers."

The Coast Review, of Sacramento, says of this plan:

"Merchants the world over will find much food for thought in the scope covered by the concluding paragraph. *The Coast Review* suggests that every other organized commercial body in existence in the United States would accomplish far-reaching results by emulating the action of Sacramento's Chamber of Commerce."

"The surety companies, while seeking self-protection in adopting this form of bond for universal use, have builded better than they knew. Merchants desiring to protect themselves from the consequences of employees addicted to the gambling habit have but to require such employees to procure surety bonds from a surety company, using the correct form. Employers and the surety companies acting in unison in this matter can do as much toward ridding the country of the evil consequences of the gambling habit among men holding positions of trust as can be done by any other known force. It is the solution of common sense to a problem of vast import to the social fabric and to the commercial world."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IN another sense, almost every one of Laureate Austin's poems is a call to arms.—*The Detroit News*.

THE fashion of naming babies after Helen Gould is not likely to spread to Utah.—*The Chicago Times-Herald*.

JUDGING from present results, another peace conference would about embroil the universe.—*The Baltimore American*.

WITH proper appreciation of a woman's ways the Boers refuse to accept as final Ladysmith's repeated refusals.—*The Omaha World-Herald*.

IT must be remembered, however, that Congressman Roberts wasn't elected to represent the good people of the Eastern States.—*The Detroit News*.

THOSE British attachés who laughed at the slowness of the American army movements in 1895 have the floor, if they feel disposed to say anything just now.—*The Indianapolis Press*.

MR. HANNA has been selected as temporary and permanent chairman of the Republican national convention. The delegates composing the convention will be elected in May next.—*The Detroit News*.

OBVIOUSLY it is a condition and not a theory that confronts Cousin John Bull in South Africa, and a trying condition at that. Its name is Paul Kruger, and it needs a shave.—*The New York Mail and Express*.

AN AGGRAVATED IMPRESSION.—"Kentucky is one of the liveliest States in the Union," remarked the young man. "It is," answered Colonel Stillwell, "beyond a doubt. When I was last there every man I met was running for office or running for his life."—*The Washington Star*.

THE Government sells bonds to get money.

Then it takes back the bonds to get rid of money.

It pays interest on the money it gets, and the New York bankers charge more interest on the money it gets rid of.

It is wonderful system!—*The Chicago Journal*.

LETTERS AND ART.

AUTHORITY AND LITERARY TASTE.

THREE notable men of letters have lately given their views on the subject of literary canons. The first of these, Mr. Augustine Birrell, lectured at Edinburgh on the theme, "Is It Possible to Tell a Good Book from a Bad One?" He was followed by the chairman of the meeting, Lord Rosebery, who in a witty and satiric speech treated rather skeptically most of Mr. Birrell's canons and methods, and denied that rules can be laid down for enabling readers to become accomplished literary judges. Somewhat later, Professor Courthope, who holds the chair of poetry at Oxford, lectured on "Law in Taste." In a recent article, the *London Saturday Review* comments on all three of these pronouncements. It says:

"What they are all in search of is some principle of authority whereby each reader may range under the categories of good or bad everything calling itself literature. Is it to be independent private judgment, every man having equal authority with another to make the category of good equivalent to what pleases himself, and the category of bad what he dislikes? Lord Rosebery seems to leave the question in this condition. He takes his analogy from the dinner-table. A man finds out what he dislikes or what disagrees with his feelings in reading in the same way that he finds out what gives him comfort or the disagreeables of dyspepsia in eating. He tries experiments; and another man's experiments are no more help to him in the mental than they are in the physical sphere of operations. Literature is thus in the same case as other things with which we have to do:

And other's errors teach us not,
Not much their wisdom teaches;
And most of sterling worth is what
Our own experience preaches.

"It is, apparently, as hopeless, but not a whit more so, to get a standard for literature as for practical conduct. We must go about to obtain it in the same way, if it is to be obtained at all, for our reading as for other things. Private judgment must be surrendered in certain cases—for example, let us say those of the four great epic poems of the world as mentioned by Professor Courthope, 'The Iliad,' 'The Æneid,' 'The Divine Comedy,' and 'Paradise Lost.' Here we are in the august presence of authority to which we must bow. If we ask why, there does not seem to be any other intelligible answer than that we are irresistibly bound to render our homage to that which has preserved vigor and vitality while other things in a mutable world have gone into oblivion. . . .

"Some of us may not understand those noble qualities by virtue of which the greatest become immortal. Professor Courthope will speak in an unknown tongue to the great majority of us of the canons to which a poem conforms which satisfies the requirements of greatness in the art of poetry. It may be the majestic work moves us not; we can not breathe the pure serene. What the eminent critics term second rate, perhaps gives us more pleasure than those works which 'have become part of the law of fine art.' Yet modesty and the habit of deferring in so many departments of life to the authority of that which has established itself through the ages serve us here also; and we must bow tho we may not comprehend. The great classic is established reverently in the minds of many who never read him, as Voltaire said of Dante. Professor Courthope rather confuses his account of authority by introducing 'the universal and enduring consent of the best critics.' We never know who they may be; at different periods they give totally different reasons for admiring the great classic. . . . But the great writers are as independent of the most cultivated of critics as they are of the opinions of the ignorant who fail to perceive their beauties owing to the badness of their own taste. In Professor Courthope's phrase they become part of the law of fine art; they established their authority by their own inherent virtue through all changes of human thought, and all variations of outward circumstances. Rules of criticism are only more or less plausible reasons for submitting to the authority; the rules will, from time to time, be shown to have been mistaken; and the authority itself will appear calmly surviving. So that the question of taste is ultimately decided by

authority, as so many other perhaps more important matters are settled. Bad taste and good taste are, in themselves, as vague as heresy or treason without reference to some authority. Like other authorities, the authorities of taste establish their claims by surviving the vicissitudes of time. The reader of taste is the reader who feels vividly their power and charm; the reader who is without taste is one who is irresponsible to their influence; who feels no touch of emotion, and no stimulation of thought in their presence. We can not get beyond this by any definition of taste. In the case of modern literature we have to refer to the same standard indirectly. Partly from the defect of natural ability to enter into the minds of the great writers, partly through defect of education, most readers find their intellectual wants satisfied by reading which would not be tolerable if the spirit of the great writers were upon them. It is thus possible, without arrogating any individual right to have one's own preferences dubbed good taste and another's bad, to say that, tried by this standard, their taste is, in fact, bad. Without this standard it would be at least impolite to make any assertion about their taste at all. They are pleased, and it would not be for any one else to question their pleasure. But with this standard we are justified in answering Mr. Birrell's question, 'Is it possible to tell a good book from a bad?' by saying, unfortunately to most people it is not possible. They have no standard of authority."

LETTERS OF SIDNEY LANIER.

SIDNEY LANIER, before his death, had won a small following of impassioned votaries; since his death, his fame has extended through circles that are continually becoming broader and more resonant. A few years ago, a French critic, writing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, presented him to the Parisian world as the poet of the most rare and distinctive genius, with the exception of Edgar Allan Poe, that has appeared in America. There are wide differences of opinion, even among his warmest admirers, as to the ultimate value of Lanier's poetical achievement, in comparison with that of the great masters of the art. There is no difference, however, on one point—that his nature was of the purest and sweetest; that as a man he was one of the most noble and gentle, one of the most heroic and unstained.

The volume of his letters will still further exalt the estimate in which he is held. The book consists of four series of letters. The opening series (letters to Mr. Gibson Peacock) are the glowing effusions of a young man of exquisite sensibility to the publisher who was first to greet him with appreciation. They tell of his early struggles, testify to the nobility of his aspirations, and are already shadowed by the doom suspended over him. From Brunswick, Ga., in 1875, he writes:

"I am just stopping here a day, after the woods of Florida. I have all your letters. Out of what a liberal sky do you rain your gracious encouragements upon me. In truth, dear friend, there is such large sweep and swing in this shower after shower of your friendliness, it comes in such big rhythms of generousities, it is such a poem of inner rains, that I can not at all get myself satisfied to meet it with anything less than that perfect rose of song which should be the product of such watering. I think I hear one of these growing now down in my soul yonder, somewhere; presently the green calyx of silver shall split and you shall see your flowers."

In another, written from Philadelphia the same year, he says:

"I can only scrawl a line. My work has been rudely interrupted by a series of troublesome hemorrhages, which have for some time prevented me from reading, or speaking, as well as from writing. I am crawling back into life, however, and hope to be at work in a few days."

Through the kindness of Mr. Peacock, Lanier was presented to Charlotte Cushman, and she became greatly attached to him. While he was in Philadelphia she urged him to come to Boston to visit her, and he thus describes their meeting (Charlotte Cushman, at this time, was already suffering from the painful malady that caused her death):

"On arriving here [Parker House] at six o'clock in the morn-

ing, half frozen and very sleepy, I found a pleasant room with a glowing fire ready for me, and so tumbled into bed for another snooze before the world should rise. About nine I rose again;



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SIDNEY LANIER IN 1857.
From the "Letters of Sidney Lanier."

and while I was *in paris naturalibus*—midst of the very crisis and perilous climax of ablution—came a vivacious tap at my door; I opened the same with many precautions; and behold, my eyes—which were all in a lather, what time my beard was in strings that shed streams around my path, and, as it were, 'writ my name in water' wherever I walked—rested on the bright face of my good Charlotte Cushman, shining with sweetness and welcome.

"I had expected to find her all propped up with pillows; and was therefore amazed to see how elastic was her step, and how strong and bright she is in all particulars. She sleeps 'beautifully,' she says, and as we meet at the breakfast-table each morning she is fairly overflowing with all manner of bright and witty and tender sayings, altho in the midst of them she rubs the poor swollen arm that gives so much trouble."

After endless delays, the young poet, always struggling with cruel poverty, succeeds in getting his little family established in a little house of their own, and thus vents his gladness:

"We are in a state of supreme content with our new home; it really seems to me as incredible that myriads of people have been living in their own homes heretofore as to the young couple with a first baby it seems impossible that a great many other couples have had similar prodigies. Good heavens! how I wish that the whole world had a home."

"I confess I *am* a little nervous about the gas bills, which must come in, in the course of time; and there are the water rates, and several sorts of imposts and taxes; but then the dignity of being liable to such things is a very supporting consideration. No man is a Bohemian who has to pay water rates and a street tax. Every day when I sit down in my dining-room—*my* dining-room! I find the wish growing stronger that each poor soul in Baltimore, whether saint or sinner, could come and dine with me. How I would carve out the merry thoughts for the old hags! How I would stuff the big wan-eyed rascals till their rags ripped again! There was a knight of old times who built the dining-hall of his castle across the highway, so that every wayfarer must perforce pass through; there the traveler, rich or poor, found always a trencher and wherewithal to fill it. Three times a day, in my own chair at my own table, do I envy that knight and wish that I might do as he did."

The sudden death of his warm friend, Bayard Taylor, soon after having been appointed Minister to Germany, calls out the following comments:

"Bayard Taylor's death slices a huge cantle out of the world for me. I don't yet *know* it at all; it only seems that he has gone to some other Germany, a little farther off. How strange it all is. He was such a fine fellow, one almost thinks he might have talked death over and made him forego his stroke. Tell me whatever you may know, outside of the newspaper reports, about his end."

The second part of the book, "A Poet's Musical Impressions," consists of selections from Lanier's letters to his wife touching upon musical subjects. Here, indeed, the door of the inner world of his life is thrown open. It must be remembered that Lanier was even more a musician than a poet. Music was his true vocation, for which his natural endowment was exceptional. Yet he was without musical training, and had not had the privilege of hearing classical music of a high order. The violin was his instrument of predilection. This was taken from him when a mere child because of the extravagance of his passion for it, and he had had no instruction and but little practise on the flute permitted him as compensation for that loss. It was, therefore, with almost delirious ecstasy that, on visiting New York, he listened for the first time to the creations of the great composers. He writes (in 1869):

"I have just come from the 'Tempest' at the Grand Opera House, corner Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, newly built; and my heart has been so full, . . . In one interlude between the scenes we had a violin solo, adagio, with soft accompaniment by orchestra. As the fair tender notes came, they opened like flower-buds expanding into flowers under the sweet rain of the accompaniment. Kind heaven! my head fell on the seat in front, I was weighed down with great loves and great ideas and divine inflowings and devout outflowings, and as each



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SIDNEY LANIER IN 1870.
From the "Letters of Sidney Lanier."

note grew and budded, and became a bud again and died into a fresh birth in the next bud tone, I also lived these flower-tone lives, and grew and expanded, and folded back and died and was born again, and partook of the unfathomable mysteries of flowers and tones."

A year later he wrote as follows:

"Ah! how they have belied Wagner! I heard Theodore Thomas's orchestra play his overture to 'Tannhäuser.' The 'Music of the Future' is surely thy music and my music. Each harmony was a chorus of pure aspirations. The sequences flowed along, one after another, as if all the great and noble deeds of time had formed a procession and marched in review before one's ears, instead of one's eyes. These 'great and noble deeds' were not deeds of war and statesmanship, but majestic victories of the inner struggles of man. This unbroken march of beautiful-bodied triumphs irresistibly invites the soul of a man to create other processions like it. I would I might lead a so magnificent file of glories into heaven!"

"Flutes and Horns and Violins—celestial sighs and breaths deep-drawn, penetrated with that heavenly wo which the deep heart knoweth when it findeth not room in the world for its too great love, and is worn with fastings for the beloved: fine purity fiercely attacked by palpitating fascinations, and bracing herself and struggling therewith, till what is maidenly in a man is become all grimy and sweat-beaded like a warrior; dear love, shot by some small arrow and in pain with the wound thereof: divine lamentations, far-off blowings of great winds, flutterings of trees and flower leaves and airs troubled with wing-beats of birds or spirits: floating hither and thither of strange incenses and odors and essences; warm floods of sunlight, cool gleams of moonlight, faint enchantments of twilight; delirious dances, noble marches, processional chants, hymns of joy and of grief. Ah! amidst of all these I lived last night, in the first chair next to Theodore Thomas's orchestra."

"'Twas opening night of Theodore Thomas's orchestra at Central Park Garden, and I could not resist the temptation to go and bathe in the sweet amber seas of this fine orchestra, and so I went, and tugged me through a vast crowd, and, after standing some while, found a seat, and the baton waved, and I plunged into the sea, and lay and floated. Ah! the dear flutes and oboes and horns drifted me hither and thither, and the great violins and small violins swayed me upon waves, and overflowed me with strong lavations, and sprinkled glistening foam in my face, and in among the clarinetti, as among waving water-lilies with plexile stems, I pushed my easy way, and so, even lying in the music waters, I floated and flowed, my soul utterly bent and prostrate."

In 1873 Mr. Hamerik, director of the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, engaged Lanier as first flute in his orchestra, at a salary of sixty dollars a month. To this artist soul, the position opened the gates of heaven. From this time he dilates upon his orchestral raptures, and the swift thronging triumphs of the admired "Flauto Primo." All who knew him at this period testify that his playing was marvelous. He writes to his wife

"Thou wouldst not know my playing now for that which thou heardst in Marietta. The instrument begins to feel me, to grow lithe under my fingers, to get warmed to life by my kiss, like Pygmalion's stone, and to respond with perfect enthusiasm to my calls. . . . It is like a soul made into silver. How can the people but respond if I have its exquisite inner self speaking by my lips!"

In the third section of the book, "Letters between Two Poets: Bayard Taylor and Sidney Lanier," we see Lanier as the devoted student, the original thinker, the trenchant critic, the exquisite poet. He was still harassed by his two life-long foes, poverty and consumption, but continued to catch, by stealth, as it were, seasons of rare happiness, and to advance in his art.

Lanier was still comparatively unknown, but Bayard Taylor had a world-wide reputation. He was crowded with profitable engagements, and yet there is something ominous in the sense of *weariness*, the consciousness of being overworked, the longing for leisure in which to do his *dear unpaying work*, that his letters constantly express. When nominated Minister to Germany, he writes (in 1878):

"MY DEAR LANIER: There's a rewarding as well as an avenging fate! What a payment for all my years of patient and unrecognized labor! But you know just what the appointment is

to me. It came as a surprise after all—and a greater amazement is the wonderful and generous response to it from press and people. I feel as if buried under a huge warm wave of congratulation."

But his reward had come too late. He was still in the very prime of life, but the strain of a quarter of a century had undermined his constitution, and on the threshold of the new career he fell. Lanier's first letter to Germany, addressed, "My dearest Minister—always a minister of grace to me," received no reply.

The concluding section of the book is entitled, "A Poet's Letters to a Friend." The friend was the Southern poet, Paul Hamilton Hayne. In one of them, speaking of the deep despondency to which artistic natures are peculiarly liable, Lanier writes (1869):

"These wonderful hells into which we descend, at such times—who will picture them to one who has not dwelt in them? It is idle to discuss colors with a blind man. So for me, however, the good God has seen fit to arm me, very singularly, against the dark hosts of temptations that dwell in these places. The longing for stimulants, which I feel in common, I suppose, with all men of like nature, always defeats itself in my particular case, by awakening a certain *pride of pain*, a certain self-gratulation of sorrow (how foolish this sounds!) which enables me to defy the whole damnable troop with a power which seems thoroughly anomalous, in view of the fact that, ordinarily, I do not think my *will* is very strong because my *sympathies*, which are strong, easily override it. . . .

"At any rate, these present spring breezes are blowing on my soul as on a young green leaf, and I wave and sway and rise and fall, in the midst of the heavens, with a wonderful love and happiness upbearing me. Ah! the exquisite, intense calms, which are yet full of a strange quickening and stir of birth! I have a boy whose eyes are as blue as your Æthra's. Every day when my work is done I take him in my strong arms and lift him up and pore on his face. The intense repose, penetrated somehow with a thrilling mystery of *potential* activity, which dwells in his large open eyes, teaches me new things. I say to myself, where are the strong arms in which I, too, might lay me, and repose, and yet be full of the fire of life? And always, through the twilight, come answers from the other world: 'Master, Master, Master, there is one, one Christ; in His arms we rest.'"

PETRONIUS: THE EARLIEST OF REALISTIC NOVELISTS.

SINCE the publication of the "Quo Vadis" of Sienkiewicz, the Latin novelist Petronius has not been wholly unknown to popular fame; yet the important position he holds as the first realistic novelist, and the creator of a new *genre*, is not generally recognized. In *The Swanee Review*, Mr. Frank Frost Abbott gives an account of this Roman of the first century, and of his book. Little has come down to us of the novelist himself. He lived in the time of Nero, and was director-in-chief of the imperial pleasures under that monarch. Only a part of his work has been preserved—hardly a fourth of the original book. Yet Mr. Abbott regards it not only as the first example of a prose romance, but as "one of the greatest pieces of realistic fiction." He says:

"The action of the story in its complete form, as the contemporaries of Petronius had it, took place in certain Italian and provincial towns. Three principal episodes of considerable length have come down to us, and in them the scene is laid in two Italian towns. Some one has said that our own novelist Howells was the first writer to reproduce accurately the local color of different towns within the borders of the same country. I am afraid that Howells's supporters must yield to Petronius his claim to this distinction. When one follows the hero in the novel of Petronius from the shores of the bay of Naples, where the scene is at first laid, to Croton, in Southern Italy, he comes into an entirely different atmosphere. He passes out of the circle of Rome's influence. The provincial aristocracy of the little

Campanian village, making its crude attempts to imitate the manners of the metropolis, gives place to the elegant depravity of a town which was essentially Greek in its mode of life, and the differences which existed between the two types of society are presented in so subtle a fashion that even a close student, like Zola, of the characteristics which society of the same grade shows in different modern cities might admire the result.

"The hero of the romance is a Greek freedman who lives by his wits. Gathered about him in the story is a picturesque group of adventurers, parvenus, tradesmen, professional poets, fortune-hunters, and petty provincial magistrates. It is an interesting fact that in this novel of Petronius women for the first time, in so far as I know, play an important part in literature. The narrative literature of the earlier period deals mainly with the doings of men and their relations to one another, and it is primarily addressed to men. A late writer has acutely surmised that the romance of chivalry was written for women, and that we owe to them the beginnings of the modern novel. What has just been noted of the 'Satiræ' of Petronius would indicate the same origin for the ancient novel with equal probability.

"One of the fundamental principles of modern realism as enunciated, for instance, by Zola and Howells and Garland is that the characters of the persons concerned should be revealed to the reader by their words and actions, without comment or explanation on the part of the author. This principle has been scrupulously observed by Petronius, and there is not a single instance in his novel where the artist destroys the illusion by obtruding his own personality into the scene he is painting. As for his characters, they stand out with marvelous distinctness—the *roué* Encolpius, the poetaster Eumolpus, the parvenu Trimalchio, and the shrewd housewife Fortunata. Even the minor characters are portrayed with as much clearness and individuality as the figures in one of Meissonier's pictures."

IS KIPLING VERILY THE VOICE OF THE "HOOLIGAN"?

SIR WALTER BESANT is an optimist of optimists, and any crabbed attack on the present perfection of men, manners, or literature hurts his soul. Mr. Robert Buchanan recently had the temerity to make such an attack, in an article in *The Contemporary Review* entitled, "The Voice of the Hooligan" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 23), and in the course of it to express in terms not overburdened with respect the opinion that Mr. Rudyard Kipling is *par excellence* the voice of the "Hooligan," meaning that he stands for and expresses all that is obstreperous, and vulgar, and barbarian in our present-day civilization.

Sir Walter will not, in the first place, admit that civilization is in a bad way. "In all directions," he says, "is visible the working of the most real philanthropic endeavors that the world has ever seen; the nearest approach to practical Christianity that has appeared, I believe, since the foundation of the Christian religion." What else, he asks, is the meaning of "free schools, free libraries, factory acts, continuation schools, polytechnics?" Sir Walter then turns to the second object attacked—Mr. Kipling—and his fervent appreciation has just now something of the charm of novelty, coming as it does after so many articles of more or less hostile criticism in the reviews of the past few months.

The first of Mr. Kipling's many titles to praise, says the writer, is his possession of realism, of convincing power and inherent magnetism:

"These conditions are all found in Kipling's work, and in full measure, without any reservations. He has this magnetic force; he compels us to listen; he tells his story with directness, force, and simplicity. So real is the story, with such an air of reality does he present it, that we see it as we see the moving pictures which the new photography throws upon the canvas.

"It is in writing as in drawing. One man produces his effects with many strokes and careful elaboration; another produces the same effect with a single bold stroke or with the least possible curve or deflection of a line. The effect is produced in Kipling's

work by the one bold stroke; without apparent effort the right word presents itself; the right phrase which others seek, and seek in vain, without apparent hesitation takes its place; it belongs to the story.

"He also believes his own story; that faith is necessary if he would make his hearers believe it. And because he believes it he is enabled to tell it simply and directly without seeking to add the artificial stimulus of a labored style.

"These reasons for the popularity of a writer are elementary. Yet they have, in this case, to be set forth, as the best answer to any assailant. Another reason, not so obvious to the ordinary reader, is his enthusiasm for humanity. Probably Kipling never gave it, consciously, so fine a name; is ignorant perhaps that this attribute can be found in his work. Yet the thing is there. Always, in every character, he presents a man; not an actor; a man with the passions, emotions, weaknesses, and instincts of humanity. It is perhaps one of the Soldiers Three; or it is the man who went into the mountains because he would be a king; or the man who sat in the lonely lighthouse till he saw streaks; always the real man whom the reader sees beneath the uniform and behind the drink and the blackguardism. It is the humanity in the writer which makes his voice tremulous at times with unspoken pity and silent sympathy; it is the tremor of his voice which touches the heart of his audience. And it is this power of touching the heart which causes men and women of all classes and of every rank to respond with a greater love for the writer than for any other writer living among us at the present moment."

Next Sir Walter Besant considers Kipling as a poet, particularly as "the poet of the empire." He says:

"He is emphatically not a Londoner; he does not seek inspiration in the smoking-room of a West End club; he does not observe in Piccadilly; he does not evolve humanity out of an easy-chair with the aid of a cigarette. He is a son of the empire; he has brought home to the understanding of the most parochial of Little Englanders the sense and knowledge of what the British empire means. What Seeley taught scholars Kipling has taught the multitude. He is the poet of the empire. Not the jingo rimer; the poet with the deepest reverence for those who have built up the empire; the deepest respect for the empire; the most profound sense of responsibility:

Fair is our lot. Oh! goodly is our heritage!
(Humble ye, my people, and be fearful in your mirth!)
For the Lord our God most High,
He hath made the deep as dry,
He hath smote for us a pathway to the ends of all the earth!
Yea, tho we sinned—and our rulers went from righteousness—
Deep in all dishonor tho we stained our garments' hem,
Oh! be ye not dismayed,
Tho we stumbled and we strayed,
We were led by evil counselors—the Lord shall deal with them!

"That is, I suppose, the 'Voice of the Hooligan.' Again, is it the Hooligan who sings of the Last Chantey to the text, 'And there was no more sea'?"

After briefly alluding to "The Recessional" and "The White Man's Burden" as poems whose ethical content is the very opposite of Hooliganism, Sir Walter turns to Kipling's attitude toward war, and concludes thus:

"Kipling, in verse and in prose, is one to whom war is an ever-present possibility and an ever-present certainty. There is a time to speak of war and a time to speak of peace. At this moment it is well that some one who has a voice should speak of war. It seems that in the present stage of civilization, just as in the past, there falls upon the nations, from time to time, the restlessness which can only be pacified by war. The French nation, at this moment, seems to be restless to the highest degree under this obsession. We ourselves are in the throes of the biggest war since the Indian Mutiny. Two years ago, the most pacific country in the world, the Great Republic of North America, was seized with this restlessness, which it is still working off. A time may come when war will not be a necessity—but that time is not yet. For my own part, I entirely agree with Archbishop Alexander in the words quoted by Mr. Buchanan:

And as I note how nobly natures form
Under the war's red rain, I deem it true
That He who made the earthquake and the storm
Perchance made battles too.

There are worse evils than war. There are
 —the lust of Gold
 And love of a Peace that is full of wrongs and shames.

"It is a threadbare commonplace to write that there are worse evils than war, but it must be said over and over again, especially when the horrors of war are upon us. The poisonous weeds that grow rank in times of peace corrupt the national blood; they deaden the sense of honor; they encourage the ruthless company promoter who trades upon the ignorance of the helpless; they lower the standards of honor; they enlarge the slough of indulgence and the unclean life. War does not kill these things; but it may restore the sense of duty, sacrifice, patriotism; it may bring back the nobler ideals; it may teach the world that there are better gods than the idols they have fashioned with their own hands; it may seize on the hearts of the young and preserve their instincts of generosity:

Tho many a light shall darken and many shall weep
 For those that are crushed in the clash of jarring claim

And many a darkness into light shall leap,
 And shine in the sudden making of splendid names,
 And noble thought be freer under the sun,
 And the heart of the people beat with one desire.

"This potency of war; these possibilities; this necessity of war when the cause is just; this ennobling of a people by war are present in the mind of Kipling as in the mind of Tennyson. The time, indeed, has come again when we are called

—To wake to the higher aims
 Of a land that has lost for a little the lust of gold.

"It is not on the side of those who are ruled and led by this lust that Kipling stands; nor is it for barbaric conquest and the subjugation of free peoples that he sings."

RESULTS OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

AT the recent meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, which met at Cambridge, Mass., the principal subject of discussion was the "advisable differences between the education of young women and young men." A remarkable unanimity of opinion appeared to prevail that (to use President Eliot's phrase) "there must be a real, essential, wise difference" in the education of the two sexes, but that as yet no one has discovered what this difference should be. All are agreed, said Dr. Eliot, that "the means of discovery is to be an absolute freedom of studies for both men and women."

In the course of the debate, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, late president of Wellesley College, made an interesting contribution to the discussion, expressing her unbounded confidence in the good results of higher education for women, derived from her long experience of this education in colleges both East and West. She said in part (we quote from the *Chicago School Review*, December):

"It is not possible to-day, any more than it was possible a hundred years ago, to annihilate the womanliness of our American girls by anything that you can do to them in education. I really can not find that it makes much difference in their love of womanly ideals whether they are in a Western coeducational college, or under the shadow of the oldest Eastern university, or alone in the estates of a woman's college by themselves. I have found everywhere womanly girls, keen in their ambitions for usefulness, and tender-hearted in their desire to be good comrades of the American men, with whom they expect to live their lives. . . .

"Twenty-five years ago we were all sure—I was sure—that when women began in large numbers to go to college, and were free to choose, they would turn mainly to languages and literature; to history, fine arts, music; the esthetic side of life. I thought of their sympathy, their imagination, their affection, and I expected they would excel in the humanities. I never foresaw that they would turn impassioned to pure mathematics, to physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy. Yet that is the evidence of twenty-five years. New England, as well as old England, has her Phillippa Fawcetts, and women in Europe, as well as in this

country, in the few years they have had a little freedom of opportunity, have shown such particular aptitude for mathematics and the exact sciences, that I am sometimes afraid they are going to leave all the poetry and philosophy to men, and claim the accurate sciences for themselves.

"We old teachers know that girls differ among themselves in mental tastes and powers, quite as much as they differ from boys. My experience in teaching both makes me confident that whatever our own individual ideals may be, the only way to show what is the ideal college, or to find out the advisable college studies for women, is to give the widest possible freedom in election of subjects and methods to our daughters, to let the girls who are fed by mathematics have mathematics, and the girls who long for music and art have music and art as their specialties; and, to be sure, all the time, that we shall 'fit them to be good wives and mothers' when we fit them to be fine and cultivated women."

Adopting the admirable definition of true education given by one of the speakers—"self-realization"—President Eliot proceeded to apply this test to the higher training of women. He said:

"Self-realization! Now, are the selves the same in men and women? That seems to me to be a fundamental question—whether these selves which are to be as perfectly realized as possible in this life are the same in the two sexes. Mrs. Palmer said with great truth that it was impossible to extinguish or annihilate womanliness, no matter to what training exercises you may subject the woman. What is that womanliness which is so indestructible! What is the manliness which is equally indestructible? Are they alike? Are they not essentially different, and do we not all recognize that essential difference; and is not the charm of human life and the greatest happiness of life due to that essential difference? Then it seems to me that function should ultimately determine education. If we know what the function of a human being is to be, have we not in that knowledge a good guide to the education of the individual? Now, is there not a profound and eternal difference between the function of the woman and the function of the man in this world? Look at them physically between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five. How profoundly different are the functions of the woman and the man? We must consider masses in discussing this question, not individuals. Look at the great mass, and is not the function of the woman between twenty-five and forty-five deeply different from that of the man? I say that education should regard function. Therefore, must it not be that the right education of a woman, or of women in general, should be different from the right education of men in general? And, again, should not education be determined by environment? It has been determined by environment for the millions of the human race. How must it be in the future? Does not environment determine education, and should not education prepare for environment? Now, how different is the environment through life of every woman from that of every man? Are we not all sensible of this profound and eternal difference in environment? Therefore, must we not all think it probable that there should be a difference in education corresponding to that difference, that inevitable difference, of environment?"

NOTES.

"BEN HUR" continues to be one of the chief popular successes of the season in New York. At the Wednesday matinee on December 27, the largest application for seats ever recorded in New York for a mid-week matinee was received.

KIPLING's ballad of "The Absent-Minded Beggar," sung nightly in the London music halls for the benefit of the British soldiers' relief fund, has already brought in nearly \$500,000. Mrs. Beerbohn Tree alone has earned over \$500 a week for the fund by reciting the poem.

THE jubilee year of *Harper's Magazine* is marked by the publication of several notable series of articles, particularly by Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel of "Eleanor," which begins in the January number. In the same number are also two poems by the author of "David Harum," found after Mr. Westcott's death.

IBSEN's "The Master Builder" was brought out at the Carnegie Lyceum, New York, on the evenings of January 17 and 18, in Mr. John Blair's *Course of Modern Plays*. In this play Mr. Blair did not himself act. His part was taken by William H. Pasco. Miss Florence Kahn, who was "discovered" by Mr. Blair and who has been winning much praise for acting in the *Course of Modern Plays*, has been engaged for next season by Richard Mansfield.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS THERE A GREAT ANTARCTIC CONTINENT?

THE two expeditions that are about to start for the South Pole may be expected to throw light on the vexed question of the Antarctic continent, which is so strongly believed in by Sir John Murray and other equally eminent geographers. The plans of the two expeditions—one English and one German—are outlined in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 2) by M. Paul Combes, who expresses his belief that no adequate evidence of such a continent has yet been adduced, altho it may, for all that, be in existence. We translate the greater part of M. Combes's article below. Says the writer:

"The general physical phenomena of the globe depend largely on the local phenomena of the polar regions, and can be completely elucidated only when we have precise data regarding these latter.

"In the case of the North Pole, which is much more accessible than the South, this study is already considerably advanced. On the contrary, the Southern regions of the globe, because of the obstacles that they oppose to investigation, have been neglected, and the information that we possess about them is of the most rudimentary kind.

"It is to fill this void that the English and German Antarctic expeditions have been organized. The payment of their expenses is now guaranteed, their plans are formulated, and their *personnel* has been selected.

"The English expedition, following the so-called South American route, will proceed from the Shetlands southward to Alexander L. Land. There, at about latitude 70° S. and longitude 90° W., a first station will be established, if that is possible. Then, following the route, the expedition hopes to be able to establish on Cape Adair, on Victoria Land, a second station, whence an attempt will be made to get closer to the South Pole, and near which the chief scientific work of the expedition will be carried out.

"The German expedition will leave the Kerguelen Isles, situated in the Indian Ocean at latitude 50° S., longitude 70° E., which are open to navigation during the whole year. Thence, moving southwest, the expedition will reach a point on Wilkes Land, where a winter station adapted for systematic observations will be constructed. At the beginning of spring, an attempt will be made to advance on the ice, with sledges, in the direction of the magnetic pole. At the end of the season the little known shores of Wilkes Land will be explored perhaps as far as Victoria Land, the southernmost of known lands, discovered by Ross in 1842.

"Dr. von Drygalski, chief of the German expedition, thinks that the time could not have been better chosen for exploration in these high latitudes, because of the conditions that now obtain near the South Pole.

"It is known that there are great variations, from year to year, in the state of the ice in the Antarctic regions. Thus, while Captain Weddell, in 1823, starting from the New Orkneys, was able to advance without trouble as far as latitude 74°, and saw from that point an ice-free sea as far as the eye could reach, all the explorers who followed him have found before them an unbroken barrier long before they reached this point.

"Now, in 1891 and 1894 an unusual quantity of floating ice appeared in the South Atlantic, and then in the Indian Ocean from 1894-97, advancing each year toward the East. It has now reached the Kerguelen Isles, which are generally beyond the northern limits of floating ice. An examination of the ice shows

that it comes from terrestrial glaciers, which have broken up after years of adherence to the continent—a well-known phenomenon, which takes place at long intervals in the northern parts of the globe."

In consequence of the breaking up of these vast glaciers, M. Combes tells us, von Drygalski believes that it will be possible, for several years, to push much farther poleward than could have been done while so great a mass of coast ice was still in existence. What is the character of the land to which these great glaciers so long adhered? Sir John Murray believes that there is a single vast south-polar continent, and he has even drawn a chart of this continent, which is shown herewith. M. Combes says of the way in which Murray's map was made:

"His method was the simplest possible. It consisted in first marking on a map of the Antarctic regions all the points where land has been found, and in then joining these scattered frag-



MURRAY'S HYPOTHETICAL ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

ments by a dotted line. Perhaps this method would have been a safe one if more land had been discovered in the south polar regions. But in Murray's map there is four times as much dotted as continuous line. This is giving to mere hypothesis a proportion that makes it seem rather improbable.

"Are there other arguments to justify this belief? The reader may judge for himself.

"What we know of the configuration and structure of icebergs in the austral regions, says Murray, seems to show that they are formed on an extended land surface, and that they then slide off into the sea. Ross sailed for nearly 500 kilometers [313 miles] along a great wall of ice, 48 to 60 meters [150 to 200 feet] high; near which soundings showed a depth of 240 to 720 meters [800 to 2,400 feet]. This was plainly the face of a great glacier in process of sliding downward, and ready to produce, at any point, one of the icebergs several miles long described by these travelers.

"All this is quite probable; but it does not justify Murray's conclusion that a single vast Antarctic continent extends around the Pole. . . .

"Most of the land discovered near the Antarctic circle is flat, and on a surface of this kind no great extent of glacier is necessary to make its face present a height like that seen by Ross. Greenland furnishes numerous examples. The argument from the length of the coast is therefore insufficient.

"Murray also brings up the nature of the rocks collected on Antarctic shores, which he regards as 'continental rocks'—I know not why."

These rocks, M. Combes tells us, are gneiss, granites, mica-

schist, quartz diorites, quartzites, and limestones, probably dropped to the ocean bed by icebergs and brought up by the drag-nets of the *Challenger* expedition. But similar specimens may be found on plenty of small islands. Fossils collected by Donald and Larsen show that the Antarctic lands once had a fine climate, but they do not, as has been asserted, prove anything with regard to the extent of these lands. M. Combes concludes:

"All this is not brought forward to combat Murray's hypothesis, but to show that the arguments that support it are insufficient. We really are at present very poorly off for knowledge about the importance, the configuration, and the nature of the Antarctic lands. We have seen only their coasts, and only portions of these; and no one knows whether the coast line is continuous, or whether there is only an archipelago.

"This is one of the problems that the approaching Antarctic expeditions will have to solve."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A SANITARY TREE.

NOW that the United States is extending its realm into the tropics, any means of waging successful warfare upon malarial diseases, which, next to filth diseases, are the most frequent and destructive in tropical regions, becomes a subject of national interest. Dr. John Gifford, the founder of *The Forester*, writes, in the January number of that paper, of the high value of the eucalyptus as a sanitary aid. He refers not to the medicinal quality of its oil, nor to the mysterious influence in counteracting malaria which some persons attribute to its aromatic fragrance. Its chief efficacy, he thinks, is due to the fact that it promotes drainage, acting upon the soil like a powerful pump. What is most needed in fever districts, we are told, is drainage, and this can be obtained most quickly and economically by planting the eucalyptus. He writes:

"The cause of malarial fever is known. It is due to a minute ameboid organism which breeds in warm, stagnant, marshy places. Just how this is communicated to the human body is a question. Some say that the disease lurks in miasmatic vapors and that breathing the night air in certain places is sufficient; others claim that drinking-water is the vehicle, and others that mosquitoes carry it from the marshes and inoculate our blood. No matter how it reaches the human body, the indirect cause remains the same. Once eliminate the marsh-land and you deprive these pestiferous organisms, including the mosquito, of their breeding-place and thus indirectly reduce the amount of fever.

"The malarial condition of our South is mainly due to the ill-treatment of forest lands and the formation of stagnant marshes in consequence. It is a noteworthy fact that densely forested swamp regions, such as the Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina, are free from malaria and perfectly healthy, while the adjacent burnt-over pine and savanna lands are famous for their unhealthfulness. Just as the sanitary conditions of the Landes of France and the Italian Campagna were rendered healthy by tree growth, so is it possible to improve the sanitary condition of the southern United States and West Indies.

"Only reflect that the leaves of a medium-aged beech-tree if spread out would cover eight times the area that the growth in question occupied, and it will be quite apparent that even in the hardest down-pours almost one fifth of the water is intercepted by the foliage and thence flows slowly down the trunks or passes off in vapor. Add to this the immense quantities of water transpired by the leaves, often, as with the eucalyptus, several times the amount which falls on its surface in the form of rain.

"That the aromatic fragrance of the eucalyptus has some mysterious influence in preventing malaria is probably fiction, altho the oil has medicinal qualities; but it is true that every eucalyptus-tree is a powerful pump which is constantly at work sucking the water out of the soil in a degree which varies of course with the condition of the atmosphere."

The eucalyptus grows with remarkable speed, Dr. Gifford tells us, sometimes at the rate of ten feet a year. Its wood is almost

indestructible, and in appearance it is notably beautiful. Dr. Gifford closes with references to the beneficial effects of the eucalyptus on the health of Jamaica, Australia, and the Roman Campagna. In Australia, especially, the immunity of the country districts from malaria is attributed to its action.

HOME-MADE WINDMILLS IN NEBRASKA.

A NEW type of windmill has been evolved by the Nebraskan farmer. The home-made windmills of that State appear to be marvels of rustic engineering, so far as simplicity, cheapness, and perfect adaptability of means to end are concerned. These mills are described by Erwin Hinckley Barbour in *The Scientific American Supplement*, and a brief notice of the more extended article appears in *The Scientific American* (January 13). From this latter we quote the paragraphs that follow:

"To those who may be unfamiliar with these windmills they will be a revelation, and the importance of this movement inaugurated by the inventive farmers of Nebraska is made manifest, in that many acres of garden truck, fruit-land, and even farm-land are irrigated at a trifling expense. Stock is supplied with water, ranchmen and sheepherders are benefited, dairy products are increased and improved, and the comfort of the village and the rural home is often enhanced. The merits of these home-made mills have enjoyed such prompt recognition that they are going up daily, not to the detriment, however, of windmills which are made by regular manufacturers, but in addition to them."

Those who build these mills, Mr. Barbour tells us, are generally "the wealthy and more progressive among the older and well-established farmers, or else younger men just making a start, and not the roving, unsettled, or shiftless class." The mills may be used for the irrigation of the garden and for supplying the house, or put to work in various ways to save hand labor, such as running a grindstone, churning, working a feed-grinder, corn-sheller, the wood-saw, and other farm machinery. The mills cost on the average but four or five dollars, not in-



A MERRY-GO-ROUND WINDMILL, LINCOLN, NEBR.

cluding labor. They are usually put up at odd times and made out of material at hand. Some cost but \$1.50, and from this there is every gradation in price up to \$150, which will build an eight-horse-power mill, capable of grinding 200 to 300 bushels of grain per day. Mr. Barbour divides the mills into "Jumbos," "Merry-go-Rounds," "Battle Ax," "Holland," and "Mock Turbines." To quote again:

"The 'Jumbo,' or 'Go-devil,' as some call it, is very like an old-fashioned overshot wheel. They lend themselves readily to construction, being very simple in design, and they are very economical. . . . The efficiency of the Jumbo mills is low, but this is compensated for by the fact that they are comparatively inex-

pensive to build, for a good mill of this type can be built for \$3, and a better one for \$5. Some have been built large enough to irrigate ten acres of orchard. The smaller Jumbos, termed 'Baby Jumbos,' are very small mills. They are generally mounted on abandoned towers or upon buildings, while the larger mills of the



HOME-MADE "JUMBO" WINDMILL, LINCOLN, NEBR.

same class are set upon the ground and securely anchored there. They are all set so as to catch to best advantage the prevailing wind of the place, which is north and south in Nebraska.

"The construction of the Jumbo mill will be understood by reference to the above engraving, which shows one which was made at an expense of \$5. The sails are made of old coffee-sacks, and the cut-offs or wind-guards may be seen at either side. They are raised and lowered by pulley and rope. The dimensions are 13 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 13 feet high. This mill successfully irrigates a five-acre garden. The reservoir supplied by this mill is 150 feet long by 4 feet wide and 2 or 3 feet deep. The sliding doors may be raised or lowered so as to cut off more or less of the force of the wind from the fans, as is rendered necessary by winds of varying velocities. Sometimes these Jumbo windmills are built one north and south and the other east and west, so as to insure service whatever the direction of the wind.

"In the 'Merry-go-Round' mill is found another attempt at the construction of mills of unlimited size. These mills are rather complex in construction and are not put up by the farmer, but by a carpenter and at a considerable expense. Mounted upon towers like ordinary turbine mills of the manufacturer, they soon reach a size at which the wind can upset them, however well anchored. This has led to the towerless mills, which stand low upon the ground, and consequently are capable of a greater circumference. These mills consist of a number of fans revolving about a central axis. About the same axis usually revolves a semicircular hood, thus exposing half of the fans and shielding the other half, the shield running upon friction rollers. When the mills are to be thrown into gear, the hood simply revolves until it covers all the fans on the windward side."

To Save the Colorado Cliff Dwellings.—The famous cliff dwellings of the West, it appears, are in danger of destruction at the ruthless hands of amateur archeologists. A recent resolution, adopted in Denver by the League of Colorado Municipalities, calls on Congress to legislate for the protection of the cliff dwellings from relic-hunters. Says the *Denver Republican* (December 17):

"The first step toward the preservation of the ruins is their protection by national law. When this is done the promiscuous digging and unearthing of valuable pottery by thousands of tourists from every part of the country will be stopped. Later, the Government may take steps to have the ruins included in a national park, but, unless the protective legal steps are first taken, there will soon be no ruins to preserve. The worst effect of the visits of the relic-hunters is not so much in the carrying away of pottery as in the unscientific manner in which the dig-

ging is conducted. The masonry of the ancients is battered down and walls and ceilings are left in a crumbled mass, while rooms that have been sealed for years are opened to the destructive action of the outer air. Under scientific treatment the cliff dwellings could be so opened that their architecture would be preserved and they would be practically restored as they existed ages ago. The only way in which a crusade can be successfully waged against the destructive relic-hunter is by arousing public sentiment and by making Colorado's statesmen realize that the people are in earnest in their desire to preserve the cliff dwellings. Action has already been put off too long, and if the ruins are to yield their treasures of knowledge to future generations every influential body in the State should follow the lead of the League of Colorado Municipalities in demanding legislation by Congress."

CAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY REACH OVER THE OCEAN?

NOTHING is easier than to multiply a fact by any convenient factor and to assume that the result still represents a fact—if not realized, at any rate realizable. This is a most unsafe process. We are telephoning over thousand-mile circuits; but New York can yet call up neither London nor Honolulu. Marconi can send his wave messengers over distances measured by scores of miles; but we need not necessarily conclude that they will ever traverse thousands, or even hundreds. A protest is made by *The Electrical Review* (January 3) against some unjustified conclusions of this nature. It says:

"There has been much loose talk about the bending of the radiations, whatever may be their nature, that are used in wireless telegraphy, around obstacles and around the curvature of the earth's surface. Over the comparatively smooth and unobstructed surface of the sea it is certain that signals have been exchanged over a distance implying a bending of the electrical impulses about one and one-half degrees from a rectilinear course. From this premise certain investigators have jumped to the conclusion that sufficiently powerful electrical disturbances emanating from a wave-radiating source would bend around the curvature of the earth between this country and Europe. If this is possible it implies diverting the electrical impulses by nearly a right angle from their initial course. If they will turn through one right angle it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that they may be made to turn through two, three, or even four, which begins to look a little like an absurdity."

The writer thinks that we have no evidence that these influences travel as electric waves, with a wave-front capable of swerving when it meets an obstacle. He goes on to say:

"In all the wireless-telegraph work that has been done so far the vertical elements of the sending and receiving circuits have been approximately parallel, or in the most favorable position for mutual electromagnetic induction. Is not a perfectly sufficient explanation of the actions noticed found in ordinary induction? When currents rush up and down in a vertical wire the whole surrounding neighborhood is filled with complex surges of magnetic potential. A parallel wire receiving them exhibits electromotive forces corresponding exactly to their movement with relation to it. Now it is, of course, true that equipotential surfaces of magnetic potential moving out from a current-carrying wire are, in a sense, wave fronts, but they are certainly not what are commonly called electric waves or Hertz waves. They fill the whole of space, theoretically speaking, except where conducting substances exist, and it is difficult to screen an object from them—to form an electromagnetic shadow—except by actually enclosing it in a good conductor. Hence, to argue that a dome of sea-water, requiring the influence to bend only about one or two degrees, means the possibility of transatlantic wireless telegraphy seems meaningless, because if actual electric waves of the Hertzian variety are in question the deduction is on too slender a premise, and if electromagnetic induction is the explanation, vertical wires on the two sides of the Atlantic would be neatly perpendicular to one another, or in the least favorable position. It seems worth while for some one to try the transatlantic experiment and set the whole matter at rest."

ELECTRICITY AS A DUTIABLE PRODUCT.

A RECENT decision of the German courts that theft of the electric current could not be punished as such, because electricity, not being a material substance, could not be stolen, was recently noted in these columns. A similar question has now come up in our own country. The Ontario Power Company at Niagara Falls has of late been extending its lines into this country, and, as the Niagara Falls Power Company, whose plant is just across the river on American soil, does not desire to see American machinery operated by Canadian power, it has claimed that currents brought across from Canada must be made to pay duty. Says *Electricity* (January 3), in a leading editorial on the subject:

"In a communication to the Treasury Department, officials of the Niagara Falls Power Company claim that inasmuch as the electric current is a thing of value, bought and sold, and that since it comes into actual competition with an American industry by reason of the extension of the lines of the Canadian company to as many points as possible in the United States, and the selling of its light and power to as many customers as it can get, it should be made subject to duty.

"On the other hand, the Ontario Company declares that the electric current can not be regarded as an 'article' within the meaning of the tariff law, despite the representation of the Niagara Company that electricity is a thing that can be measured as accurately as potatoes or wheat or cotton cloth."

This is not the first time that the question has been raised, altho it has never been brought up so prominently before. To quote again:

"Several years ago a letter was received by the Treasury Department from a resident of Watertown, N. Y., in which it was stated that the writer had obtained a concession to build and operate an electric-power plant on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls, and inquiring if in the event of the current being transmitted across the border tariff duty would be imposed. At that time the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury placed himself on record as stating that no tariff charges would be assessed. Now, however, the Treasury Department is said to be inclined to take a different view of the matter, but it has submitted the question to several leading collectors of customs in various parts of the country in order to secure their ideas on the subject. If it is finally decided that the electric current should be assessed, it would be at 20 per cent. *ad valorem* under the paragraph for unenumerated manufactured articles."

The Washington correspondent of *The Western Electrician* (December 30) quotes a case that may have some legal bearing on the question. He says:

"Some years ago a similar measure was proposed in connection with natural gas piped across from the Canadian side, but it was upset by the decision of the board of general appraisers, which maintained that gas was not an 'article,' which decision was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States; and the Government is now refunding money to the gas company on duties that were assessed on natural gas by a collector during the early part of the present year."

The conclusion of *Electricity* in the matter is as follows:

"The simplest way out of the difficulty would be for the Treasury Department to adhere to its original decision not to levy an assessment on electric current, for in our opinion the Ontario Power Company will have difficulty enough in meeting the rates of the Niagara Falls Power Company on United States territory without it being necessary to protect the American company by means of a 20-per-cent. tax imposed on its rival."

How to Catch Cold.—The various ways in which a cold may be brought on are thus described by Dr. J. H. Kellogg in *Good Health*, December: "A little knife-blade of air blowing in through a crack in a window, upon some part of the body, will chill that part, and the blood-vessels of that region will become contracted, affecting, somewhere in the interior of the body, an area in reflex relation with this portion of the surface of the body.

For instance, the blood-vessels of the skin of the top of the shoulders and the chest are associated with the blood-vessels of the lungs, so that whatever happens to the blood-vessels of the skin of the shoulders and chest happens also to the blood-vessels of the lungs. If there is a contraction of the blood-vessels of the back of the neck, there will be a contraction of the blood-vessels of the nose and throat, and if there is a contraction of the blood-vessels of the top of the shoulders and the shoulder-blades, there will also be a contraction of the blood-vessels of the lungs. When the influence of the cold is continued, this contraction is followed by congestion. When one puts his hands into cold water for a few minutes, they are first pale, and then red. This is reaction. The longer the application and the more intense the degree of cold, the greater will be the contraction and the congestion. So if the back of the neck is exposed for a long time to the influence of cold, one is likely to have a cold in the nose and throat; if the shoulder-blades and the tops of the shoulders are exposed, one is likely to take cold in the lungs, and suffer from congestion of the lungs. If the cold is long continued, it may cause not only a congestion but an inflammation of the nose or the lungs. So, if the bottoms of the feet become wet or chilled, a weakness of the bladder may result if there has ever been a trouble there; or a weakness of the stomach, if there has been a catarrh of that organ."

A New Cure for Alcoholism?—These are the days of serums. The latest is an anti-alcoholic serum said to have been devised by two French physicians, Dr. Sappelier and Dr. Thébaud. It is reported in *The Herald* (New York, December 27) that, in a paper just read before the Paris Academy of Medicine, these gentlemen describe the preparation of such a serum extracted from the veins of a horse primarily rendered alcoholic by artificial means. "It appears," the report goes on to say, "that the serum confers on dipsomaniacs an unconquerable distaste for alcoholic drinks." Commenting on this report, the *Hartford Times* says in its editorial column: "It would appear that this new medicine may be administered to a person without his knowledge, and in that case many a jolly toper may hereafter discover, to his vast surprise, that his incessant desire to guzzle alcoholic liquor has left him. . . . Such a cure as that announced in the cable despatches from Paris should put an end to the gold-cure business, of which we hear little in these days, but which still flourishes to a considerable extent. However, it is possible that the discoverers of the new serum may keep the exact method of preparing it a secret, and it is by no means impossible that the gold-cure men may be smart enough to obtain control of it." The medical journals have not yet reported or noticed the new serum.

Gas Mantles of Artificial Silk.—Artificial silk has found an unexpected use, according to a note in *Cosmos* (December 30). With the collodion that is to be drawn out into threads are mixed the salts of rare earths, and with the resulting threads are woven mantles for incandescent gas-burners. "The artificial silk industry," the note goes on to say, "is becoming more extensive daily. The factory at Besançon turns out 300 kilograms [660 pounds] a week, and can not supply the demand. Of course this does not all go to make incandescent mantles. This factory is about to be enlarged, and soon after the opening of the present year its production will be nearly 1,000 kilograms [2,200 pounds] a day. At Sprietenbach, a factory is now delivering 270 kilograms [594 pounds] daily, and the approaching opening of new factories in Belgium and Germany is announced."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PROF. H. A. HOWE, of the University of Denver, writes us that the statement concerning his meteoric observations at Denver, quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of December 2 from *The Scientific American*, is incorrect. The quotation ran as follows: "Professor Howe, of the University of Denver, reported that he counted 38 Leonids besides a large number of meteors in other portions of the sky." Professor Howe says: "The facts are that on the morning of November 16th, I was busied with photographic observations, while the counting was done by a number of students who were under the direction of Prof. E. B. T. Spencer. The number of Leonids counted was 204, of which, however, a number must have been duplicates, so that 150 may be a fair estimate of the number of separate ones recorded. The work was considerably hindered by clouds, as also on the nights of November 15, 16, and 17, on which the writer saw 10 Leonids."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PRESENT DRIFT OF BIBLE STUDY.

THE impression prevails in England and the United States that the alleged overthrow of the Tübingen theory on the Continent has practically brought criticism of the New Testament, particularly the Gospels, to a standstill. This, however, is an error, according to the Rev. Dr. James Stalker. Even orthodox German writers do not hesitate to characterize a saying of Christ as unauthentic if it does not square with their own opinions. Weiss, well known as a conservative critic, has formulated a theory of the Gospels that has a scale of ascending (and descending) values to the several "documents" in the four evangelists; and Holtzmann, another conservative writer, author of the "Hand Commentor," a book of world-wide and commanding influence, ascribes the incidents of Gospel history to various legendary origins. Says Dr. Stalker (in *The Contemporary Review*, January):

"Even St. Mark, which to the ordinary eye seems to bear the stamp of a very simple and unique authorship, is not now allowed to be all of a piece, but has to be decomposed by a critical process and rearranged before it can be accepted as a correct representation of the events. St. Matthew and St. Luke are based on an earlier document, which can be reconstructed in its entirety, and the testimony of this primitive Gospel has to be carefully distinguished from the magnified and amplified contents of the canonical books. Even in St. John, which most readers would declare to possess the literary unity and perfection of a crystal, altho a Johannine element is now recognized, there is discovered also the work of an editor, who has arranged and altered the whole in accordance with peculiar ideas of his own. It is more than possible that within the next decade the Gospels may be issued from the press printed in all the colors of the rainbow, to indicate the different documents of which they are composed, as is happening to the books of the Old Testament at the present hour. The materials already exist in abundance for such an effort; and only a bold hand is required to appropriate them.

"The total result of the critical processes, as they are usually applied on the Continent, is undoubtedly to attenuate the figure of Christ. His mightiest works and grandest sayings are taken from Him; and what is left reduces Him to a size very different from that in which He appears to the faith of the church. It is not a question whether this or that saying of His may be more correctly reported in one Gospel than in another, or whether the details of this or that miracle may have been modified by transmission from mouth to mouth, but whether the real Christ is He who was born of a virgin and rose from the dead, who raised Lazarus from the grave and walked on the waters, who said, 'All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth,' and, 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world,' who gave His life for the sin of the world and will be the Judge of men at the last day; or whether Jesus was merely the son of Joseph and Mary, merely healed a few sick people, mainly of nervous disorders, by the influence of His imposing personality and perhaps with the help of some simple remedies of which He possessed the secret; merely rose from the dead in the same sense in which all souls of men, at the death of the body, pass to God, and can claim the worship of the world merely by a title a little higher than that under which, in the Roman Catholic Church, worship is rendered to the saints.

"That the battle of faith in the Gospels will have to be fought over again in the not distant future—and that under conditions extremely different from any under which it has ever been fought in this country before—I have no doubt whatever. But a great deal will depend on whether it will be have to be fought soon or not. If the constructive work on the mind of Christ, which I have attempted to outline, comes first, there will be erected a four-square citadel of faith which will be the best defense against unbelief; because the demonstration of the unity and coherence of all the main masses of Christ's thought is the best antidote to the disposition to niggle at the details. But the premature withdrawal of attention from the substance and the concentration of it on the form of His words would land us in an era of subjec-

tivity, when the boldest and the most arbitrary would command the greatest attention, and the most sacred elements of our faith—the words of the Son of God—would be subjected, under the eyes of the public, to the processes of mangling and permutation which are painful enough when applied to the commoner parts of Scripture, without the control of a coherent and well-established conception of Christ's teaching as a whole. These things are, however, on the knees of the gods; the church must meet the questions which are providentially submitted to her as they arise, and she has always much both to learn and to unlearn. The literary origin of the Gospels is a problem of almost infinite intricacy which has not yet by any means been solved, and, till it is solved, she can not, of course, know how far her opinions may require to be modified."

JAMES MARTINEAU: A PROPHET OF NON-SECTARIANISM.

RELIGION in the widest sense of the word loses an eminent confessor in the death of Dr. James Martineau at the patriarchal age of ninety-five. For the greater part of the century, Dr. Martineau has stood for a conception of religion which



DR. JAMES MARTINEAU.

he preferred not to limit by the use of any doctrinal names or formulas. He was called a Unitarian, but he was unwilling to ally himself formally with any organization carrying a theological distinction in its name. In responding, upon his eightieth birthday, to the greetings of the National Conference of English Unitarians, he declared his belief that "the true religious life supplies grounds of sympathy and association deeper and wiser than can be expressed by any doctrinal names or formulas, and that free play can never be given to these spiritual affinities till all stipulation, direct or implied, for specified agreement in theological opinion, is discarded from the bases of church union." For sixty years he was a contributor to the leading reviews, and his keenness of intellect and width of learning gave him a place beside his contemporaries—Mill, Darwin, Spencer, Newman, and Carlyle—in the discussion of the great ethical, philosophical, and religious controversies of the century.

James Martineau was born in Norwich, England, on April 21, 1805, and after studying at Manchester New College and the Uni-

tarian Seminary at York, he held a Unitarian charge at Liverpool for twenty-five years. It was his "Rationale of Religious Belief," published in 1836, which first shocked the conservative school of religious thought. From 1840 to 1885 he was, in succession, professor and principal at Manchester New College. It was not until the latter year that he published his "Types of Ethical Theory," regarded by many as the most able discussion of philosophical ethics of the century. In 1890 he published his greatest work, "The Seat of Authority in Religion."

The *New York Evening Post* (January 13) thus speaks of the latter half of Dr. Martineau's career as a philosopher, preacher, and man:

"All Martineau's energy in matters philosophical was bent to the destruction of those theories [necessarianism and empiricism] which had been the glory of his youth. He had other than dead men to fight. Hamilton and Mantell and Mill and Spencer defended the cause which he had abandoned. The Neo-Kantians and Neo-Hegelians had not yet sprung up, and, when they had, his way was not their way. He was often very much alone. He fought a good fight and he experienced the joy of battle. But the uncommonly well furnished in science at the start, it is impossible to read his 'Study of Religion' and not feel that his instinctive opposition to Darwin and the evolutionists in general prevented his appreciation of the significance of their work. The easygoing materialism of Tyndall found in him a critic which obliged its author to modify it so much that it surrendered almost everything that Martineau desired.

"But whatever the worth of Martineau's philosophical writings, it was as a preacher of morals and religion that he did his most valuable work. The quality of his pulpit work has ample illustration in the two series of 'Endeavors after the Christian Life,' published in 1843 and 1847, and the two series, 'Hours of Thoughts on Sacred Things,' published in 1876 and 1880. The sermons in these four volumes are very different from the ephemeral products of ordinary pulpit eloquence. Their style is extremely beautiful, tho sometimes too ornate and not without defects in its articulation. It was as natural for Martineau to express himself in simile and metaphor as it was for him to breathe. These sermons have all the ethical intensity of Newman's without his paradoxes. They are as religious as they are ethical, summoning men to the worship of a living infinite Moral Ideal, the postulate and the necessity of our moral life. The 'Hours of Thought' suffer in comparison with the 'Endeavors' as more controversial and not free from the irritation of one who feels himself to be fighting a losing battle. In all his later writings Martineau was on the defensive, and he is less invigorating and inspiring in them than in the cheerfully aggressive writings of a less ripe manhood.

"Personally, he was a man of great refinement, delicacy, and charm. There was a faultless neatness in his dress and in the methods of his work. He had the look of an ascetic in his face and form. His frail appearance masked a vigorous constitution, and at eighty-three he could climb any mountain in Scotland, where he made his summer home. Among his friends he counted some of the wisest and best men of England and America."

The *New York Tribune* (January 13) says that it is not as a philosopher that Dr. Martineau will be remembered, but as "a prophet of what may be called rational religion." His religion was preeminently a human religion, yet it was not emptied of its divine element:

"Quite the contrary. But the divine element in religion was to him very much akin to the divine element in nature, something that always existed and always will exist, rather than a factitious relationship established at some given point of time. His belief in God was a positive enthusiasm. So profound, indeed, was it that it seemed to him sacrilegious to limit the divine Being to a trumpety relationship with some special race or some particular church. He would have had the church include in her membership all men of every creed who unfeignedly loved God and tried to do His will. Yet this great thinker, whose life was lived in the very spirit of Christian saintship, was in the eyes of official England only the minister of an obscure heretical sect, and spent many years of his life preaching to a handful of people in a dingy chapel in a back street of London.

"Nevertheless, his life has not been in vain. Institutions die with difficulty even in this age of individualism. Dr Martineau himself did not expect any realignment of ecclesiastical organizations in his day, but his teachings have had a profound effect on the thought of organized Christianity, sweetening, humanizing, and, if we may say so, Christianizing it. So that, while the old forms are still retained, and perhaps wisely, the spirit animating them is less mechanical and less intent on merely perpetuating the ecclesiastical machine as the supreme function of religion. This much he has done, and to-day his memory is cherished by a vast multitude of men and women who, according to the strict reading of their creed, would have to think of him as cast into the outer darkness of spiritual death."

THE FUTURE OF PRESBYTERIANISM.

IN the opinion of many leading men in the Presbyterian Church, a study of the recent statistics of that denomination furnishes food for some serious reflections as to the future of Presbyterianism in America. The *New York Observer* (December 28) devotes an article to this subject, taking the ground that it behooves Presbyterians to be wakeful and alert, not to rely too much on the past, but to use new armor and new weapons in meeting the changed conditions of the day. It says:

"The number of persons added to the entire church on examination has decreased by regular steps from 75,000 in 1894 to 48,000 last year. The number added by certificate has decreased with like regularity in the same time from 42,000 to 35,000. The net gain in membership has shown an even more marked decrease; in 1895, the net gain reported to the Assembly was 27,000; in 1896, 21,000; in 1897, 17,000; in 1898, 15,000; in 1899, only 8,000. This last was a gain of five sixths of one per cent. of the previous membership; four years ago the net gain was three per cent.

"Last year the strong synod of New Jersey suffered a net loss in membership of 423, and in two years' time it has made the pathetic increase of 23 persons. The great synod of New York made a net gain last year of 48 souls, just four per month, but the year before it lost more than it gained last year; and it is therefore smaller by 885 than it was two years ago. The synod of Indiana suffered a loss last year of 132, and in three years has gone back 1,124 in membership. The synods of Wisconsin and Nebraska, situated in the growing West tho they are, both fell off in membership last year. The synod of Pennsylvania, the largest in the church, presents a somewhat better record, for it reports a net gain of 2,203, and yet that is only a trifle over one per cent., and the presbytery of Philadelphia is one of five presbyteries within its bounds to report a decrease.

"A study of our Sabbath-school statistics is equally suggestive. A year ago last May, the General Assembly commenced the Twentieth Century Movement, and strongly urged presbyteries and churches to adopt it. This movement contemplated the addition of 500,000 scholars to our rolls before April, 1901, that is, in three years' time. At the end of the first year our Sabbath-school membership had decreased, in spite of the indefatigable labors of the Rev. Dr. Worden, secretary of the Sabbath-school Board, by 4,935. How long, at that rate, will it take to accomplish the coveted 500,000 increase? Our surprise and our sorrow are increased when we note that the synod of Pennsylvania contributes one fourth of this loss, and that the city of Philadelphia shows a balance on the wrong side of the account. There is something startling in the fact that Philadelphia, the very citadel of Presbyterianism, should show a net loss in the same year both in church and in Sabbath-school membership, and that the very center from which has sounded forth the trumpet call of progress to our Sabbath-schools throughout the land should itself fail to respond to that call.

"It is impossible to find sufficient explanation for these remarkable facts either in the country's excitement over war, or in the supposition of a general purging of the rolls, or in the hard times that have prevailed. The condition of war could not account for a decline dating from five years ago; the most thorough purging of the rolls would not diminish the number added to the church; and hard times have been wont to turn men's souls toward religion, however much they may straiten their pocket-

books. Exceptional causes would account for particular cases, but the general conspiracy of so many facts extending over such a period of time can not be laid to chance, not to anything but a diminished vitality in the church. If it is the license of thought in matters religious, and the general secularity of the time, that are at fault, then it is no time to be calling the roll of our dead heroes and reciting their great achievements; it is the time to be alert and aggressive students of present problems, and wise and prompt in meeting new emergencies with new weapons. It will not do to put on the armor of Saul, glorious tho its record be; we must go into the conflict with such armor and such arms as the wisdom of the hour directs."

DISCOVERY OF THE BIRTHPLACE AND BONES OF BUDDHA.

THE lieutenant-governor of the Northwestern provinces of India in his recent annual report gives a most interesting description of the discovery of the authentic remains of Gautama Buddha in Northern India. According to all traditions, Buddha was born at Kapilavastu, capital of the Sakya clan, of which his father was prince or chief. At Buddha's death, a portion of the sacred relics was entrusted to the Sakyas; but for many centuries even the site of Kapilavastu, which had been destroyed by a rival clan, was a subject of dispute. During the winter of 1897-98, however, Dr. A. Führer, archeological surveyor to the Indian Government, began a series of excavations upon the spot best supported by tradition, in the Terai, a swamp that stretches for many hundreds of miles along the foothills of the mighty Himalayas. We quote the following account of the discovery from *Bibliotheca* (January):

"Attention was devoted to two spots, both of which are indicated by the detailed description of Hsien Tsiang, the Pausanias of ancient India. He states that several thousand tombs of the Sakyas, who fell in battle in defense of their city, were to be seen in his day outside the northwestern gate. Here Dr. Führer began digging, and was immediately rewarded with the discovery of a large number of small *stupas*, or relic shrines, arranged in symmetrical lines around a large central *stupa*. All of these *stupas* are square, which fact at once distinguishes them from any others hitherto known. It is confidently asserted that they are the oldest monuments yet unearthed in India. They are built of large, well-burnt bricks. The large *stupa* measured 43 feet 6 inches each side. On the level of the foundations, exactly in the true center, the relic chamber was reached, which contained a cylindrical red earthenware casket, with an ornamented copper lid. Inside the casket were found several small pieces of human bone, and a series of the precious things usually placed with the relics of a great man—such as two heavy triangular bits of gold and silver, two small images of Nagas (snake gods) worked in gold, pieces of pale greenish crystal, a garnet and a ruby, besides some grains of rice and fragments of white and black talc. Adjoining this *stupa* were disclosed the solid foundation walls of a large monastery, built in the form of a cross, 79 feet from north to south and 52 feet from east to west. The smaller *stupas* vary in size from 19 feet square to less than 8 feet square. Seventeen of them were opened, each of which contained the ashes of a Sakya warrior. In this case the relic casket consisted of a beautifully worked bronze or copper urn, enclosed within a brick chamber. The bricks were impressed with well-executed designs, showing either the sacred lotus, the *svastika*, the trident, and the thunderbolt, or the military weapons of the Sakya warriors—swords, daggers, javelins, battle-axes, shields, and standards.

"The second spot excavated was also pointed out by Hsien Tsiang. Outside the eastern gate he says that there was a Saiva temple, with an image of the tutelary goddess of the Sakyas, sculptured as if 'rising in a bent position.' This temple and this image were duly found as described. The site of Kapilavastu, the birthplace of Gautama Buddha, is thus satisfactorily determined.

"But this is not all. The actual bones of the Buddha, given on his death to his Sakya kinsmen, have also been found. Dr.

Führer visited the spot and reports upon it; but the credit of this discovery is due to Mr. W. C. Peppé, a European gentleman, who owns an estate in the adjoining district of Basti. Here, only twelve miles from the ruins of Kapilavastu, rises an immense mound, more than 20 feet high and 116 feet in diameter. On excavation, this also was found to be a *stupa* of solid brick, pierced by a narrow shaft or well. The relic chamber was not in the center of the structure, but 31 inches to the east of it. It consisted of a huge chest, 4 feet 4 inches long, by 2 feet 8 inches wide, and 2 feet 2 inches high, made out of a block of white sandstone. Inside were four urns of mottled soapstone, or steatite; an exquisitely finished casket of rock crystal, with a fish handle; and the remains of a wooden box, which had contained bones. The urns were filled with a marvelous collection of gold-leaf stars and squares with the impression of a lion (the emblem of the Sakyas), thin-plated gold images of Mahamya, seed-pearls, star-shaped beads of white and pink coral, and various minute leaves delicately wrought in cornelian, crystal, agate, beryl, topaz, garnet, and amethyst. More important than all, one of the urns has an inscription scratched around the lid, in cursive characters of a pre-Asoka type, which is thus read by the first authority on the subject, the late Georg Bühler:

"This relic-shrine of the Lord Buddha [is the gift] of the Sakyas, the brethren of the Distinguished One, in association with their sisters, their children, and their wives."

"Mr. Peppé generously presented the stone chest, and the greater part of the objects contained in it, to the Indian Museum at Calcutta. And the Government of India has offered the relics to the King of Siam, as the royal representative of modern Buddhism."

IS IMMORTALITY CONDITIONAL?

THE doctrine of conditional immortality, or the ultimate annihilation of the hopelessly erring, has obtained considerable vogue in recent years, and has commended itself especially to a class of Christian theologians who have been unwilling to believe in a doctrine of unending torture, yet who have been unable to believe that all beings will eventually be reclaimed from evil. It is held, in connection with the Christian doctrine of the Fall, that sin has made man mortal, and that an immortal life is a gift of God, "conveyed to mankind only through the channels of the incarnation." The leading exponent of this doctrine in Germany is Richard Rothe; in England, Dr. Edward White; in America, Dr. Hudson. For some reason the canny Scotch will have none of it, and follow the lead of that ebullient North Briton who, in the midst of a lecture upon "Eternal Hope," by Dean Farrar, cried out wrathfully from the gallery: "That's all weel enough, but gie me back my *Hell*!" The Rev. David Reid, of Calcutta, sides with the Scotch and prefers his hell to annihilation. In *The Homiletic Review* (January), he proceeds to assail the doctrine of conditional immortality by three lines of argument. In the first place, he says, it is only a narrow literalism which can find any Scriptural support for the doctrine:

"When St. Paul speaks of the disobedient as suffering 'eternal destruction from the face of the Lord,' he means not their annihilation, but their ruin and their deprivation of all that makes for well-being, or for 'life' in the full sense of the word. Elsewhere the apostle speaks of 'sudden destruction' coming upon the wicked at the Day of Judgment, and there, as the annihilationists would themselves admit, the word does not mean annihilation, for annihilation on their own showing does not come until after a period of punishment.

"Even if the whole question were to be decided by the meaning of particular texts and phrases, the decision could hardly be in favor of the annihilationists. Not only do these texts and phrases, on which they lay stress, fail to bear out their contention, but there are others which point in a wholly contrary direction—e.g., 'eternal punishment,' 'an eternal sin,' 'the wrath of God abideth on him.'"

Mr. Reid says, further, that the doctrine implies an unworthy conception of man, for it puts him on the plane of the beasts.

which perish. Neither does it imply a worthier conception of God:

"According to the doctrine of conditional immortality, all except those who are saved through Him must regard Christ's coming to the world as a positive curse. For, according to this doctrine, if Christ and His work of redemption had not intervened, men, all men, godly and ungodly alike, would, as the result of Adam's sin, have perished at death. The resurrection, the judgment, the time of punishment for the ungodly after death, are all the direct consequence of Christ's intervention. Through the provisions of the plan of salvation, it is held, all are to be brought forth from their graves. Christ, as Dr. Salmond points out, becomes on this theory the very Author of the sufferings of the lost. Had there been no incarnation, sinful men, after a brief life of limited responsibility here, would have past at once into the non-existence which is of their nature. . . .

"Immortality is not conditional. It does not depend on whether we accept Christ or reject Christ. It rests not with us to have it or not have it. We shall have it whether we will or no. And the great question for every one of us personally to decide is, whether it shall be a boon to us or a curse; whether it shall be an immortality of well-being and joy and peace in the presence of God, or an immortality of misery and loss in banishment and alienation from God."

WAS MARTIN LUTHER THE "FATHER OF MORMONISM"?

A RECENT Roman Catholic writer thinks that modern Protestants are inconsistent in their spectacular hostility to Mr. Roberts and the doctrine of polygamy. They venerate Luther and the fathers of the Protestant Reformation; yet these very fathers, he asserts, preached a doctrine not appreciatively different from that of the Latter-Day Saints upon this point. "Civil legislation," he says, "has effected locally a check upon simultaneous bigamy, but the evil is to-day by no means confined to Utah. Its emissaries are to be found in almost every State of the Union zealously planting the seeds of Mormonism, as is ignorantly supposed, but, in truth, the seeds of Lutheranism in one of its most destructive phases on society." The writer asserts that Martin Luther "is the father of Mormonism," and that neither Joseph Smith nor Brigham Young can make good that claim. In support of this assertion, he quotes (in *The Catholic Mirror*, December 23) from the original Latin of Luther's collected works (pp. 119, 123, Württemberg edition), and continues:

"Here we have the principle of divorce, obsolete and forgotten in the history of Christianity for fifteen centuries, once more brought to light and promulgated by the apostle of the Reformation in Germany, before Cranmer started the divorce demon in England. But Luther and his coadjutors in the dissemination of the pure (!) gospel of the Reformation did not confine themselves to the trifle of divorce in their practical sympathy with aspirants to the gratification of unbridled lust. Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, appealed to Luther, Melancthon, and other minor apostles of the Reformation in Germany to oblige him with permission to have a second wife *simultaneously with his lawful wife*. The grounds given by the applicant were, that he had never loved his wife; that he had not been faithful to her more than three weeks; and that he could not abandon the dissolute life in which he lived. For these reasons he begs a dispensation to have two wives. In their answer these eight patriarchs of the Reformation reply thus:

"But if your highness be fully resolved to take another wife, we judge that it ought to be done secretly; that is, that none but the lady herself and a few trusty persons obliged to secrecy under the seal of confession, know anything of the matter. Hence it will not be attended with any important contradiction or scandal. For it is not unusual for princes to keep mistresses; and altho the vulgar should be scandalized, the more prudent would understand *this moderate method of life and prefer it to adultery, or other brutal and foul actions*. There is no need of being much concerned for what men will say, provided all go right with conscience. Your highness hath, therefore, not only the approbation of us all, in a case of necessity, but also the consideration we have made hereupon. We are most ready to serve your high-

ness. Dated at Wittenberg, the Wednesday after the feast of St. Nicholas, 1539.

'MARTIN LUTHER,	'ADAM,
'PHILIP MELANCTHON,	'JOHN LENINGUE,
'MARTIN BUCER,	'JUSTICE WINFORTE,
'ANTHONY CORVIN,	'DIONYSIUS MELENTHIER.'

"Our fellow citizens of the United States will find in the above precious documents the true inwardness of 'the Apostle of the Reformation' and his equally zealous *confrères* in introducing into Christianity, after an absence of fifteen full centuries, the doctrine of polygamy simultaneous (Mormonism) and consecutive polygamy (divorce)."

The Protestant argument in favor of divorce was given in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* (June 10, August 26, 1899).

A "Heresy" Case in Boston University.—The case of Professor Mitchell, which has been causing some stir in Methodist circles, appears to have proved so far a veritable boomerang for the nine undergraduate students of the Boston University who drew up a series of charges of heretical teaching and proposed to have Dr. Mitchell removed from his chair. Says *The Independent* (January 18):

"The amusing nature of the charges of heretical teaching, brought by nine theological students in Boston University against the teaching of Professor Mitchell, is exposed in *Zion's Herald* [Meth. Episc.]. Their first charge was that Professor Mitchell 'denies the omniscience of Christ.' What he denied was His omniscience when the Gospels declared that He was increasing in wisdom and knew not the day and the hour of the end of the world. Pope's Compendium also declares that there was during Christ's humiliation a 'self-abnegation of divine attributes' until after the ascension. The second charge was that, according to Professor Mitchell, 'belief in the deity of Jesus Christ is not necessary to salvation.' John Wesley was guilty of the same heresy. The third charge is that the work of redemption might not have proven a failure if the Jews had repented and accepted Him as their true Messiah instead of crucifying Him; as if there was no other way in which God could possibly save a human sinner except by these sinners first having slain our Lord. *Zion's Herald* declares that 'no hyper-Calvinistic or Pantheistic fatalist ever taught a doctrine more shockingly un-Methodistic than this,' and that these students are 'too heterodox to be tolerated in a soundly Methodist theological seminary.' They withdrew after bringing charges, and the university has refused them honorable dismissal to other seminaries. They were coached to their action by some older preachers. The faculty and the trustees have unanimously supported Professor Mitchell."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

CONTRARY to the prevalent notion, religious works sell to a far greater extent than does fiction. No novel, *The Cruise* remarks, has ever reached the sale of "The Imitation of Christ," or of Dr. Sheldon's "In His Steps"; and a hundred million copies of Mr. Spurgeon's sermons are said to have been sold. Even now his publishers sell twenty thousand copies every week.

ONE of the many testimonies to the growing spirit of good will among those of different religious beliefs is an editorial in *The Hebrew Standard* on the death of the famous Brooklyn priest, Father Sylvester Malone. The article is enclosed in mourning leads, and refers to him as "a noble American," a "true priest of the Church Universal," who "has gone to his reward, a faithful servant of God and the kindly helper of his fellow man."

A CURIOUS condition of affairs lately existed in the town of Dalton-le-Dale, near Sunderland, England. The discovery was made by the authorities that all the marriages performed in the old parish since 1877 are of doubtful legality. It appears that upon the completion of a new church in that year, all the privileges were transferred from the old church to the new, and it was only recently learned that thus a necessary link in the sacred legal abracadabra had fallen out. A special act of Parliament is proposed to remedy this shocking desideratum.

THE past year has not been a good one for the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Reformed churches in New York. All of them, according to their own records, have lost in the membership of both church and Sunday-school. On the other hand the Protestant Episcopal Church, tho it has lost Dr. De Costa, has made larger gains than any other religious organization. Its total advance in the borough of Manhattan, according to the *New York Evening Post* (January 6), was 4,870. The Lutheran Church also gained in all the boroughs of the city. This would apparently indicate—what has often been claimed—that the liturgic churches are more adapted to meet the needs or the tastes of urban congregations than are the non-liturgic bodies.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

DELAGOA BAY AND CONTRABAND OF WAR.

THE Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, which now and then makes an effort to emulate real "yellow" journals, claims to have discovered the text of that much-mentioned secret treaty regarding the partitioning of Portugal's colonial possessions between Great Britain and Germany. Officially it is announced that the treaty is still secret. The semi-official *Hamburg Correspondent*, however, publishes the following:

"1. The treaty will not come into force except under certain very closely defined circumstances. These circumstances depend entirely upon the development of affairs in Portugal. If the Government and the Parliament at Lisbon agree that Portuguese finances could best be balanced by the sale of some colonies, England and Germany will obtain them, having already agreed upon the division, to prevent quarrels. The time, however, has to be determined by Portugal.

"2. Only the African, especially the East African, possessions of Portugal are mentioned. That the West African colonies will later be specified is probable. But the treaty contains not a single stipulation by which Germany has lost her freedom of action with regard to the future of Egypt, Asia Minor, or China.

"3. Germany will obtain the land to the south of her East African possessions as far as the Zambesi. England will have the refusal of Delagoa Bay.

"4. The treaty has been confidentially referred to the St. Petersburg cabinet. Russia declares that it contains nothing at variance with her interests."

So far Portugal does not seem to be in a hurry. On the contrary, in the speech from the throne, mention is made of the successful expedition against the rebellious tribes of Mozambique, "which proves that the nation which has opened this region to civilization is also able to hold and defend its possessions." The best-informed European papers agree that the Portuguese Government could not at the present time part with the last vestiges of Portugal's former greatness, without incurring the danger of a serious rebellion. But Portugal is in a difficult position, as her territory is the only neutral one bordering on the South African Republic, and England is anxious to prevent her adversaries from obtaining succor of any kind through this channel. The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question in the Upper House, replied that Portugal would not discriminate against either of the belligerents. England certainly can not complain. The *Amsterdam News van den Dag* says:

"England may search neutral ships, but she may not, on mere suspicion, interfere with the trade of the whole world. Those who ask that the coast of the Portuguese possessions be blockaded forget that England herself has declared that this should not be allowed unless war is declared against the nation whose ports are to be shut. England is therefore restricted to friendly remonstrances. Portugal has made no formal declaration of neutrality, and this is in England's favor, for British ships may enter Portuguese ports, coal there, and use them as a basis for her surveillance."

English, French, Dutch, and German vessels have been stopped and searched. The Germans are excited about the matter, as no less than three of their regular East African mail steamers were stopped. No contraband was found, tho the majority of English papers had alleged that thousands of saddles for the Boer army were on the *Bundesrath*, thousands of rifles, and hundreds of men. Nothing more formidable than an ambulance corps was found. The *Saturday Review* (London) says:

"By the seizure of the German liner *Bundesrath* to the north of Delagoa Bay the question of what is and what is not considered contraband of war by England seems likely to be brought to a direct issue. There appear to have been three German officers and twenty men in khaki on board, nominally an ambulance

corps, an obvious means of passing fighting men into the Transvaal which the Boers have by no means neglected. Lord Rosebery in a letter to *The Times* of the 30th December called attention to the reported seizure of flour and foodstuff cargoes as a matter involving grave issues in the future to this country. The question is one of expediency more than of strict right, and there are numerous precedents for treating foodstuffs as contraband when they are destined to assist the enemy. If food is going into an enemy's country it is easy to show that this must be the effect directly or indirectly. But this is not an argument which satisfied England at the time of the Franco-Chinese War of 1885, when rice was declared contraband. We protested then and maintained that food generally could only be so declared when it was clearly destined for military use. It would not be wise to extend this principle in our own favor at present. In the event of a great war we might find the rule which we had helped to establish operating very much to our disadvantage."

The *London Globe* says:

"We can not tolerate this use of a neutral port as the basis of operation for the enemy. The 'open door' of the Boers must be closed, and closed quickly. It is as much the duty of our Government to see to this as to take care that our armies are properly reinforced. The thing most necessary at present is to take possession of Delagoa Bay. The country expects that Lourenço Marquez shall cease, once for all, to serve as a magazine for the Boers."

The *Standard* is a little more moderate. It expresses itself in the main as follows:

We would ask the German people to place themselves in our position, and we are convinced that the German Government would have acted in precisely the same manner under such circumstances. Would not the Germans do everything in their power to prevent the enemy from obtaining supplies from abroad? Can any one blame us if we prevent the best trained officers of the world from joining our enemies in Africa?

The majority of Germans regard this reasoning as sound as regards articles of war; but the Woermann Line had informed the authorities that no contraband was on board the ships, and the Germans demand that an examination of the bills of lading should be regarded as sufficient. Mr. Adolph Woermann expresses his belief that trade jealousy is at the bottom of the whole matter. England wishes to prevent Germany from establishing markets during the war. The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"We earnestly hope that this question will speedily be settled, and that the British Government will make such reparations as the aggrieved steamship company has a right to demand. We trust that at the same time the German Government will take advantage of the occasion to inform the British Foreign Office that we expect different treatment of our ships in future. The attitude of the authorities at Durban is characteristically English in its arrogance, and altogether the manner of the British before Delagoa Bay is likely to cause Europe to resist."

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* points out that the Dutch and Belgian ports also are likely to be blockaded at some future time if the rule which England seeks to establish holds good. The *Kieler Zeitung* asserts that England herself never conforms to any rules which may seem to her derogatory to her interests. "When Germany complained of the importation of arms into France during the war of 1870-71," says that paper, "*The Times* sarcastically remarked: 'Why don't you send your fleet to stop it?'"

The seizure of the ships certainly does much to overcome the resistance of the German Parliament to the Emperor's demands for a large navy. Curiously enough, the chief offenders in this contraband trade are reported to be Britons themselves, and *The St. James's Gazette* comments on that fact as follows:

"The warning issued by the Foreign Office on the subject of trade with the Boers deals with a highly important subject. In this circular residents upon British soil, whether British citizens or foreigners, are reminded that they are not allowed to trade

with the enemies of the state under very severe penalties. The necessities of a people in a practical state of siege, as the Boers are now, are the traders' opportunity. Blockade-runners and gun-runners have played a large part in every recent war; but British subjects should realize now that they must forbid themselves the excitement and profit to be reaped in this field, or they are guilty of the blood of their fellow citizens. Even as it is, the flow of munitions by Delagoa Bay affords a sufficiently hard nut for our authorities to crack without being further hampered by our own traders. In the Afridi war there were rumors that rifles reached the tribesmen by way of the Persian Gulf, and when the Government laid an embargo on the trade a representative deputation of manufacturers waited upon Ministers to represent that their action hampered an important interest in obsolete fire-arms. This is pure selfishness, and must be recognized as such. Every British merchant who now imports a rifle or cartridge into the Transvaal is potentially guilty of the death of a British soldier, and deserves to be hung if he is caught."

A pretty story, never mentioned in the British papers, and never denied, made the rounds through the German press just before the outbreak of hostilities. We summarize as follows from the Breslau *Schlesische Zeitung*:

Not long before the war, two large German barks discharged cargoes of "hardware" at East London and Durban. The goods were intended for the Transvaal, were passed by the custom house, and reached Pretoria in safety. English papers complained that these were cartridges, and they were right. But their indignation with the Germans was groundless. German firms, it is true, had made a bid. But an English firm made a more advantageous offer. Not an obscure firm, be it understood, but Kynoch & Company, London. And the head of this firm is—Mr. Chamberlain, brother of the colonial secretary!—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMAN AND DUTCH CRITICISM OF OUR CONSUL IN PRETORIA.

THE differences arising between Consul Macrum and the Transvaal Government are discussed with some irritation by friends of the Boers abroad, the more so because it is understood that young Hay, Macrum's successor, sides openly against the Government to which he has been sent. The *Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) does not see "what the Americans can gain by their attitude, as the Boers are not likely to be frightened even by demonstrations of ill-will." The *Echo* (Berlin) says:

"Macrum evidently made himself unnecessarily obnoxious, and he started a row with the Pretoria authorities because he was not permitted to give the British prisoners money. It has repeatedly been acknowledged by the English themselves that the prisoners are treated exceptionally well. Yet the American Government supports its representative. One can not help thinking that the United States is anxious to pick a quarrel with the Boers, for the benefit of England. The Americans have started upon a colonial career which makes them dependent upon the good-will of England."

The Pretoria correspondent of the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipzig) relates that the Government of the South African Republic showed great consideration to Macrum until he wished to supply the prisoners with money in large quantities. This the authorities thought dangerous. Moreover, the President believed that it would be more in keeping with the dignity of the two republics if the British Government conferred direct with the Pretoria authorities regarding the welfare of the prisoners. The Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* says:

"Mr. Macrum was instructed by his superiors to inform President Kruger that 'in the opinion of the United States Government, the customs of civilized nations and the dictates of humanity require that a neutral should be permitted to watch over the welfare of the unfortunate prisoners.' Why all this eternal humbug, all these grandiose words, when addressing the Transvaal? As if the Boers were less civilized than other people."

The *Amsterdamsche Courant* asserts that the treatment of the Boer prisoners in the hands of the British is far worse than the treatment accorded the English prisoners at Pretoria. Yet the Dutch consul at Cape Town, who did not show the arrogance displayed by Macrum, is very much hampered in his attempts to assist the unfortunates of the *Penelope*. "The latter," adds the same paper, "are mostly cultured men, not hirelings of the lowest classes; but we do not hear that the 'dictates of humanity' are referred to on their behalf by the Americans."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND THE REASONS FOR IT.

IT requires no juggling with figures by German officials to demonstrate the prosperous condition of their nation. The condition is generally conceded, and the publicists of other nations are commenting upon it and setting forth reasons for it. Thus the Vienna *Freie Presse* finds the secret of German prosperity in the national love of work. It says, in substance:

If you want to see a happy, prosperous people, go to Germany. As often as one goes there, one is filled with wonder at her prosperity. Much of this may be outward only, and the microbes of decay may be found when one has a chance to go deeper; yet it is impossible to believe that all is a bright lacquer only. For we must remember the cause of this prosperity. It has been created by a national love of work and enterprise such as the world has hardly witnessed before.

M. Charyer, in an article in the Paris *Figaro*, asks, "What is the cause of Germany's power?" and proceeds to answer the question as follows. In addition to German industry, he finds that thoroughness of education and personal purity are important causes. He writes, in substance:

We French have always a lot of phrases to explain the merits of others and our own failings. This saves us the trouble of thinking. Thus we say that Germany is prosperous because she was victorious. But, after the battle of Jena, Prussia was crushed, yet she went to work at once to build the present empire. It is the German's industry and energy that has raised him, combined with self-discipline. No body of teachers know so well how to develop the best qualities of the young as do the German school-masters. Their influence goes far beyond the school into the home. . . . There is a noisy set of students in Germany, no doubt. But it is not true that they kill their intellect with drink. They love their teachers, and listen to advice. Above all the young German avoids that destructive company of women which hurts the youth of France. It is not an exception to find that the bridegroom presents his bride with a virgin heart. The young German of the middle classes does not regard the boast of amorous victories favorably, and even his mild flirtations with the waitresses are carried on as if these girls belonged to the best society.

George N. Barnes, general secretary of the Amalgamated Engineers, declares that the excellent care which Germany takes of her workmen is in a large measure responsible for her success. He doubts that the Germans work longer than the English (the hours being merely differently arranged), or that they are worse paid. Their personal comforts certainly receive greater attention, and quality rather than quantity is demanded, even in piece-work. *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London), which is extensively read among workingmen, expresses itself in the main as follows:

German work is preferred to English work, and nothing we can say will alter the fact. It is better work. The German employer is the more intelligent, the German workman is the more intelligent. All the technical schools in England are not worth as much as one establishment like the Hannover Institute. The German workman is encouraged and assisted to study at his employer's expense. The German works less hastily, but more

thoroughly, and he is not so much in a hurry to get to his amusements.

The London *Times* also suggests that Englishmen are less inclined than Germans to give their employer good value for his money. Speaking of clerks in business houses, and other employees who like to be classed above workingmen, *The Times* says:

"We fear it must be confessed that in some of these respects a young German starts with a distinct advantage over his English competitor. The standard of living for the class in question is plainer and less expensive in Germany than in England; there is a stricter home discipline, and much less devotion of time and money to amusement. It must be regretfully admitted that the young Englishman who earnestly desires to master the work in which he is engaged, and to become proficient in performing it, is less typical than he who is chiefly desirous to get through the day without blame, and to betake himself to his bicycle or his football club. We are perfectly sensible of the value of sports in any system of education; and athleticism is probably the best possible corrective of the effects of office hours and of office atmospheres. But there is proportion in all things; and excellence is never to be attained without strenuous effort."

Considerations like these lead men like Joxall to exclaim that "Germany, marshaling her educated battalions, is preparing for England a commercial Sedan. In England we are like children in a nursery, 'playing at school.'" The Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, which says that "Germany's progress reads like a fairy tale even when presented by her rivals rather than by herself," suggests honest competition in lieu of abuse of everything German as the only tonic for British industry. A considerable number of Englishmen point out that the German's aim for thorough work rather than for showy success is likely to produce astonishing results even in colonial enterprise, and that their methods should be studied. The London *Speaker* says: "With great intelligence and perseverance, tho' as yet with anything but financial success, the German Government is developing its colonial estates. Subsidized lines of steamers, of course, run thither; colonization is hoped for on the healthier plateaus; seeds and plants of all sorts are being introduced on trial; and railways are being made, connecting the interior with the coast." Sir Charles Oppenheimer, British consul-general at Frankfort, dwells upon the beneficial effect of Germany's laws in the interest of laboring men. He writes:

"A disinterested observer will gain the impression that German industry hardly suffered any injury by the workmen's legislation. These laws have raised the social position of the working classes, have strengthened the laborer in his confidence as to the future, and have thereby made him decidedly more capable. If German industry shows any considerable rise, it has not been hindered by those contributions given to the workmen; but, on the contrary, furthered. The German workman was formerly far behind in comparison to the English workman in respect of his standard of life, usefulness, and ability. If this difference has now been overcome, it may lie partially in the severe discipline which he undergoes in the rigorous school of the obligatory army service, but also in the legal compulsion of employers having to increase for the laborer, in the form of subscription to the insurance laws, the laborer's share in the profit of the produce."

In an article in *The Nineteenth Century* Mr. Charles Copeland Perry points out that Germany's progress is due entirely to the efforts of her people, her natural advantages being of the most meager kind. But this he regards as one of the best excuses for placing the subject of Germany's progress before the British public. He says:

"To many, no doubt, it may appear that we have already heard too much of Germany. What more need we know of a country which, within recent memory, has been an eight-days' wonder in our music-halls, and which will be always associated in our minds with impertinent telegrams and shoddy goods? Let those that think so be assured that they have not heard the last of Germany. Our relations with her are only at their commencement,

and are destined to form one of the most important chapters of the history of the twentieth century."

There are, however, some British papers which are convinced that the industrial competition of the Germans can be checked by other than industrial methods. The Toronto *Telegram*, commenting upon Mr. Chamberlain's recent attitude toward France, says:

"There are many Canadians also who imagine that it would be better business for Britain to go to war with Germany than with France. France is not a commercial rival to be dreaded. There would be no money for Britain in a war with France. Germany would be put back twenty years in the industrial race by war with Britain, and the results of the hostilities would be to divide Germany's share of the world's markets between Britain and the United States. There is reason to hope that the war in the Transvaal may end Britain's fighting for the next hundred years; but if Britain must fight with a European nation, better for Canada and the empire that Germany rather than France should be the enemy."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE "MAFIA."

FEW if any Americans are inclined to defend, in cold blood, the lynchings to which Italians have more than once been subjected in this country. Yet it is worth knowing that, even in this respect, we are not sinners above all the rest of the world. In France and Switzerland, and even in the cold climes of northern Germany (during the building of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal), workmen from Southern Italy have been killed by the enraged populace. Some explanation, if not an excuse, is naturally looked for in the character of those who have thus become victims of mob law in districts where Sicilians and Neapolitans are found in large numbers. A clue to this explanation is furnished by the investigation of the "Mafia" at present being carried on in Rome. In the Hamburg *Correspondent* a writer describes the "Mafia" to the following effect:

The "Mafia" is very old. In former centuries, when Bourbon misrule oppressed the Sicilians, its mission was to defend the weak against the strong, the people against their corrupt officials. When the revolutions against the Bourbons began, the "Mafia" became a political power. But after the establishment of Italian unity its comparatively honest occupation was gone, and it became merely a society for the protection of criminals. In 1876 universal suffrage was established, and as no candidate could be elected without the help of the "Mafia," its influence increased enormously.

To understand this it is necessary to study the Sicilian's character. He is by nature silent, morose, and the tyranny of centuries has made him more so. He believes that it is dishonorable to call in the aid of the law. He remains silent in order to revenge himself in person. "One tells the truth to one's confessor, to no one else," is an old Sicilian maxim. All this is part of the Sicilian code of honor, the *"omertà."*

To-day it is not necessary to defend the innocent and the weak against unjust judges or tyranny in Italy. But, like the rapidly vanishing "bad man" of the Western States in America, the ambitious Sicilian has a desire to "kill his man," and does not mind "dying in his boots." To become a real, fine "Mafioso," you must commit a murder or two. Then you become a *giovane d'onore*, a young man to be respected. The "Mafia" is not a close organization with a written constitution. But the Mafiosi know each other at a glance, and assist each other, tho they may be at enmity among themselves. Sometimes one group of Mafiosi demands the obedience of another. If it is denied an ordeal of battle follows. Three or four of each side fight the matter out with daggers and pistols, after the manner of Dumas's heroes.

After the foregoing, it will not be difficult to understand why the Notarbartolo case is dragging on so long. Notarbartolo was, six years ago, president of the Bank of Sicily. He was a man of irreproachable character, and refused to betray his trust. He

was murdered in a railroad carriage for his pains. Palizzolo, member for Palermo, being in the conspiracy. De Felice, Radical member for Palermo, describes the influence of the "Mafia" as follows:

"There are three distinct sections: that of the peasants, the police, and the men in kid gloves. The peasants are not naturally criminals. But their endeavors to protect themselves against the Mafiosi makes them such. The revolt of the *fasci* was nothing but a revolt against the 'Mafia.' Premier Giolitti at the time had to confess that theft had decreased where the *fasci* had the upper hand. The 'Mafia' has so much influence that no honest policeman, no honest judge, is sure of his life. An energetic public prosecutor, asked to order the arrest of persons suspected of complicity in the theft of \$125,000 from a bank, replied: 'I know the culprit. But I must have the assistance of private individuals. If I tell the police, he escapes.'"

According to the lengthy accounts in the *Gazette del Popolo*, which remind one strangely of the Lexow investigation, but are too long to be quoted here, Deputy Palizzolo belongs to the "kid-gloved" Mafiosi. He has protected everyone connected with the dastardly murder of honest Baron Notarbartolo, and it is only since the matter has passed into the hands of the northerners that his arrest has become possible.

The "Mafia," "Camorra," and other equally baneful secret societies, we may add, flourish below the Monte Vettore, increasing in power as one approaches the regions where Greek and Phœnician, Moor and Egyptian have battled for centuries to possess the most beautiful and fertile spots of the earth. The Sicilian differs as markedly from the Lombard as does the New Orleans Creole from the icy Vermonter.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHY AUSTRIA SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

THAT tumultuous collection of nationalities which forms the empire of the Hapsburgs has often before seemed on the eve of a break-up, but never before has its existence been so much endangered as now since the hegemony of the Germans is likely to become a thing of the past. Europe, however, may interfere to preserve the monarchy, for as independent states the different parts of the empire would be likely to be very restless. Moreover, Austria's neighbors are not in a hurry to become her heirs. Charles Benoist, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) sets forth why neither Russia, Germany, nor Italy wishes for the disruption of Austria. We condense his article as follows:

The partitioning of Austria, always regarded as a probability, is not in the interest of the other powers. Germany, indeed, would obtain a very handsome addition to her territory—some 113,000 kilometers square [43,600 square miles], with 9,000,000 inhabitants. She would probably also annex Trieste, in order to get an outlet to the south. But the prospect can not be pleasing to the German Government. The very complications which Bismarck sought to avoid would then arise, for, instead of a Prussian and Protestant Germany, there would be an Austrian and Catholic Germany. The old antagonism between Berlin and Vienna, so baneful in its effects in the past, would be revived. Russia, on the other hand, is becoming more and more an Asiatic power. It can not be to her interest to absorb a conglomeration of Slav nationalities which would never become satisfactory subjects. Russia and Germany would have a much more extensive border, and this would undoubtedly increase the friction between these powers. It is not to their interest to heighten the possibility of a conflict. Italy has still less reason to wish for the partitioning of Austria. Italy would doubtless obtain some territory inhabited by Italians; but Trieste would be lost to her for good. Yet the dream of the Italians is the possession of Trieste. Rumania can not hope to obtain more than a few small settlements of her own nationals. Europe without an Austria would be anything but pleasant. It would contain two all-powerful empires: Russia and Germany. The former would endeavor to monopolize Asia, the latter would impose her will upon the West.

Hence every European country is interested in the preservation of Austria, the ideal buffer state.

The French writer's view is indorsed especially in Prussia, where the inevitable increase of the Catholic Party, attendant upon the annexation of the German parts of Austria, is not considered desirable.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WILL AMERICA SWALLOW EUROPE?

THE easy conquest which the United States achieved over the Spanish forces has wrought mightily upon the imagination of at least one Spanish writer. It seems that all Europe is in danger of being "swallowed" in the near future unless she takes measures of protection. Pérez de Guzmán, writing in the *Epoca* (Madrid), refers to the rumor that President Kruger has addressed the United States to request its intervention. Suppose this were true, asks Señor Guzmán, what then?

Suppose the European powers permit intervention on the part of the United States. The gravest complications would follow. England herself would suffer most. The present struggle in South Africa, we may suppose, will end in favor of England, whose resources are so much greater than those of the Boers. But then, Great Britain has not near her in South Africa a colossal and powerful empire, ever ready to assist her enemies, always willing to render negotiations difficult, arming hordes of semi-barbarous tribes against her, yet keeping sufficiently in the background to escape the discomforts which belligerency would occasion. But signs are not wanting that England will not be in future free from the influences of so unscrupulous a neighbor, ever ready to foster discontent within her dominions. Her interference with American cargoes disturbs American trade.

The writer then proceeds to set forth the ultimate consequences of American intervention as follows:

"If the intervention of the United States in the affairs of South Africa produces the substitution of a North American protectorate for that of Great Britain, it is not only England who will be humiliated; all Europe will be placed in an alarming position. We are blind to the teachings of history if we can not see that when the United States moves nearer to our continent, we approach the most dangerous crisis in the history of the world. Thoughtful persons are well aware that the new century will witness two great struggles, one between the two predominating races inhabiting the American continent, the other for the mastery of the sea and the freedom to colonize. Unless prevented, America will swallow Europe, according to the inexorable laws of history."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF THE POPE.

THE Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs was attacked by the Catholics because he did not send the Pope an invitation to send a delegate to the International Peace Congress. The Minister replied that this would have been done had not the Italian Government objected. The Amsterdam *Standaard* thereupon published a series of articles intended to show that many other valid reasons should have prevented the invitation to the Pope. We condense the following argument:

The Pope is no longer a monarch; that in itself should have been enough. As a pretender, he could not well expect to hold the same rank with established powers. Had he been invited to cooperate, the ex-King of the two Sicilies and the Pretender of Hanover also could have claimed an invitation—clearly an impossibility. Next comes the claim of the Pope as spiritual head of Christendom. This the Pope was once, but he is so no longer. He is not even the spiritual head of the most powerful governments. His secular influence does not, therefore, warrant that he should receive the consideration of a power.

It should further be considered that in such cases either the secular or the spiritual authorities, or both, are summoned. The Pope can not pass for both. But if his cooperation had been asked as head of a church, the assistance of the head of 300,000 Confucians should have been invited, as well as the head of the Greek Church, the Moderator of the Pan-Presbyterian Council, etc. But such considerations would have been of little avail. The Pope has no intention to take his place among stars of equal magnitude. He recognizes no coordination of churches; he claims to be the head of the one and only Christian church.

In the case of a purely European congress, an invitation to the Pope could have been defended on the grounds that only an old conventional habit was being followed. But a world's congress would not permit such excuse.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMORIES OF A PRINCE, SCIENTIST, AND REVOLUTIONIST.

THERE are at this moment only two great Russians who think for the Russian people, and whose thoughts belong to mankind—Leo Tolstoy and Peter Kropótkin. Tolstoy has often told us, in poetical shape, part of his life; Kropótkin gives us here for the first time, without any poetical recasting, a rapid survey of his whole career.



PETER KROPÓTKIN.

These words of Dr. Georg Brandes at once direct attention to Prince Kropótkin's "Memoirs of a Revolutionist" as a book of very special importance and interest. Its chief importance lies in the fact that it presents as no other book has presented "the psychology of official Russia and of the masses underneath, of Russia struggling forward and of Russia stagnant." But in addition to the history of Russia dur-

ing Kropótkin's life-time, we get a history of the labor movement during the last half-century.

Prince Kropótkin was born in Moscow in 1842, and lived the first fifteen years of his life in that city "of slow historical growth." He tells us that his father was very proud of the origin of his family, and would point with solemnity to a piece of parchment which hung on a wall of his study:

"It was decorated with our arms—the arms of the principality of Smolénsk covered with the ermine mantle and crown of the Monomachs—and there was written on it, and certified by the Heraldry Department, that our family originated with a grandson of Rostisláv Matislávich the Bold (a name familiar in Russian history as that of a Grand Prince of Kieff), and that our ancestors had been grand princes of Smolénsk."

His mother, a very beautiful and cultivated woman, died when he was three and a half years of age, and two years afterward his father married again. He tells us that his father had "cast his eyes upon a nice-looking young person, when the Fates decided another way." The "Fates" came in the person of General Timoféeff, the commander of the Sixth Army Corps, to which the elder Kropótkin belonged. The portrait of this general is sketched with few words: "This favorite of Nicholas I. was a terrible man. He would order a soldier to be flogged almost to death for a mistake made during a parade, or he would degrade an officer and send him to Siberia as a private because he had met him in the street with the hooks of his high, stiff collar unfastened." This general came to propose his niece as wife for Kropótkin's father, and his proposition was accepted, because of "that one-eyed devil, as we used to call him, coming himself to propose."

When Kropótkin was in his eighth year, Nicholas visited Moscow and made the boy an imperial page. The next year an event occurred characteristic of Russia in those days:

"One night, while all the household was plunged in deep sleep,

a three-horse carriage, ringing with the bells attached to the harnesses, stopped at our gate. A man jumped out of it, loudly shouting, 'Open! An ordinance from His Majesty the Emperor.' One can easily imagine the terror which this nocturnal visit spread in our house. My father, trembling, went down to his study. 'Court-martial, degradation as a soldier,' were words which rang in the ears of every military man; it was a terrible epoch. But Nicholas simply wanted to have the names of the sons of all the officers who had once belonged to the regiment, in order to send the boys to military schools. . . . And thus, owing to the will of Nicholas I., we [Kropótkin and his brother] had both to receive a military education, tho, before we were many years older, we simply hated the military career for its absurdity."

From M. Poulain, the French tutor, Kropótkin received his first "Republican tendencies":

"M. Poulain's opinions about revolutions were those of the Orleanist *Illustration Française*. . . . For a long time I could not imagine a revolution otherwise than in the shape of Death riding on a horse, the red flag in one hand and a scythe in the other, mowing down men right and left. . . . The title of prince was used in our house with and without occasion. M. Poulain must have been shocked by it, for he began once to tell us what he knew of the great Revolution. I can not now recall what he said, but one thing I remember, namely, that Count Mirabeau and other nobles one day renounced their titles, and that Count Mirabeau, to show his contempt for aristocratic pretensions, opened a shop decorated with a signboard which bore the inscription, 'Mirabeau, tailor.' For a long time after that I worried myself thinking what trade I should take up so as to write, 'Kropótkin, such and such a handicraft man.' Later on, my Russian teacher, Nikolái Pávlovich Smirnéff, and the general republican tone of Russian literature influenced me in the same way; and when I began to write novels—that is, in my twelfth year—I adopted the signature P. Kropótkin, which I have never departed from, notwithstanding the remonstrances of my chiefs when I was in the military service."

In writing of serfdom as it existed fifty years ago, Kropótkin reproduces scenes which because of their brutality were stamped indelibly upon his mind—"not what I heard, but what I saw." Here is part of a scene:

"Father will not be appeased. He calls in Makár, the piano-tuner and sub-butler, and reminds him of all his recent sins. He was drunk last week and must have been drunk yesterday, for he broke half a dozen plates. In fact, the breaking of these plates was the real cause of all the disturbance. . . . My father takes his seat at the table and writes a note. 'Take Makár with this note to the police-station, and let a hundred lashes with the birch rod be given to him.' . . . Tears suffocate me, and immediately after dinner is over I run out, catch Makár in a dark passage, and try to kiss his hand; but he tears it away, and says, either as a reproach or as a question, 'Let me alone; you, too, when you are grown up, will you not be just the same?' 'No, no, never!' Yet father was not among the worst of the landowners. On the contrary, the servants and peasants considered him one of the best."

Kropótkin has but one word with which to describe the military service of those times, and that is "terrible." He says that the cruelty to officers as well as to common soldiers surpassed all imagination.

When nearly fifteen, in 1857, he was taken to St. Petersburg to enter the corps of pages, at the time when "all Russia awakened from the heavy slumber and terrible nightmare of Nicholas I.'s reign." "Our school also felt the effects of that revival. I do not know, in fact, what would have become of me, had I entered the corps of pages one or two years sooner. Either my will would have been totally broken, or I should have been excluded from the school with no one knows what consequences." It was at this time that he took note of his intellectual development, and altho an imperial page and intended for the army, yet his literary tastes and inclinations were already determined. He was at that early age interested in literature, and he speaks of the "wild censorship" of Nicholas I. under which many works of the best writers could not be published.

One of the most interesting chapters of the book is that which deals with the emancipation of the serfs. It groups together several of the important factors that led to the great result. Kropótkin speaks of the years 1857-61 as of rich growth in the intellectual forces of Russia, and tells us that in 1859 or early in 1860 he began to edit his first "revolutionary" paper; but he called himself at that time a "constitutionalist," and his paper advocated the necessity of a constitution for Russia. But the supreme question then was the abolition of serfdom. The Em-

peror, Alexander II., was averse to serfdom, and he took the first steps toward its overthrow:

"In November, 1857, the famous 'rescript' to the governor-general of the Lithuanian provinces, announcing the intention of the Emperor to abolish serfdom, was launched, and we read, with tears in our eyes, the beautiful article of Herzen, 'Thou Hast Conquered, Galilean,' in which the refugees at London declared that they would no more look upon Alexander II. as an enemy. . . . But after these moments of general rejoicing, years of incertitude and disquiet followed. Specially appointed committees in the provinces and at St. Petersburg discussed the proposed liberation of the serfs, but the intentions of Alexander II. seemed unsettled. A check was continually put upon the press, in order to prevent it from discussing details. . . . The old nobility centered their efforts in obtaining a postponement of the reform, on reducing the size of allotments, and on imposing upon the emancipated serfs so high a redemption tax for the land that it would render their economical freedom illusory; and in this they fully succeeded. Alexander II. dismissed the real soul of the whole business."

And so matters stood until January, 1861, when it was hoped that something would be accomplished. But more than two months passed away:

"A fortnight later, on the last Sunday of the carnival (March 5, or rather March 17, New Style), I was at the corps, having to take part in the military parade at the riding-school. I was still in bed when my soldier servant, Ivánoff, dashed in with the teatray, exclaiming, 'Prince, freedom! The manifesto is posted on the Gostnoi Dvor' (the shops opposite the corps). 'Did you see it yourself?' 'Yes. People stand round; one reads, the others listen. It is freedom.' In a couple of minutes I was dressed, and out. A comrade was coming in. 'Kropótkin, freedom!' he shouted. . . . Crowds of peasants and educated men stood in front of the palace, shouting hurrahs, and the Czar could not appear without being followed by demonstrative crowds running after his carriage. Herzen was right when, two years later, as Alexander was drowning the Polish insurrection with blood, and 'Muravíoff the Hanger' was strangling it on the scaffold, he wrote: 'Alexander Nikoláevich, why did you not die that day? Your name would have been transmitted in history as that of a hero.'"

From the life at court, Kropótkin, in 1862, goes into the army, choosing as his regiment the mounted Cossacks of the Amor. His companions thought that he was mad. But there was a method in his madness; not only for scientific purposes did he wish to go to Siberia, but also, he reasoned, "there is in Siberia an immense field for the application of great reforms which have been made or are coming." He further says: "The five years I spent in Siberia were for me a genuine education in life and human character." He traveled over fifty thousand miles during these years. At this point we quote from Edward Garnett's eloquent review of the book in the *London Outlook*:

"Having distinguished himself by his discoveries and explorations, he throws up his commission in the army, and returns to St. Petersburg to devote himself entirely to science. In St. Petersburg, however, the reactionary forces of the autocracy have turned the tide against Liberalism. Kropótkin is drawn little by little to sacrifice his scientific career, and enter into the great movement of Liberal propaganda which all intellectual Russia espoused in the late 'sixties and early 'seventies. He becomes a 'political'; he organizes with Young Russia political circles for the study of the immense social problems that the Russian bureaucracy, by self-interest and apathy, year by year, automatically suppresses. Kropótkin—one of thousands—is arrested and imprisoned. He escapes from the great fortress in St. Petersburg, leaves Russia, and settles in Switzerland. Here he develops his political and social creed; he joins the International, and strives to create throughout Europe new societies of workers, organized in free communities and trade associations, cooperating by means of free agreements—societies which would annihilate the centralized state governments, and would destroy the existing structure of capitalism and labor."

"Behold the anarchist! Kropótkin and the creators of the ideal of free communes, the friends of free order, speedily became anarchists in the public mind, or the foes of all order, and the name they had chosen helped to destroy them. It was easy for the governments to trace every outrage against society to anarchist plottings, and the avowed struggle of the International against modern capitalism led every government in Europe to crush, by exile or imprisonment, the leaders of the new labor movement. The laws promulgated against the Internationalists intensified their militant defiance of the state, and smothered more and more their constructive propaganda of a society of free communes and federated associations. And Kropótkin, the man of genius, the *savant* of a new social order, the divinator of a society that looms for us, far, far ahead of our epoch, it is true,

but still looms there ahead, waiting the march of Europe; Kropótkin, the scientific discoverer of new economic laws which society will formulate after the capitalistic epoch is past; Kropótkin, as revolutionist, was seized upon by the French Government for participation in the terrible Lyons strike of 1882, and was imprisoned at Clairvaux for three years."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"Is the Earth Alive?"

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Recently there appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST an article under the above head, in which it was stated that a certain Russian author advances the idea that the earth may be a living animal organism, and his remarks are in part quoted. In this connection it may be interesting to your readers to quote the words that Kingsley, in his novel, "Hypatia," puts in the mouth of the cynical Jew, Raphael Aben-Ezra (A.D. 411):

"And as for your palaces, and cities, and temples—look at this Campagna, and judge. Flea-bites go down after a while—and so do they. What are they but the bumps which we human fleas make in the old earth's skin? Make them? We only cause them, as fleas cause flea-bites. What are all the works of man but a sort of cutaneous disorder in this unhealthy earth-skin, and we a race of larger fleas, running about in its fur, which we call trees? Why should not the earth be an animal? How do I know it is not? Because it is too big? Bah! What is big, and what is little? Because it has not the shape of one? Look into a fisherman's net and see what forms are there. Because it does not speak? Perhaps it has nothing to say, being too busy. Perhaps it can talk no more sense than we. In both cases it shows its wisdom by holding its tongue. Because it moves in one necessary direction? How do I know that it does? Oh, what a base satire on ourselves and our notions of the fair and fitting to say that a thing can not be alive and rational just because it goes steadily on upon its own road, instead of skipping and scrambling fantastically up and down without method or order as do we and the fleas, from the cradle to the grave. Besides, if you grant, with the rest of the world, that fleas are less noble than we, because they are our parasites, then you are bound to grant that we are less noble than the earth, because we are its parasites. Positively, it looks more probable than anything I have seen for many a day. And, by the by, why should not earthquakes and floods and pestilences be only just so many ways which the cunning old brute earth has of scratching herself, when the human fleas and their palace and city-bites get too troublesome?"

The philosophy taught by the school of which *Hypatia* was the last and most brilliant representative was that the universe is instinct throughout with Deity itself, a philosophy epitomized by Wordsworth in the immortal lines:

"All are but parts of a stupendous whole;
Nature is the body,—(God the soul)."

AUSTIN, TEX.

P. E. DANIEL, M.D.

The "Chemical Production of Life" a Delusion.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: In a recent issue I noticed an article entitled "The Chemical Production of Life." Such headings are misleading to many readers who are not sufficiently posted in the science of lower forms of life, and it seems to me that the article mentioned should have had more editorial comment or more contradictory quotation. It does not seem to me that a scientist would claim to have "produced life chemically" from the facts or data there given. Where is the writer's basis for such a claim? How does he know that the eggs were *not* fecundated? May he not have simply discovered another mode of reproduction heretofore unknown to the Ichthyoderms? May there not have been in this case a sort of hermaphroditic fecundation, as there is in the next order, the Polyzoa? Granted that the eggs were not fecundated by the male milt, it seems to me only a case of some form of parthenogenesis, as suggested by one critic. Granting *all* he has claimed, there is still no "chemical production of life," for he did not create the eggs nor the cells which took on growth when given the proper medium or soil.

JAMES N. BUCKHAM.

FLINT, MICH., December 31.

Flooding the Sahara.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: On page 719, in "Remodeling the Face of the Globe," you refer to the old scheme for flooding the Sahara desert by means of a canal, sixty miles long, from the Atlantic. The project is impracticable. The canal could not possibly furnish enough water to compensate for the evaporation in that latitude. The lake, large or small, which would be formed, would soon become a bed of salt, and that would be the end of it. You can not go on evaporating sea water without getting salt. There's an escape for the water by evaporation, but none for the percentage of salt.

Take the Karaboghar gulf, on the eastern side of the Caspian Sea, which has an inflow, but no outflow. Von Baer has calculated that it withdraws from the Caspian 100,000 tons of salt per day.

If the Sahara canal were *large enough*, and if sea water were fresh and not salt, the project would be practicable.

ANDREW VAN BIRNER.

CINCINNATI, December 17.

The Name "Multiphone."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: In your issue of December 9 you describe a "Multiphone," by M. Dussaud. Allow me to call your attention to it, that this name was used by me early this year (1899), and published in *The Scientific American* (April 1, 1899), for a machine using simultaneously several record disks (gramophonic) of the same selection. Of course it may be that M. Dussaud used the name before I did, but it seems not.

E. BERLINER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul-General Gudger writes from Panama, November 27, 1899:

A decree has been promulgated by the Colombian Government making the slaughtering of cattle and the sale of meat of government monopoly. It prohibits all owners of cattle from selling meat except to employees of the Government, under a penalty of \$100 for each head sold. Rules and regulations are to follow later. The reason for this step is the necessity for an increase in revenue. It is supposed that the order will go into effect at an early date. Some Americans have complained to this office that the enforcement of the decree will have the effect of partially, if not entirely, confiscating cattle in their hands.

Consul Roosevelt transmits from Brussels translation of a royal decree, forbidding trade in fish, fresh or preserved, which has been mixed with matters other than spices, condiments, aromatic jellies, the principal ingredient of which is gelatin or gelose, or substance produced by glazing, unless a plain label shall indicate the nature of the foreign substances used. Conserved products must have a label showing the kind of fish, and also, if necessary, the kind of oil, etc., used. Fish, shell-fish, etc., caught with Indian berry (*Cocculus indicus*) or other poisonous substances, and those mixed with antiseptics, are declared injurious. No substances injurious to health are allowed to be used. Recipients containing fish must bear the name and address or the mark of the maker or seller. It is further forbidden to sell or keep in the same premises with food products fish not intended for alimentary purposes, unless these are clearly marked "not eatable" or the like.

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 Augusta-Victoria Empress Shoulder-Shawls,
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FOR MEN AND WOMEN

We have not yet spoken of KOTEDSILK, in its relation to evening dress, except of course when we referred to its perfection of fit.

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Men's Shirts	34-44	\$2.50 each	Ladies' Vests	36-40	\$2.50 each
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The full text of the law has been transmitted to the Department of Agriculture.

Consul Bergh of Gothenburg writes, November 23, 1899:

Many business men here think that the import of motor carriages into Sweden, if once properly started, will be considerable, provided they can make durable, neat in appearance, safe and easy to handle, and not too expensive. Cab owners, especially in Stockholm, are considering the advisability of purchasing motor carriages, and a short time ago they sent experts to Berlin to study and examine motor cabs manufactured in Germany. The report they made on their return was not altogether favorable. They said that automobiles which in catalogs seemed to be ideals of perfection in reality did not come up to expectations. The chief objection to the motor cabs, with accumulators or storage-batteries, was that they could not make sharp enough turns. The cabs were built with the batteries placed close to the back wheels. The steering power of the front wheels was so small that the carriages could turn only in very large curves, making them unfit for use on narrow streets. Another inconvenience was that as soon as the cabs got on a road covered with a layer of sand an inch thick, they stopped helplessly.

Besides these inconveniences, common to French and German motor cabs alike, it was said that few of the carriages exhibited were of the type desired—that is, with room for from two to four passengers. Hunting wagons, motor cycles, delivery wagons, etc., for sportsmen and business houses were plentiful; but cabs were fewer and, as a rule, clumsy in appearance. A German manufacturer promised, however, to remedy the faults mentioned; but it is not yet generally known whether the prospective purchasers and the manufacturer can agree on terms. Manufacturers of motor carriages usually demand one fourth of the price for thirty days' trial; while the cab owners in question desire free trial before purchase, because they are unwilling to buy such expensive machines without being sure that they are practically useful. At present, there is only a petroleum-motor carriage and a light motor cycle in Gothenburg, both of French manufacture. I believe there is an American motor carriage in Stockholm; but American manufacturers ought to pay attention, also, to the markets in the other cities of this kingdom, especially Gothenburg and Malmo. It would be of great advantage for American firms to be represented here at once.

Another thing of importance is electrical ma-



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chinery in general, which will be in great demand as soon as the people have fully learned the value of their numerous waterfalls. A large electric-power plant will soon be built at Trollhättan; electric railways and tramways are being planned for Gothenburg, Lund, Bjerröd, and Jönköping. In this line, as in everything else, the Germans are always watchful; they pay close attention to details, and, if necessary, send experts here to study plans, etc., whereby they greatly increase their chances to introduce machinery. If it is not practicable for Americans to do likewise, they could possibly employ active agents to represent them here. Electric-motor carriages are preferred for city traffic. Those with benzine motors are said to be noisy and to emit offensive gases.

Consul Goding of Newcastle, N. S. W., writes November 1, 1899:

I am making every effort to introduce American-manufactured goods into this consular district. A few years ago, no American manufactures could be seen in this city, but now they are displayed in the various shop windows and are well liked. Some time ago I arranged to have a specimen shotgun sent here, having given the best bank references. A sale of perhaps thirty of the highest-priced guns might have been made if the specimen had been sent and had proven to be as represented, but it never came. At another time I sent an order for about \$1,000 worth of rubber goods to an American firm, but my letter remains unanswered. An order for 500,000 envelopes remains open, because the manufacturers have failed to reply to letters addressed to them. It is decidedly disheartening for consuls who are trying their best to bring American goods to the attention of local business men, to find their efforts fail because of the lack of interest at home. It is all the more discouraging when the main portion of letters received by consuls are inquiries made by these firms, who later fail to second our efforts.

Burpee's Farm Annual for 1900.

This popular catalogue is more attractive than ever, in a particularly dainty cover for 1900. Of particular interest is the new feature for 1900 of giving "a plain talk" as to the relative value for different purposes of all varieties of vegetables. "New Creations" of intrinsic merit are offered in both vegetables and flowers. Altogether the catalogue shows most painstaking care in the effort to "tell the plain truth about seeds," as proved at Fordhook Farms, the largest trial grounds in America. It will be mailed free to any of our readers who mention this paper when writing to the publishers, W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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a very handsomely illustrated book, "The Test of Time." It will persuade you from ever buying another hair mattress, and prove that the use of hair is out of date, unsanitary, comparatively uncomfortable and outrageously expensive. Our offer of THIRTY NIGHTS' FREE TRIAL will convince you that we have perfect faith in . . .

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We have cushioned 25,000 churches. Send for book, "Church Cushions."

Even as it is, the increase in the amount of United States goods sold here is something enormous, but it might be much more. If there is any way of letting our exporters know that consular officers would like to have their suggestions followed up, the consular service would be still more valuable to the business interests of the United States than it now is.

PERSONALS.

GEN. F. V. GREENE, when he arrived in Manila with reinforcements, went on board the *Olympia* to pay his respects to Admiral Dewey. After the two men had exchanged compliments, Dewey said: "Come into my cabin, general. I want to show you my family." In one corner of the cabin was a great pile of photographs, dozens upon dozens, and each was the picture of a baby boy. There were fat babies and lean babies, pretty babies, and ugly babies, sad babies, and smiling babies. "What in the world are these?" asked General Greene, somewhat bewildered. "Why," said Dewey, "it's just the family of my namesakes. They are Joneses, Smiths, and Jenkinses, but every one's a George Dewey, and their parents want me to know it."

WU TING FANG, the Chinese minister at Washington, is a social favorite because of his genial humor and companionable ways. At a little dinner the other night he had to answer a toast. He began with a complimentary allusion to American ways, but said there are a few things about Oriental civilization superior to our own. There had been some wretched weather that week, and he turned to Willis Moore, the weather bureau chief, who sat close by. "For instance," he said, nervously, "we in China would long ago have cut off this young man's head." It dazed the company for a minute, but they soon grasped the playful allusion to the weather-maker, and roundly greeted the remark.

DR. COLLES, an eminent surgeon of Dublin, who died in 1843, was remarkable for his plain dealing with himself. In his fee-book he had many such candid entries as the following:

Moller's Oil is different

from other cod liver oils, as it is never sold in bulk. It is bottled when manufactured, thus passing direct to the consumer without the possibility of adulteration. Each bottle of

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bears on the label, in perforated letters, the date of manufacture, so that the purchaser may always insist on having oil of the latest season's production, and know that he is getting it.

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to know about the heating apparatus which has not been equalled by any manufacturer during its 15 years' service.

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Beautiful quarter-sawn Oak or Birch Mantel, including Tile and Grate. Regular size, 5 feet wide, 4 feet 8 inches high. Catalogue of 25 others. THE PEERLESS MANTEL WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.

"For giving ineffectual advice for deafness, one guinea."

"For attempting to draw out the stump of a tooth, one guinea."

"For telling him that he was no more ill than I was, one guinea."

"For nothing that I know of, except that he probably thought he did not pay me enough last time, one guinea."

AMOS J. SLEDGE and Thomas W. Hammer are the names of the editors of a Western newspaper whose motto is, "Nothing but sledge-hammer blows!" Georgia once had two editors, Frank Stanton says, whose names were Hay and Oates, and they took both on subscription.

M. GASTON ROUTIER, a well-known French writer, has just been received by Queen Maria Christina of Spain, and his impressions of the Spanish royal family have been sent to the London *Morning Post* by its Paris correspondent. The Queen Regent received the journalist in the large red drawing-room, and presently the young king, Alfonso XIII., and his sisters entered. "The young king," says M. Routier, "is no longer a weakling. There is plenty of strength in his fingers, as I found out when he grasped my hand. 'See how tall and well he is,' said the queen. 'I am very pleased with him. He is industrious and a good boy.' In fact," continues the writer, "the young monarch is no longer a child. He is tall for his age, well developed, and has a good healthy color in his face. His eyes are quick and intelligent. He looked me straight in the face, as a king should, without pride, but without embarrassment. He is much better looking than he appears in his portraits. He wore the uniform of an infantry cadet, with a little Golden Fleece at his throat, and from time to time his fingers toyed carelessly with his military cap. The youthful monarch is accustomed to all bodily exercises. He rides on horseback every day, sometimes taking out five or six different horses. He practices in the gymnasium, and has already had several tumbles in trying to learn too quickly to ride the bicycle. He speaks French, English, and German well, and is well up in Latin. The young king rises at seven o'clock all the year round, and his time is fully occupied. From 8:30 to 10 A.M. he studies, one day in English and the next in French; at 10 A.M., a riding-lesson is taken; from eleven to noon lessons in physics, chemistry, geography, or military tactics; at noon comes luncheon with the professor on duty and one of the generals who direct the studies; from 1 to 2 P.M. comes German conversation or the drawing class; thereafter rhetoric, poetry, and universal history. The king is very fond of history and geography. Sometimes his majesty goes riding with the queen regent, and thrice weekly he drills with other boys of his age. The king dines at seven o'clock with his sisters; at 8:30 P.M. he takes a music lesson, and at 9 P.M. goes to bed, after the usual prayer."

King Alfonso, we are further told, is very obedient and respectful to the queen. He is being brought up very plausibly, but without bigotry. The queen, who keeps far from the pomp and etiquette of the court—etiquette dating from the time of Philip II., which ought to be modernized—desires that the king shall take a continuously increasing part in the general life of the court. In two and a half years' time King Alfonso XIII. will be king in reality. The queen expressed to M. Gaston Routier her opinion of the economic situation of Spain in the brief inquiry: "Is it not true that Spain is being transformed daily, and that everything is being developed?" Mr. Routier declares that such is the case, and that a few years of peace and labor will result in great prosperity.

GENERAL LAWTON, according to the Chicago *Journal*, never wearied of repeating the following

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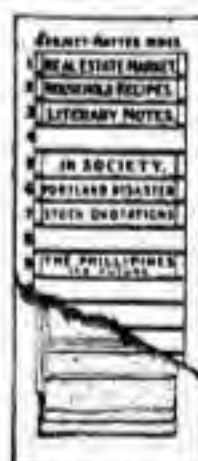
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story, which, he said, illustrated the irrepressible good humor of the negro soldier:

"The night of the El Caney," said the general, "when my division was marching back to El Paso to take up a new position the next morning, I was sitting with Major G. Creighton Webb, inspector-general of my staff and one of the pluckiest men I know, at the side of the road. The men were filing past, and we watched them. They were tired out but full of ginger. The day was just beginning to dawn when we heard some one coming down the road, talking at the top of his lungs. He talk and laughed and laughed and talked, and the men with him were chattering and joking. "Here come the colored troops," said Webb, and, sure enough, the Twenty-fifth Infantry came along. The man who was doing the talking was a six-foot corporal; he carried two guns and two cartridge belts loaded full, and the man to whom the extra gun and belt belonged was limping along beside him. The tall corporal was weighed down with his blanket and haversack, but in his arms he carried a dog, the mascot of his company. "Here, corporal," said Webb, "didn't you march all last night?" "Yes, sir," said the corporal, trying to salute. "And didn't you fight all day?" "Sure, sir." "And haven't you been marching ever since ten o'clock to-night?" "Yes, sir," said the corporal. "Well, then," shouted Webb, "what in thunder are you carrying that dog for?" "Why, boss, the dog's tired," was the reply. Webb just rolled over in the dirt and laughed and cried like a boy."

JULES VERNE lives at Amiens, France. The famous story-writer is nearly seventy-one, but he carries with ease the burden of his years. He believes in work. An interviewer recently complimented him upon his activity, whereupon he made reply: "You have no cause to praise me. Work is to me the source of the only true happiness. When I have finished one of my books I am unhappy until I have begun another. Idleness is torture to me." Jules Verne's daily life is carefully planned out. He is up at dawn, writes until eleven o'clock, and after lunch repairs to a reading-room.

Whence does Jules Verne draw his subjects, and by what process does he put them in hand? He did not hesitate to satisfy his interviewer's curiosity on this point: "Don't think for a moment that my work is easy. It costs me a considerable effort. I write and rewrite my books several times before I put them into the printer's hands." He showed his visitor a manuscript in course of execution. Each chapter was weighted with numerous notes relative to the character of the personages and of the dialog; after which he corrected it with a pencil. This then served as a rough sketch to be rewritten.

M. Verne's library is described as "strictly for use," and well-worn copies of such intellectual friends as Homer, Virgil, Montaigne, and Shakes-

peare are there; editions of Foulmore Cooper, Dickens, and Scott show hard and constant usage; and there also, in newer dress, many of the better-known English novels have found their way. All his life M. Verne has delighted in the works of Sir Walter Scott. As to other English books, he speaks with affection of "Robinson Crusoe" and "The Swiss Family Robinson." He thoroughly enjoys Captain Marryat's breezy romances, and was much struck with the enormous power and freshness of Stevenson's "Treasure Island."

THEODORE CHARTMAN has returned to this country, bringing with him a large historical painting which is to be hung in the Capitol at Washington. It was ordered by Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburgh, before Chartman left this country last spring. The artist went to Washington and studied the character and faces of the men who figure in the group. President McKinley, William R. Day, Secretary of State at that time, Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, M. Thiebaut, his secretary, and Messrs. Moore, Allen, and Criddle, of the State Department, will be seen in a group which represents the signing of the Spanish-American peace protocol in Washington. If the picture is not hung in the Capitol, it will be presented to President McKinley. Mr. Frick paid \$5000 for the painting, which is to be exhibited by M. Chartman at the Paris Exposition.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Expansion.—"I'm in favor of expansion," he said as he sat down to his Christmas dinner, "even to the point of taking in Turkey."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

The Last Teeth.—"What are the last teeth that come?" asked a school teacher of her class in physiology. "False teeth, mum," replied a boy who had just wakened on the back seat.—*Exchange.*

A Suggestive Definition.—"Pa, what is the gloaming?" "The gloaming, little Jim, is that time o' day when your poor pa falls over every chair and table in the house trying to find a match."—*Exchange.*

A Miracle that Happened.—"Pa, do any miracles ever happen any more?" "Yes. One happened to me last night. I told your ma why I was late getting home, and she believed me."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

Too Much Silver.—"Well," said the Populist, "there is a silver lining to every cloud." "True," replied the sound-money man, "but Bryan and some of the rest of you want to make the clouds all lining."—*Chicago Post.*

His Status.—"Dorothy," said the mistress of the establishment, happening in just as the gardener went out, "who is that man?" "Only a



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hoe bean, ma'am," replied the kitchen maid, blushing rosily.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Compulsory Exercise.—"What do you think of the automobile craze?" "Great thing! I never took so much exercise before in all my life." "Why, how can you exercise in an automobile?" "I don't; but I have to cross the street once in a while."—*Collier's Weekly.*

Like a Window Sash.—"Say, mamma," said four-year-old Flossie, who had eaten intemperately of the Christmas dinner; "my sash is just like the window sash." "Why is it, dear?" asked the mother. "Because it's all around the pain," replied Flossie.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Recruiting for the Transvaal.—RECRUITING OFFICER: "I'm afraid you are not smart enough for a cavalryman. We want men who can ride right over everything, if necessary."

APPLICANT: "That's all right, sir. I've been a London cab-driver for seven years!"—*Collier's Weekly.*

Rainy-Day Skirts.—Young Mrs. Torkins was in the museum looking at a group representing some Pacific Islanders. "Interesting, aren't they?" he commented. "Yes," she answered; "but don't you think they carry this rainy-day skirt idea a little too far, Charley, dear?"—*Washington Star.*

The North Pole.—TEACHER: "Tommy, where is the North Pole?"

TOMMY: "Don't know."

TEACHER: "You don't know?"

TOMMY: "No'm. If Peary and Nansen and all those couldn't find it, how do you expect me to know where it is?"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

How He Saved His Skin.—"Show me a prize-fighter," said the long-haired man as he leaned against the bar, "and I'll show you a loafer." "Is that so?" exclaimed a barly fellow behind the stove, jumping to his feet. "Well, I'm a prize-fighter—see?" "Of course," said the other as he backed toward the door, "and I'm a loafer."—*Chicago News.*

A Clever Definition.—Michael Joseph Barry, the poet, was appointed a police magistrate in Dublin. An Irish-American was brought before

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The earliest of her second teeth are decayed before all are come. The trouble is that she is not fed on wholesome food—too much white flour is given her, from which much of the nutriment has been extracted.

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him charged with suspicious conduct, and the constable swore, among other things, that he was wearing a "republican hat." "Does your honor know what that means?" inquired the prisoner's lawyer of the court. "I presume," said Barry, "that it means a hat without a crown."—*Argonaut.*

A Lawyer's Advice.—"Before I agree to undertake your defense," said the eminent criminal lawyer who had been called in, "you will have to be perfectly frank with me and tell me the whole truth. Did you embezzle the \$50,000 you are accused of having taken?"

"Yes, sir," replied the accused man. "I'll not attempt to conceal the fact from you. I stole every cent of it."

"How much of it have you still?"

"It's all gone but about \$100."

"Young man," said the eminent lawyer, buttoning his overcoat about him and putting on his gloves, "you'd better plead guilty and throw yourself on the mercy of the court."

"I'll do it if you say so, sir. What are you going to charge me for the advice?"

"Ten dollars."—*Chicago Tribune.*

She Was Present at the Birth.—Evidently the law has its humorous side, as well as the rest of life. A young man recently went to Reading to secure a license to wed the girl of his choice, but the clerk of the court refused to issue it on account of the bridegroom's youthful appearance. Accordingly he secured an affidavit from his mother, which read as follows:

"William Jenkins Brown, twenty-one years old, and I was there when he was born."

"His mother,

"SUSAN JENKINS BROWN."

While this document is a singular one, we can think of one still more remarkable. If the mother had declared that she knew her son was twenty-one years old, altho she was not present at his birth, such a testament might have taken its place in the archives of the State and at the head of the list.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Current Events.

Monday, January 15.

—Sir Charles Warren makes a forward movement with eleven thousand men; Poitigleter's Post is occupied; General French reports reconnaissance along the Orange Free State borders.

—Mr. Macram, former United States consul at Pretoria, reaches Port Said on his way home.

—There is a spirited debate in the Senate on the Philippine question, in which Senators Wolcott, Berry and Pettigrew take part.

—The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission is made public.

—The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America is opened at Indianapolis.

Tuesday, January 16.

—Heavy firing is heard along the Tugela River; Boers who attempted to rush a hill occupied by General French's troops are repulsed with heavy loss.

—The Philippine debate is continued in the Senate; Senator Pettigrew's amendment calling for the President's instructions to the peace commissioners is tabled by a vote of 41 to 20.

—Secretary Long and Rear-Admiral Bradford appear before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to advocate the construction of a Pacific cable by the navy.

—Ex-Congressman David G. Colson, of Kentucky, kills three men in a hotel brawl at Frankfort.

—James H. Gear is chosen by the Iowa legislature to succeed Linsley in the United States Senate.

—The New York Rapid Transit Board awards

The Internal Bath

The One Perfect Tonic—The Surest Preventive of Illness—A Noteworthy Advance in Treatment.

A new field of thought—interesting and important to all, sick or well—is opened up by the study of the theory, mission, and effects of the internal bath. These are set forth in a booklet entitled "The What, the Why, and the Way," which we desire to send free to every reader of this paper. It is a most noteworthy statement of what progress has been made toward a medical system without drugs—an end which is naturally desired by all.

The fundamental principle of the internal bath and its appliance, the **J. B. L. Cascade**, is, roughly stated: Every disease arises from the retention of waste matter in the system, Nature's drainage being clogged. In the vast majority of cases the clogging is in the colon or large intestine. Positively the one harmless and efficient means of clearing away this waste is the internal bath given with the **J. B. L. Cascade**.

The statement of fact in the last sentence is deceptively simple, for there is no device or invention in medicine which, for far-reaching beneficence, for scope of usefulness to sick and well, surpasses the **J. B. L. Cascade**. They is room here merely to touch upon its field, the vastness of which may be suggested to you by pondering on the question: "If external cleanliness is essential to health, how much more important is internal cleanliness?"

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If you are a physician or know the leaders in the profession, you will recognize a proof of preeminent merit in the fact that the **J. B. L. Cascade** is endorsed and prescribed by the following men: President of the New York State Board of Health, Dr. Daniel Lewis, Dr. W. B. De Garmo, Professor Herman J. Boldt, M.D., of the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York, Dr. Cyrus Edson, Dr. G. W. Brooks, and many others eminent in their calling.

While the **Cascade** is essential to the treatment of many serious diseases, its chief importance, perhaps, to the great majority of people lies in its power of preventing scores of ills, and in its perfect mastery over the common troubles which afflict every home. It is as much a household necessity as the bath tub.

Such is part of the "wonderful mission of the internal bath." Perhaps it is wise for us to make no stronger claims here; for if we told the half of what we have seen of its benefits in our own experience, or of what comes to us every week from physicians, nurses, ministers, and persons whose education and standing give unequivocal weight to their testimony, we should be charged with exaggerating.

We hope that you are sufficiently interested to write for our booklet (asking any questions as to the benefit of the internal bath in your own case), or, if you live in New York, to call at our building.

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 448.

BY C. E. LINDMARK.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 449.

A Prize-Winner.

BY OTTO NEMO.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 448.

Key-move, Q-Q 2.

No. 449.

1. Kt-Kt 4	2. R-Q 5 ch	3. R-Q 3, mate
1. K x R	2. K-Kt 6 must	3. R-K 5, mate
1.	2. R-K 6 ch	3. Kt-Q 3, mate
1. K-K 4	2. K x P must	3. R-B 4, mate
1.	2. P-Kt 3	3. B-Q 3, mate
1. K-B 4	2. Any	3. Kt-Q 3, mate
1.	2. R x R ch	3. R-B 4, mate
1. R x P	2. K-K 5 must	3. B-Q 3, mate
1.	2. R-K Kt 6 ch	3. Kt-Q 3, mate
1. P x P	2. K-K 5	3. R-B 4, mate
1.	2.	3. R-B 4, mate
1. P-Kt 3	2. K-B 4	3. R-B 4, mate
1.	2. R-K 6 ch	3. R-B 4, mate
1.	2. K-B 4 must	3. R-B 4, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieher, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; H. Meyer, Milwaukee, B. Russell, Burlington, Vt.; C. B. Tilton, Quincy, Mass.; Prof. R. L. Berger, Lake City, Fla.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.

448 (only): W. R. Cumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W.

K. Greely, Boston; the Rev. A. J. Dysterbeft, St. Clair, Minn.; S. the S., Auburndale, Mass.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.

449 (only): Dr. J. T. Glass, Womack, Tex.; the Rev. P. W. Ruder, Depauville, N. Y.; F. B. Good, North Conway, N. H.; B. Moser, Malvern, Pa.

Comments (448): "Difficult, and otherwise good"—M. W. H.; "A old design in a delightful dress"—I. W. B.; "First-rate"—C. R. O.; "Easy key, beautiful variations"—F. S. F.; "A clear ring"—J. G. L.; "An all-around good piece of work"—A. K.

(449): "Excellent, but marred by triple mates"—M. W. H.; "Brilliant and breezy, but very easy"—I. W. B.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "Original and difficult"—F. S. F.; "A knightly venture"—J. G. L.; "Skillfully wrought"—A. K.

H. M., and T. J. Merrifield, Joliet, Ill., got 448.

Problem 449 is the same as 435. When first published the editor did not have the composer's name, and when he got the problem by A. Okinga, he did not recognize the solution.

We have received many letters from solvers informing us that Problem 448 is unsound, can not be solved as a two-er, is impossible, etc. The problem is correct as published. White can mate in two moves.

"Barry's Fine Play."

(Mate in thirteen moves.)

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. R x P ch	1. K x R	8. Q-Kt 3 ch	8. K-R sq
2. R-K 7 ch	2. K-Kt sq	9. B-B 3	9. Q x B
3. Q x P	3. B-Kt 8 ch	10. Q x Q ch	10. P-Q 3
4. K-R sq	4. B-Q 5	11. Q x P ch	11. R-B 3
5. P x B	5. Q x P	12. Q x R ch	12. K-Kt sq
6. Q-Kt 3 ch	6. K-R sq	13. Q-Kt 7 mate.	
7. Q-R 4 ch	7. K-Kt sq		

The beauty of this is that Mr. Barry announced this mate in thirteen moves, after Pillsbury's 31st move.

A Fine Game.

S. W. Hampton of the Franklin Chess-Club, Philadelphia, and one of the crack players of the Quaker City, and Griffith, the rising star of the University of Pennsylvania, played the following game in the Franklin-Club Championship Tourney now in progress. The score and notes are from *The Times*, Philadelphia.

Ruy Lopez.

GRIFITH.	HAMPTON.
White.	Black.
1. P-K 4	1. P-K 4
2. Kt-Kt 3	2. Q-Kt 3
3. B-Kt 3	3. P-Q 3
4. B-R 4	4. Kt-B 3
5. P-Q 3	5. P-Q 3
6. Castles	6. B-K 2
7. R-K sq	7. Castles
8. Q-Kt 3	8. Kt-K sq
9. B-Kt 3	9. K-R sq
10. Kt-B sq	10. P-B 4
11. Kt-K 3	11. P-B 4
12. Kt-Q 5	12. R-Kt 5
13. P-B 3	13. B-Kt 4
14. Q-K 4	14. Kt-B 3
15. P-K R 3	15. B-R 4
16. Kt x Kt	16. Q x Kt
17. B-Q sq	17. Kt-K 3
18. Q-B 2	18. Q-Kt 3
19. Kt x B	19. Q x Kt
20. P-B 3	20. B-B 2

Mr. Griffith has adopted a slow development which is not congenial to his style, and the result is that Black now assumes the role of first violin.

White now commits a technical mistake in pushing his K R P and thereby weakens his position. In defending, keep your Pawns as far as possible unmoved.

Now, by virtue of his P-R 3, White has a hole at Kt 3.

It fits like the paper on the wall.

GRIFITH.	HAMPTON.
White.	Black.
21. Q-B 2	21. R-K 3
22. K-R sq	22. R-B 2
23. K-K 2	23. R-Kt 3
24. K-B sq	24. Q-R 4
25. K-K 2	25. R-Kt 6
26. R-B sq	26. Q-Kt 4
27. K-R 2	27. Kt-Kt 3
28. B-Kt 3	28. R x B
29. P x B	29. Kt-R 5
30. K-B sq	30. R-K R sq
31. P-Kt 4	31. R-B 3
32. P-Kt 5	32. R-Kt 3
33. P x P	33. P x P
34. R x P	34. R-K 2
35. P-Kt 4	35. Kt x B P

A fine sacrifice.
36. P x Kt R x B P and wins.
For if Q x R, then Q-Kt 8 ch, etc.

Games from the Vienna Tournament.

Sicilian Defense.

BRDZY.	MAKOCZY.	BRDZY.	MAKOCZY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P-K 4	1. P-Q 4	23. Q-B 2	23. B-K 2
2. Kt-K B 3	2. P-K 3	24. K-R sq	24. Q-Q 3
3. P-Q 4	3. P x P	25. Q-K 2	25. Q-Q 4
4. Kt x P	4. Kt-K B 3	26. P-B 4	26. Q-K 5
5. Kt-Q B 3	5. B-Kt 5	27. P-Q Kt 3	27. P-K R 4
6. B-Q 3	6. Kt-B 3	28. B-B sq	28. Kt-B 4
7. Kt-K 2	7. P-Q 4	29. Q-Kt 2	29. Q-Q 6 ch
8. Castles	8. P x P	30. Q-K 2	30. Q-Q 5
9. Kt x P	9. Kt x Kt	31. Q-Q 9	31. Q-K 5
10. B x Kt	10. B-Q 3	32. Q-K 2	32. Q-B 4
11. P-K R 4	11. Castles	33. Q-K 5	33. Q-Kt 8
12. B-K 3	12. B-K 2	34. Q-Kt 2	34. Q-Q 6 ch
13. Kt-Q 4	13. B-Q 2	35. Q-K 2	35. Q-Q 3
14. Q-R 5	14. P-K Kt 3	36. Q-Q 2	36. R-K 3
15. Q-B 3	15. B-B 3	37. Q-K 2	37. B-B 3
16. Kt x Kt	16. B x Kt	38. B-Kt 2	38. B-K 2
17. B x B	17. P x B	39. P-B 5	39. Q x R P
18. K-R-Q sq	18. Q-B 2	40. Q-K 5	40. Kt-B 4 ch
19. P-B 3	19. R-R-Q sq	41. K-K 2	41. Q-B 7 ch
20. R x R	20. R x R	42. K-K sq	42. Q-Kt 8 ch
21. R-Q sq	21. P-Q B 4	43. K-K 2	43. Q-B 7 ch
22. R x R ch	22. B x R		

Drawn.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SCHLEICHER.	WOLF.	SCHLEICHER.	WOLF.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P-Q 4	1. P-Q 4	19. Kt x P	19. Q-Kt sq
2. P-Q B 4	2. P-K 3	20. Kt x Kt	20. B x Kt
3. Kt-Q B 3	3. Kt-K B 3	21. B x B	21. P x B
4. Kt-B 3	4. B-K 2	22. B-Q 7	22. R-K 4
5. P-K 3	5. P-Q Kt 3	23. Q-R 7	23. K-K 2
6. P x P	6. P x P	24. B-Kt 4	24. P-K R 4
7. B-Kt 5 ch	7. P-B 3	25. R x R	25. Q x R
8. B-Q 3	8. Q-Kt-Q 2	26. R x R P	26. Q-Q 4
9. Castles	9. B-B 3	27. B-B 3	27. Q-Q 3
10. P-Q Kt 3	10. Castles	28. R-Q sq	28. Q-R sq
11. B-Kt 2	11. K-R-K sq	29. B-R 5	29. R-Q 4
12. Q-R-B sq	12. B-Kt 2	30. Q x P ch	30. K-Q 3
13. Q-K 2	13. Q-R-B sq	31. Q x P ch	31. Q-K 3
14. K-R-Q sq	14. K-B sq	32. Q-Q 8 ch	32. K-B 4
15. Q-B 2	15. P-K R 3	33. Q-B 8 ch	33. Q-Q 3
16. Kt-K 3	16. Kt x Kt	34. R x R ch	34. P x R
17. P x Kt	17. Q x P	35. P-Kt 4 ch	35. Resigns.
18. B-B 3	18. Q-R-Q sq		

A Fine "Blackburne."

The following game, from Mr. Blackburne's "Games of Chess," is, says *The Westminster Gazette*, interesting from the fact that on this occasion originated the beautiful variation of leaving a Rook en prise for the attack. Tschigorin is very fond of this variation, and played it successfully on various occasions, notably at the Hastings Tournament against Pillsbury.

King's Gambit Declined.

BLACKBURNE.	ANDERSEN.	BLACKBURNE.	ANDERSEN.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P-K 4	1. P-K 4	22. P x P	22. R P x P
2. P-K B 4	2. B-B 4	23. B-R 2	23. R-Q 2
3. Kt-K B 3	3. P-Q 3	24. B-Kt 4	24. Q-Q sq
4. Kt-B 3	4. Kt-K B 3	25. Kt x Kt	25. B x Kt
5. B-B 4	5. P-Q R 3	26. Q-B 5	26. Kt-K sq
6. P-Q 3	6. Kt-B 3	27. R-K 2	27. R-B 3
7. P-Q R 3	7. B-K Kt 5	28. Q-R 7	28. P-B 4
8. P-R 3	8. B x Kt	29. B-Q 2	29. P-Kt 5
9. Q x B	9. Kt-Q 3	30. R x R	30. Q x R
10. Q-Kt 3	10. Q-K 2	31. R-K B sq	31. Q-Q 3
11. K-Q sq	11. P-B 3	32. Q-Kt 8	32. R-R 2
12. P x P	12. P x P	33. R x P	33. K-Q sq
13. R-B sq	13. R-K Kt sq	34. R-B 8	34. K-Q 2
14. B-K Kt 5	14. Castles	35. B-Q B 4	35. Q-Q Kt 3
15. P-Q Kt 4	15. B-R 2	36. Q-Q 5 ch	36. K-B 2
16. P-Q R 4	16. Q x P	37. Q-R 8	37. K-Q 2
17. B-Q 2	17. Q-K 2	38. B-Kt 3	38. Kt-B 3
18. R-Q Kt sq	18. P-K Kt 4	39. B-R 4 ch	39. K-K 3
19. Q-B 2	19. B-Kt 3	40. Q-B 5 ch	40. Kt-Q 2
20. P-Kt 4	20. P-R 3	41. R x Kt ch	41. R x B
21. Kt-K 2	21. P-Kt 4	42. Q-K 8 ch	42. Resigns.

Mr. Blackburne says that the variation commencing with 10 Q to Kt 3 occurred to him on the spur of the moment, and took Professor Andersen by surprise. He did not venture upon Kt x P 5 and Kt x R 4, as he naturally assumed Mr. Blackburne had sprung upon him a variation well considered beforehand. The capture of the Rook, however, is not an unalloyed pleasure either as Black is subjected to a most violent attack, which White can temporarily disregard, the absence of the Queen's Rook. Black had a good enough game afterward; but he compromised with the advance of the K Kt and Q Kt Pawns, and White manoeuvred very skilfully against the formidable opposition. The latter part of the game, commencing with 18 Q-R 7, is well worth careful study. He cleverly pinned Black's K-Kt K sq, drew off Black's Queen from the defense threatening 26 B-B 2, and brought his Black P into play by force after 27 Q-R 8. The game was then easily won.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL BULLER'S RETREAT.

THE total failure of General Buller's attempt to turn the right flank of the Boer force in Natal is admitted upon every hand to make still more serious a situation already very depressing for Great Britain. The London correspondent of the Associated Press says that the news brought the "utmost gloom" to the British public. "Open talk is heard," he says, "of the absolute necessity of abandoning Ladysmith to its fate." The London *Standard* is quoted in the cable despatches as saying: "That there has been a failure is obvious, but, if we are to believe the Transvaal report, there has been a disaster." The Transvaal report has it that General Warren's men, who had taken Spion Kop (the small mountain which General Buller described as "the key to the Boer position"), "gave way and broke" when attacked by the Boers, "abandoning the position," and leaving 150 men captured and 1,500 killed. General Buller's report said that Warren's men found Spion Kop "very difficult to hold, as its perimeter was too large," and water was deficient, and therefore the officer in command "decided . . . to abandon the position." General Buller then viewed the Boer defenses, and, he says, "decided that a second attack upon Spion Kop was useless and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it. Accordingly I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela."

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that this means "the complete collapse of General Buller's campaign for the relief of Ladysmith." The London *Times*, whose comment is reported by cable, takes a decidedly serious view of the situation. It says:

"The most carefully planned and executed movement of the whole campaign has entirely failed, and it can hardly be necessary to dwell upon the extreme probability that we shall learn, a little sooner or a little later, of a catastrophe almost without precedent in our military history, a catastrophe, indeed, without a parallel except in the surrender at Yorktown.

"We are checked at every point in the campaign. In fact, the campaign is still to begin. We wish we had clearer proofs that

even now the Government has any adequate comprehension of the situation. The utterances of responsible ministers have done nothing to reassure the country on this point.

"Heavy or light, the thing has to be done, and the Government ought to prepare for the immediate despatch of 50,000 men and to take steps to send yet another 50,000, if those should be needed. The hopeless attempts to carry on the campaign with four widely separated columns, each unequal to its task, must be abandoned for a concentration of force and of purpose."

General White, who is beleaguered in Ladysmith, has sent a message through the Boer lines to General Buller, saying that the sanitary conditions of the town are greatly improved, provisions are plenty, and the defenses are, he thinks, impregnable. The London correspondent of the Associated Press, however, reports that "such authorities as Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, who is under orders for South Africa, and Lord Gifford, who won the Victoria Cross while scouting for Lord Wolseley during the Zulu war, would not be surprised to hear of the capture of General White's force within a week." Some of the London military experts are advising more reinforcements, as the only way of breaking the Boer resistance. The same correspondent says:

"The transport *Assaye* arrived at Cape Town last Friday with 2,127 officers and men. The first portion of the Seventh Division is afloat. Hence, with the 10,000 men of this division and about 9,000 others now at sea, it lies in the power of Lord Roberts to reinforce General Buller heavily. This course is advised by several military writers.

"Altho England's nerves are severely tried, her courage is absolutely unshaken, and probably nothing that can happen in South Africa will change in the slightest degree her intentions. She will continue to receive bad news, if it comes, with dignity, and will maintain her determination to win at last."

The *New York Times* thinks that the costly British mistakes and miscalculations in the Natal campaign show that "they are ignorant of the country they are operating in," a statement seem-



SCENE OF LAST WEEK'S CAMPAIGN.



GENERAL PRETORIUS,
Commanding the Boers in last week's campaign.



GENERAL BOTHA,
Another Boer Commander on the Tugela.



GENERAL WOODGATE,
Led the British detachment which took Spion Kop; was severely wounded and afterward died.

BOER AND BRITISH COMMANDERS.

ingly confirmed by General Buller himself, who said recently: "I suppose our officers will learn the value of scouting in time, but, in spite of all one can say up to this, our men seem to blunder into the middle of the enemy."

The Philadelphia *Press* believes that the division of the British forces has been the cause of their ill success. "If General Kitchener is the man men think," says *The Press*, "Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking will be abandoned and the English army concentrated in an attack on the Boer army, wherever it is, with no reference to any ulterior purpose whatever. . . . All told, there are now in the three besieged towns and in Lord Methuen's stalled force nearly 25,000 English troops locked up and checkmated. The rest are spread over a vast territory, most of them doing nothing. With 120,000 men in Africa, the English have never yet had over 12,000 men under arms on any one battle-field, and this has meant defeat."

The Springfield *Republican* says of the British situation:

"It is probable that the Boers now have the whole distance be-

tween their present lines and Ladysmith carefully studied, with successive positions of great defensive strength marked out and ready to be occupied. Unless General Buller can now relieve Ladysmith by threatening the passes of the Drakensberg into the Orange Free State, the town is liable to fall, despite his utmost efforts to reach it in time.

"How long the campaign in Natal will continue is a very interesting question. While it rages British efforts elsewhere seem paralyzed; and, as for the Boers, the longer they can keep a large British army struggling in the foothills of the Drakensberg, the better for their end of the great game. Four and a half months have passed since hostilities began, and, with the fighting still on British soil, the world is observing in this contest the enormous value of securing the military initiative in war. The invasion of Natal by the Boers was a consummate stroke in strategy."

The New York *Tribune* gives the following table which shows "the terrible loss sustained by the British forces in South Africa since the opening of the war with the engagement at Dundee October 20." The figures are "taken from the reports made by



IF THE CAPE DUTCH SHOULD RISE, WHAT WOULD BECOME OF JOHN BULL?
—The Minneapolis Tribune.



BULLER: "Have courage, Lady Smith, I am near you."
—The St. Louis Republic.

CARTOON VIEWS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

the generals commanding to the British War Office." Here is the table:

Date.	Engagement.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing or captured.	Totals.
October 20	Dundee.....	34	268	111	413
October 27	Elandslaagte.....	42	195	40	277
October 24	Rietfontein.....	11	93	3	107
October 30	Parquar's Farm, Nicholson's Nek.....	63	439	82	524
November 15	Estcourt train.....	1	11	170	182
November 23	Beacon Hill.....	12	66	9	87
November 23	Belmont.....	103	374	15	492
November 25	Gras Pan.....	24	106	1	131
November 28	Modder River.....	70	393	2	465
December 9	Stormberg.....	11	11	11	33
December 11	Magersfontein.....	11	11	11	33
December 15	Tugela River.....	182	667	348	1,097
January 23	Upper Tugela (seven days' casualties).....	11	11	11	33
January 24	Spion Kop (Boer estimate, killed and captured).....	11	11	11	33
Total.....		1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000

The Tribune adds:

"To make the list complete it is necessary to add the casualties of the Ladysmith garrison, 240, and the losses incurred by the garrisons of Kimberley and Mafeking, with the casualties in Rhodesia and in scattered places. The British losses up to January 24 in killed, wounded and captured, according to Buller's lists, total 8,216 men. A subsequent casualty list of 200 men was sent in by General Buller, but it was not known whether it was part of the losses of January 24 at Spion Kop."

THE EXPANSION POLICY AND THE PROTECTIONISTS.

ALARM and strong disapproval marked the temper of the more radical protectionist papers last week when the Administration and the House leaders seemed bent on giving Puerto Rico free trade with the United States. Such action by Congress seemed inevitable. The President had said in his message that "Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico and give her products free access to our markets"; General Davis, the military governor of the island, had said: "Free trade with the home government I regard as a necessity for Puerto Rico"; and Chairman Payne, of the House ways and means committee, had introduced a bill to extend our tariff and internal-revenue laws to the island, providing for free trade with the mainland. All committees interested favored the measure and its passage seemed sure. Many Republican papers looked upon this free-trade step with favor, using the same altruistic arguments that have characterized the expansion movement thus far. Thus the *Chicago Evening Post* said that "every consideration of justice and expediency demands that we shall open our door to the peaceful Puerto Ricans and extend to them the blessings of free trade with our unexampled markets." The *New York Herald* declared that "considerations of humanity and of equity impel us to extend immediate relief to the suffering island." Cut off from the Spanish markets by the results of the war, and cut off from the United States and from Cuba by tariffs, all accounts agree that the island's industries are going to ruin.

At once, however, a formidable opposition appeared. The arguments of this opposition, said Albert Shaw in *The Review of Reviews*, "are numerous, but may be reduced to two, each of which may be expressed in a single word. The first of these arguments is sugar, the second is tobacco." The cane-sugar growers of Louisiana, the beet-sugar growers of California, and the tobacco growers of Connecticut made their influence felt at Washington, and men and newspapers of strong Republican principle opposed the Administration policy. They pointed out that while the relief of the Puerto Ricans was aimed at, a precedent was really being established for all our other new possessions, and the protectionists might flock in a body to the anti-

expansionist camp. Free trade with Puerto Rico, declared the *New York Press*, will result in "the shipwreck of the whole expansionist cause on the Caribbean reefs, toward which they now have it headed." The anti-expansionist papers rejoiced openly at the Republican dissension and tried to help widen the break. The *Hartford Times*, published in the center of the Connecticut tobacco-fields, said: "Puerto Rico heads the insular procession into the Union, and the Philippines follow, with Cuba, perhaps, bringing up the rear. How do the Republicans of Connecticut like the prospect?" The *New Orleans Picayune* urged the Louisiana sugar-growers to fight the free-trade proposition, warning them that "should the products of Puerto Rico be granted free admission, it would not be long before a similar privilege would be demanded in the case of Cuba and the Philippines, with the result that the important domestic sugar and tobacco interests would be irretrievably ruined." The *New York Evening Post*, after pointing out our treaty obligations to Spain in the matter of Philippine trade, our implied obligations to the other European powers in return for their pledges to maintain the "open door" in China, and the necessity of treating our other new possessions as generously as Puerto Rico, said:

"The conclusion can not be avoided that the Administration has involved itself in a tremendous tangle, legal, commercial, and political. Its policy of imperialism, or expansion, has brought it at loggerheads with the protectionists and in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It contains also the germs of a quarrel with European powers over trade regulations in Eastern Asia."

Meanwhile Senator Platt (Rep.), of Connecticut, had given notice that he would present and push a measure to cut down by 20 per cent the present tariffs on imports from Puerto Rico. This, he argued, would give relief to the Puerto Ricans, would save the American sugar and tobacco industries, and would avoid committing the Republican Party to a free-trade policy. The *New York Tribune*, a strong advocate of protection, heartily indorsed this proposition, and urged that Congress adopt the policy of special legislation to meet the particular needs of each of our new possessions, and thus avoid the creation of precedents that might some day prove embarrassing. The extension of our tariff laws over Puerto Rico might lead to the extension of other laws until we should find undesirable States admitted into the Union. Said *The Tribune*:

"The principle of separate legislation for our new possessions is one essential to the preservation of this nation as the United States of America. Events have forced us, as they have forced other great nations, to take a hand in affairs far beyond our own borders, but that is no reason why we should dilute and dissipate our nationality. Absorption of Puerto Rico itself is nothing. The principle, however, is everything. Great Britain is still Great Britain, tho it rules India, and the United States of America should be nothing but the United States of America, no matter where its flag may be unfurled."

These arguments have not been without effect. Last Friday, according to the Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun*, a member of the President's Cabinet announced that the Administration will recede from its recommendation of free trade with Puerto Rico, and will favor, instead, the imposition of merely nominal tariffs on Puerto Rican products, thus giving relief without making a political precedent.

The Sun makes the following comment:

"With the tariff proposed the idea that Congress has not the power to regulate the affairs of territory recently acquired from Spain in a manner different from that prescribed for States and Territories already organized must cease to exist."

"Undisturbed by dispute over this constitutional question lie Puerto Rico's commanding right and imperative need of having her industry restored as only virtual free trade with the United States can restore it."

AGUINALDO'S VERSION OF THE PHILIPPINE TROUBLES.

THE appeal of Emilio Aguinaldo, who signs himself President of the Philippine republic, addressed "to the civilized nations, and especially to the great North American republic," gives his version of the causes of the Philippine conflict. He entitles his manifesto "An Authentic Review of the Philippine Revolution." The appeal, written in Spanish, was sent to this country and fell into the hands of Mr. Erving Winslow, of Boston, Eastern secretary of the American Anti-Imperialist League. Mr. Winslow, who says that it came into his hands accidentally, sent a translation of it to the *Springfield Republican*, which published it the morning of January 25. *The Republican*, which is one of the leading anti-imperialist journals, says of Aguinaldo's review:

"Aguinaldo's statement must go out for what it is worth. That his is a partizan relation goes without saying. There is bitterness in it, of course, for this could not be otherwise under the circumstances; the statement of facts will be open to dispute at many points; people opposed in an armed contest never see alike; but the value of this Filipino presentation is twofold. It offers an opportunity for sizing up the man whose leadership his people have invited and welcomed, and to which they adhere under extraordinary stressful circumstances with dogged loyalty, and it presents the other side. . . .

"Undoubtedly there are inaccuracies in this narrative by the Filipino leader, while the discrepancies with the testimony of American officials are often sharp and irreconcilable. He writes with a national bias, just as General Otis or Professor Worcester writes with a bias equally strong. It will be the task of the impartial historian to discover, if possible, the actual truth as between the conflicting witnesses."

As Aguinaldo's review repeatedly avers that Admiral Dewey promised the Filipinos independence, *The Republican* sent a set of proof-sheets to the admiral, asking for such comment as he might care to make. Response was received through his private secretary as follows:

"The admiral, after examining this article, adheres to his determination not to talk of the matter, at least until after the report of the commission is made public."

Aguinaldo's statement, in a few words, is that he was induced to cooperate with the American troops against the Spanish by definite and repeated oral promises from Admiral Dewey and others, guaranteeing Philippine independence; but that after Manila was taken by the combined forces, it became evident that American control of the islands was contemplated, an impression soon confirmed by President McKinley's proclamation issued January 4, 1898. Aguinaldo protested, "threatening also to open hostilities at once," but, reassured by General Otis, he did not do so. The American forces, however, he says, unexpectedly attacked the Filipinos the night of February 4, 1899, when most of the Filipino officers were away on furlough. The war has continued from that time to the present, General Otis refusing all requests for an armistice. The Filipinos are determined, says Aguinaldo, to defend their country's liberty "to the death," and he appeals to the American people to recognize the justice of their cause.

The first promise of Philippine independence, says Aguinaldo, was made to him in Singapore, where he was in hiding. When Consul Pratt asked him to renew the rebellion against Spain, Aguinaldo asked "what advantages the United States would concede to the Filipinos?" The consul said he would cable Commodore Dewey, and, continues Aguinaldo—

"in the morning the conference was renewed, Consul Pratt stating that Admiral Dewey had answered with regard to my wishes, that the United States would at least recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands, under a naval protectorate,

and that there would be no necessity for putting down this agreement in writing, as the word of the admiral and the American consul was sacred and would be kept, being not at all like that of the Spaniards, adding finally that the North American Government was very honorable, very just, and very powerful."

When they parted, a few days later, the consul "suggested to me that I should name him as representative of the Philippines in the United States in order to obtain promptly the official recognition of our independence," and Aguinaldo promised to do so. Reaching Manila on the *McCulloch*, May 19, 1898, Admiral Dewey sent his launch for him at once. Aguinaldo continues:

"The admiral received me in his saloon, and after the first exchange of courtesies, I asked him whether all the telegrams which he had sent to Mr. Pratt, the consul at Singapore, in regard to me were authentic; he answered me in the affirmative, and added that the United States had come to the Philippines to protect the natives and to liberate them from the yoke of Spain. He said, besides, that America was rich in land and money, and had no need of colonies, finally assuring me that there would not be any doubt with regard to the recognition of the Philippine independence on the part of the United States."

Aguinaldo says that he mentioned to Admiral Dewey the fear felt by some of the Filipino leaders that the United States might turn upon the Filipinos after the war with Spain was over, and deprive them of their independence; but the admiral reassured him with new promises of independence and encouraged him to devise a Filipino flag, which he did, flying it over towns taken by the native troops and over Filipino boats in the bay. When the independence of the Philippines was proclaimed by the dictatorial government on June 12, 1898, in the town of Kawit, however, "the admiral, through his secretary, excused himself from being present, alleging that this was his mail-day." During an interview in July, however, Aguinaldo says that Admiral Dewey said to him:

"Trust to my word, which I pledge, that the United States will recognize the independence of this country. But I recommend that you maintain the greatest reserve with regard to all that we have said and agreed upon."

Manila was captured on August 13, the Filipinos attacking at the same time as the American troops, altho Aguinaldo does not say that they were ordered or asked to cooperate, or were even notified of the time of the attack. General Merritt asked Aguinaldo to order his troops not to enter Manila, a request which Aguinaldo refused, because the native troops had been fighting severely for months for the very purpose of entering Manila. When General Merritt insisted, however, Aguinaldo gradually withdrew his forces to the edge of the city. "Until then," he says, "and even until the day on which the Americans openly started hostilities toward our people, I had cherished in my soul the most well-founded hopes that the American generals would maintain in behalf of their Government the agreements made verbally with the chief of the Philippine revolution, notwithstanding the symptoms to the contrary."

"These hopes, however," he says, "vanished entirely" on learning that Mr. McKinley, "at the instigation of the imperialistic party, had decided to annex the Philippines." This news, says Aguinaldo, "struck like a lightning bolt into the camp of the revolution. Some cursed the hour and the day on which we had verbally negotiated with the Americans; others censured us for having given up the suburbs." The majority wanted to send an ultimatum to General Otis, but Aguinaldo restrained them. Aguinaldo still believed that the promised independence would be given them. He says:

"I was also confirmed in this opinion by the circumstance, not less evident and notorious, that the other American generals who arrived after the glorious victories of the admiral, Generals Merritt, Anderson, and Otis, proclaimed to the Philippine people that

"America had not come to conquer new territories, but to liberate their inhabitants from the oppression of Spanish rule."

"Joy and satisfaction returned again to the hearts of all the Philippine revolutionists" when they heard the glad tidings that the United States Government had decided to send a civil commission to treat with the Filipinos in regard to the government of the islands; but meanwhile "the abuses of the Americans became in many cases unbearable." Aguinaldo says: "I could fill a whole book if I continued to relate one by one all the abuses and brutalities committed by the American soldiers in these days of general anxiety." These abuses, he thinks, were "ordered, or at least officially tolerated, with the evident intention of provoking a fight" before the commission arrived, so that they would see the country in a state of war and think the imperialistic policy necessary. Aguinaldo says that the Filipinos "would have come to a friendly understanding and settlement with the said commission, if the same on arriving had found the country at peace." He continues:

"We Filipinos would have received this commission with proofs of true friendship and complete adherence as honored agents of great America. The commission would have traveled through all our provinces, seeing and observing directly the order and tranquillity throughout our territory. They would have seen the fields plowed and sown; they would have examined our constitution and public administration quite at their ease."

But on the 4th of January, 1899, a proclamation was issued, "establishing in the name of the President, Mr. McKinley, the sovereignty of America in these islands, threatening ruin, death, and desolation to all who failed to recognize it." Then, he says:

"I, Emilio Aguinaldo, humble servitor of all, but President of the Philippine Republic, charged as such to watch over the liberty and the independence of the people which has elected me to that high but thorny position, mistrusted for the first time the honor of the Americans; comprehending at once that this proclamation of General Otis had passed the boundary of all prudence, and that there was no other remedy than to repel by force of arms such an unjust as well as unlooked-for proceeding from the chief of a friendly army."

"I protested against that proclamation, threatening also to open hostilities at once, as the whole nation was crying 'Treason.'"

Now General Otis resorted to conciliatory measures. He appointed a commission to confer with the Filipinos, heard what they had to say about the abuses and about independence, and promised to inform the Government at Washington of their desires. At this the expectations of the Filipinos ran high again, "the majority giving themselves up to the most flattering hopes." Most of the Filipino generals went home on furlough. Then, says Aguinaldo, "came the fatal day of the 4th of February, on the night of which the American troops suddenly attacked all our lines, which were practically abandoned."

The anti-imperialist press have long asserted that at this point Aguinaldo sent a message to General Otis saying that the hostilities were not begun by the Filipinos, and asking for an armistice that the misunderstanding might be settled peaceably; but General Otis, the story goes, replied that as the fighting had now begun, it must go on to the bitter end. Aguinaldo, in this review, makes no mention of this alleged incident. He does say, however, that while our civil commission was in the Philippines, he asked General Otis three times for a suspension of hostilities so that he might confer with them, but General Otis replied "that he would not suspend the hostilities as long as the Philippine army would not lay down their arms." Aguinaldo makes no mention of having received assistance, directly or indirectly, from the anti-imperialists in this country.

Aguinaldo then asks if General Otis and the Administration have forgotten their promises and the services of the Filipinos.

Pointing to the Cubans, he says: "Are we less worthy of liberty and independence than these revolutionists?" The closing paragraphs are an appeal to the honor and sympathy of the American people.

The *Hartford Courant* says:

"The one really important question raised anew by this missive from Tarlak is whether George Dewey recognized the insurgents as allies of the United States and repeatedly promised Aguinaldo on his honor that they should have political independence. Aguinaldo reaffirms that he did. George Dewey has told the President and the country that neither on May 19, 1898, nor on any other day did he give Aguinaldo any such promise. It is the word of a Malay adventurer—a Malay 'patriot,' if you please—against the word of an American admiral and gentleman. Erving Winslow and the Springfield paper are at perfect liberty to make their choice. We made ours some time ago. We believe George Dewey."

FOR A SIXTY-MILLION-DOLLAR CANAL.

TWO committees authorized by the New York State legislature made reports last week on the subject of the canal system of the State. One was a committee appointed last March for the special purpose of considering the entire canal question; the other was a committee appointed two years ago to investigate the causes and remedy of the relative decline in the export trade from New York City. The latter committee reports that the decline is in large part due to the differential rates agreed upon by the railroads, which rates operate against this city and in a measure counteract its natural advantages. The New York Central is expressly censured for being a party to such agreement. The remedy, the committee finds, is in the development of our canal system, and it recommends the completion of the plans entered upon when the recent appropriation of \$9,000,000 was made. The completion of these plans, it is estimated, would cost \$15,000,000 additional.

The canal committee, on the other hand, recommend a far more elaborate development, at an estimated cost of \$60,000,000 additional. This report is submitted by Governor Roosevelt to the legislature with an emphatic and unqualified indorsement; the New York Produce Exchange has decided to inaugurate a campaign of education in behalf of the committee's recommendations; and the press of New York City (the taxpayers of which will have the greater part of the financial burden to bear) are, so far, nearly unanimous in support of the report.

The committee canvassed three plans for enlargement. (1) The completion of the plan already begun, at an expense of \$15,000,000; (2) the more elaborate plan of enlargement to enable barges of 1,000 tons to pass through the canal, involving an expense of \$60,000,000; (3) a still more elaborate plan for a ship-canal enabling ocean-going ships to pass through, involving an expense of \$100,000,000. The first is discarded as inadequate, the last as impracticable; the second is unanimously approved. The only voice as yet heard in opposition is that of President Callaway, of the New York Central, who in defending his road against the charges made, touches incidentally on the canal question and asserts that the interest charges and operating expenses entailed by the adoption of the committee's plan would be equivalent to an extra charge of three cents a bushel for all the wheat we could hope to transport; and wheat, he claims, would of necessity be the main reliance of the canal.

The *Journal of Commerce* calls the canal committee's report "extremely lucid, candid, and able," finds weak points as well as strong points in it, and reserves a decided opinion upon the plan proposed.

The *Evening Post*, after "attentive perusal" of the report (than which we seldom see one "more methodical, painstaking, and convincing"), concurs in its conclusions as "wise and proper," provided the committee's strong insistence on a reform

Yankee. Slavery killed all the Yankee instinct in the South's strong, brave American. In 1810 the South was more Yankee than New England, so far as manufacture was concerned, for the manufactured products of the Carolinas and Georgia were worth more money than those of all the States north of New York. But cotton agriculture alone could never make an American people happy, as I have already intimated. The people of Charleston, in the days of their pride, never knew what it was to be happy intellectually, as the people of Boston did, for these people by the Southern sea certainly suffered from intellectual interruption.

"Now we have a recrudescence or renaissance of the original Yankee spirit in the Southern white man's bones. It is coming out in the bracing air of these foothills, where motive power is abundant, where living and labor are cheap, where the bale of raw cotton almost falls from the gin into the mill, and where progress does not depend upon the inclination of the negro. Here invention and specialism have begun to show their hand, and polytechnic schools are rising in many places. The dignity of labor takes on a new meaning for the young masters of these enterprises. Young men from the university and college have begun to don overalls and go into the greasy mills to learn the business."

The writer sees, as a result of all this, a splendid future for the South:

"Nature probably intended this section to manufacture finally all the Southern cotton crop, which is now and probably will remain nine tenths of the world's supply. Cotton manufacture can now defy climate, but the true 'cloth climate' is there. Organization is fast developing. Skilful labor will be evolved and imported. The conveying of electric power from the falls of these great rivers is fast being undertaken. The coal is near by. The cotton is at the door, both the coarsest and finest that grows. . . . Through the Southern Yankees and their New England preceptors, the Nicaragua canal, the acquisition of the Philippines and a foothold in China, America will take the cotton trade almost completely away from Europe."

Far from regretting the change that is making Yankees out of the Southerners, he says:

"Here's to you, nature's favorite continent, and to you, warm-hearted fellows on its southeastern mountainsides. How delightfully new and interesting you are! Cut-throat competition has not yet marred your innocence, nor great greed your happiness. You have not yet learned to shut the door on your meetings, and the soft word 'combine' is not yet too familiar to your ears. Such is your present compensation for your long adversity."

THE LYNCHINGS OF A YEAR.

THE *Chicago Tribune*, which makes an effort each year to keep record of criminal statistics in this country, presents the following interesting table showing the annual number of lynchings during the last fifteen years:

1885.....	184	1891.....	200
1886.....	138	1892.....	190
1887.....	122	1893.....	171
1888.....	142	1894.....	131
1889.....	176	1895.....	166
1890.....	117	1896.....	157
1891.....	107	1897.....	107
1892.....	215		

It will thus be seen that the practise of lynching is distinctly on the wane. The number last year was lower than that of any preceding year, equaling about one in 650,000 of the nation's population. More than 90 per cent. of those occurring in 1899 took place in the Southern States, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, leading the list in the order named. Of the total number of victims, eighty-four were negroes and twenty-three were whites. The alleged crimes for which they were killed are classified as follows:

Murder, 45; complicity in murder, 11; assault, 11; charges of assault, 6; bad reputation, 5; arson, 6; race prejudice, 5; robbery, 5; unknown offenses, 4; aiding criminals to escape, 3; sus-

pected arson, 1; inflammatory language, 1; no offense alleged, 1; mistaken identity, 1; highway robbery, 1; arson and murder, 1.

Commenting on this list, the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* says:

"It will be noticed that what has been called 'the unspeakable crime' was the cause of only 11 mob murders, while 6 victims were merely charged with that crime. The common impression regarding Southern lynchings, and the argument usually urged in their defense, is that the negroes are so given to crimes of violence against women that this summary punishment is imperatively necessary to restrain them. But the figures show, on the contrary, that but 11 out of 107 lynchings were due to positive knowledge of that class of crimes on the part of the lynchers, and but 17 were either known to be guilty or suspected. It will thus be seen that the most plausible defense of lynching does not cut much of a figure in the light of the records."

The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* says:

"It is worth recalling that one of the strongest and most convincing appeals ever made to the people of a State to unite for the suppression of this enormous crime against law and order was made by Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, in 1897, in his message to the legislature. It did not prove to be effective in destroying the preeminence of Georgia as a lynching State. Governor Atkinson, in this memorable message, mentioned numerous instances in which persons who were lynched, or were about to be lynched when rescued, were innocent of the offense for which they were sacrificed, or to be sacrificed. In one case a man in peril of his life from mob violence sought refuge and found it in Governor Atkinson's own office. It was afterward conclusively proved in a court trial that this person was innocent of the charge against him. The practise of lynching brutalizes communities in which it is frequent. It retards their material progress. It drives out a desirable population, and prudent people will not move into such degenerate neighborhoods and settle there. Business can not flourish outside of the protection of a law-abiding community."

The *New York Evening Post* adds:

"Public sentiment against lynching has been growing steadily throughout the country, and especially in the South, where the practise has been most common. The result is that the press gives much greater publicity to reports of all such outrages now than formerly, and 107 cases during 1899 consequently attracted more notice than would twice as many fifteen years ago."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ONE Montana legislator was insulted by being offered only \$5,000 for his vote.—*The Detroit News*.

ANDREW CARNEGIE calls poverty a blessing. If it is, it is one of the few that brighten as they take their flight.—*The Baltimore American*.

WASHINGTON despatches say that the alliance between Senator Clark and ex-Senator Quay is both defensive and offensive. It is certainly the latter.—*The New York Mail and Express*.

CUBA's post-office operations are now conducted at a profit. A commission ought to be sent from the United States to find out how it is done.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

How lucky it is for an inferior race which is incapable of self-government that there is always a superior race ready to undertake the job!—*The Chicago Record*.

As near as we can make out the Boers have been violating the laws of war again by firing on the British when the latter were not looking.—*The Provia Herald-Transcript*.

THE discussion as to what part Mark Hanna will take in the next campaign would be simplified if some one should find out what part Mark wants to take.—*The Chicago Record*.

REMARKABLE SELF-RESTRAINT.—Let us give Oom Paul due credit for refraining from flooding the land with the triumphant announcement that "the backbone of the invasion is broken."—*The Denver Post*.



HARD ON THE RAZOR.

—*The Chicago Record*.

LETTERS AND ART.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE MODERN STAGE.

A SWEEPING reform in the staging of Shakespearian plays is needed, thinks Mr. Sidney Lee, author of "The Life of Shakespeare." The enormous cost of a Shakespearian production upon the elaborate scale to which the public has become accustomed of recent years stands in the way of a wide and real popular appreciation of the great dramatist's art. Sir Henry Irving lately announced that he had lost a hundred thousand pounds on his Shakespearian productions, and added that it is "almost impossible for any manager—I don't care who he is—to pursue a continuous policy of Shakespeare for many years with any hope of profit in the long run." In the face of this authoritative pronouncement, says Mr. Lee, "it must be conceded that the spectacular drama has been given every chance of succeeding of late years, and has been, from the commercial point of view, a failure." He continues (in *The Nineteenth Century*, January):

"Foreign experience tells in favor of the contention that, if Shakespeare's plays are to be honored on the modern stage as they deserve, they must be freed of the existing incubus of scenic machinery. French acting has always won and deserved admiration. There is no doubt that one cause of its permanently high repute is the absolute divorce in the French theater between drama and spectacle. Molière stands to French literature in the same relation as Shakespeare stands to English literature. Molière's plays are constantly acted in French theaters with a scenic austerity which is unknown to the humblest of our theaters. A French audience would regard it as sacrilege to convert a comedy of Molière into a spectacle. The French people are commonly credited with a love of ornament and display to which the English people are assumed to be strangers, but their treatment of Molière is convincing proof that their artistic sense is ultimately truer than our own.

"The mode of producing Shakespeare on the stage in Germany supplies an argument to the same effect. In Berlin and Vienna and in all the chief towns of German-speaking Europe Shakespeare's plays are produced constantly and in all their variety under conditions which are directly antithetical to those prevailing in the West-end theaters of London. Twenty-eight of Shakespeare's thirty-seven plays figure in the *répertoires* of the most respected companies of German-speaking actors. A few years ago I was in the Burg-Theater in Vienna on a Sunday night—the night on which the great working population of Vienna chiefly take their amusement, as in this country it is chiefly taken by the great working population on Saturday night. The Burg-Theater in Vienna is one of the largest theaters in the world. It resembles Drury Lane Theater or Covent Garden Opera-House. On the occasion of my visit the play produced was Shakespeare's 'Antony and Cleopatra.' The house was crowded in every part. The scenic arrangements were simple and unobtrusive, but were well calculated to suggest the Oriental atmosphere of the plot. There was no music before the performance, or during the intervals between the acts, or as an accompaniment to great speeches in the progress of the play. There was no making love nor any dying to slow music, altho the stage directions were followed scrupulously, and the song 'Come, thou Monarch of the Wild' [vine], was sung to music in the drinking scene on board Pompey's galley, and there were the appointed flourishes of trumpets and drums. The acting was competent, tho not of the highest caliber. The character in the cast of whom I have the most distinct recollection was *Enobarbus*, the level-headed and straight-hitting critic of the action—a comparatively subordinate part, which was filled by one of the most distinguished actors of the Viennese stage. He fitted his part with telling accuracy. The whole piece was listened to with breathless interest, and, altho the performance lasted nearly five hours, no sign of impatience manifested itself at any point. This was no exceptional experience at the Burg-Theater. Plays of Shakespeare are acted there repeatedly—on an average twice a week—and, I am credibly informed, with identical results to those of which I was an eyewitness."

The simple method of Shakespearian production has never of

late years been given a serious chance in England or America, says the writer. On the few isolated occasions when it was tried it did not fail, and there is every reason to believe that a fair trial of it now would result in a great and healthy growth of sentiment in favor of the legitimate drama of the English tongue, so fraught with glorious memories. Mr. Lee gives an interesting account of the Shakespearian revival at Sadler's Wells Theater in England, in 1844, when Phelps and Mrs. Warner, in a period of eighteen years, produced no less than thirty-one of Shakespeare's dramas, besides many other English classic plays:

"No long continuous run of any one piece was permitted by the rules of the playhouse. The program was constantly changed; the scenic appliances were simple, adequate, and inexpensive; the supernumerary staff was restricted to the smallest practicable number. For every thousand pounds that Charles Kean laid out at the Princess's Theater on scenery and other expenses of production, Phelps in his most ornate revivals spent less than a fourth of that sum. For the pounds spent by managers on more recent revivals Phelps would have spent only as many shillings. In the result Phelps reaped from the profits of his efforts a handsome unencumbered income. During the same period Charles Kean grew more and more deeply involved in oppressive debt, and at a later date Sir Henry Irving made over to the public a hundred thousand pounds above his receipts. Why, then, should not Phelps's encouraging experiment be made again?"

But if scenery is to be relegated to its proper place, the acting must be made more efficient from top to bottom of the cast. In no plays are the highest dramatic qualities more demanded than in those of Shakespeare:

"Not only in the leading rôles of his masterpieces, but in the subordinate parts throughout the range of his work, the highest abilities of the actor can find some scope for employment. It is therefore indispensable that the standard of Shakespearian acting should always be maintained at the highest level, and scenic excess, with its inseparable tendency to long runs, is to be deplored on no ground more seriously than on the ground that it tends to encourage the maintenance of the level of acting at something far below the highest. . . .

"The deliberate seeking after realism is thus antagonistic to the ultimate law of dramatic art. In the case of great plays the dramatic representation is most successful from the genuinely artistic point of view—which is the only point of view worthy of discussion—when the true dramatic illusion is produced by simple and unpretending scenic appliances, in which the inevitable 'imperfections' are supplied by the 'thoughts' or imagination of the spectators.

"Lovers of Shakespeare should lose no opportunity of urging the cause of simplicity in the production of the plays of Shakespeare."

HOW TO PRESERVE THE SUPREMACY OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

IS the French language losing its supremacy as the world's medium of diplomatic, polite, and literary communication? And if it is, are there any means of arresting the decline and restoring its ascendancy? French writers have been discussing this question for some time, and admitting that the influence of their mother tongue on the non-Gallic peoples is steadily diminishing, and the number of men learning in preference English and German, in addition to their own language, is increasing. As France has always claimed to be the center of artistic and literary art, this state of affairs is deemed alarming.

M. Jean Finot deals with the subject in the Paris *Revue des Revues*, and suggests a somewhat remarkable method of regaining or perpetuating the supremacy of French throughout the civilized world. His idea is briefly stated as follows:

"Great writers are not wanting in the smaller countries of the world, but they lack the means of making themselves known and

appreciated. Condemned to being read only by the small number of their compatriots, these authors, often very original, gifted, and capable of yielding great profit, are virtually lost to humanity at large. On the other hand, there are great countries that boast of rich, brilliant, and varied literatures that are doomed to neglect abroad, solely because of the unfavorable position of their languages as compared with the more popular and dominant tongues. Such countries are Russia and Italy.

"Does not this condition present a grand opportunity to France? Let her accept the noble and generous rôle of introducer of all the talents which are being stifled in the narrow atmosphere of their own country. Let our literature, besides her own virtues and beauties, become the godmother of the literatures and authors of the 'Great Unknown,' and she will thereby attach to herself and to her own destiny numbers of other tongues and cultivators of letters.

"In a word, we dream of making France once more the great reservoir of intellectual humanity, where every production or idea of value, elevation, or originality shall find a country of adoption. In this way Russians, Italians, Poles, Swedes, Danes, Greeks, Finlanders, Rumanians, Servians, Bulgarians, and many other peoples would, alike from necessity and gratitude, be induced to study French and its literature."

The undertaking is admitted to be rather large and difficult, but as worthy of France as it would be useful. No other country, it is supposed, would enter upon a similar mission. And all humanity, according to the writer, would bless France for rescuing and presenting to the world in accessible form the treasures of obscure peoples.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A NEW PLAY BY IBSEN.

ONCE in an interval of two years—with "solemn periodicity," as Mr. Le Gallienne terms it—the "prophet" opens his lips, and a new play comes forth which, in the minds of the Ibsenites, makes all other literary events of the year pale in comparison. The end of the year 1899 was thus blessed, for in Copenhagen, on December 19, was published the text of Ibsen's long-expected and mystery-enwrapped drama. The very title inspires a sense of mystery—it is called "When We Dead Awaken." Mr. William Archer is busily engaged in translating the play from the Danish. In the mean time, Mr. Le Gallienne, writing in the *Boston Transcript* (January 13) gives the earliest published *résumé* of the drama. Referring to the title, he says:

"You will hardly guess its significance till you read the play, or are told—a significance all the more important as coming from so old a man, and a writer who is perhaps the last from whom we would expect the message. The 'dead' who 'awake' are those who at the end of their lives suddenly understand that they have missed the one thing in life worth living for. They have, maybe, lived lives of high idealism; they have been mighty servants of beauty or knowledge; but they have missed—LOVE. In fact the message of 'When We Dead Awaken' is the old message of 'Love Is Enough'—a message one hardly expected to hear Ibsen proclaiming, and one the more significant from him, as I have said, because he has waited till old age to proclaim it."

Mr. Le Gallienne gives the following outline of the plot:

"'When We Dead Awake' is in three acts, and the following is a list of the *dramatis personæ*:

Professor Arnold Rubek.....	Sculptor
Fru: Maja Rubek.....	His Wife
The Inspector at the Watering-Place.....	Ulfhejm
(A rich landed proprietor, and hunter of big game, particularly bears).	
A Traveling Lady.....	Nurse ('Diakonisse' in Norwegian.
A woman something between a Sister of Mercy and a hospital nurse. She wears religious garb, but is not in orders).	
Waiters, guests at watering-place, and children.	

"The first act takes place at a watering-place along the coast

of Norway; the second and third acts in the neighborhood of a mountain sanatorium.

"In a double sense the play is an epilog, for the formative action has taken place before the play begins, and the drama, so far as it is a drama at all—for it is rather a poem in dialog—is a drama of simple conclusions. Let me first sketch the story in a few words and fill in the sketch more fully here and there later on. Years before the play opens, Prof. Arnold Rubek, now a sculptor of world-wide fame, had known a great love which had inspired him to do his most inspired work, namely, 'The Day of Resurrection.' A great love—and yet not a love at all; for Rubek had been one of those men whom one might call the monks of art, and had loved beauty with so pure a flame that when Irene had given up all the world to live with him and inspire his great work, loving him humanly as women do, he, really loving her, too, had crushed down the mortal love in his heart and forbidden himself to lay human hands on the holy beauty which he was to immortalize. Into his great pure work must creep no single trait of common passion. Irene should be his divine model, and that alone. Rubek kept his vow too well, for, when the great work was finished, Irene, broken-hearted to be thus worshiped as an ideal, when she was longing to be taken into his arms as a woman, goes away. She exhibits Rubek's holy love in music halls, takes many lovers, callously marries, riots her life to ashes. Rubek pursues the path of his art, wins great fame and wealth, returns to his native Norway (which had not previously appreciated him—mark here one of several autobiographic touches) and marries a pretty little empty-headed bourgeois, of whom he is soon as thoroughly sick as she is of him. At this point the play takes up the story. At a Norwegian watering-place together they are mutually bored. They never had anything really in common, and now they make no pretense of it. Fru: Maja cares nothing for his art, great or little; she reproaches him with doing no great work nowadays. He only makes busts of celebrities at high prices. In the husband's answer to her reproach, the sardonic scorn of the artist toward humanity is cruelly direct.

"'There is something covert,' he says, 'something hidden behind these busts, something secret, which men can not see,'

Maja—'How?'

Rubek (decisively)—'Only I can see it, and I enjoy it immensely. Outside is the striking likeness, as they call it, at which people gape in wonderment. (Lowering his voice.) But, lurking far within, I see the good honest faces of the horses, the foolish shouts of asses, the skulls of dogs, low browed and crest-fallen, the loose muzzles of oxen, the fat heads of swine.'

Maja—'Oh, I see, all the dear farmyard creatures.'

Rubek—'Just so, dear Maja, all the dear farmyard creatures. All those beasts which men have distorted into their own image, but which have taken their revenge and distorted men in return.'

(Empties his glass and laughs.)

"Oh, yes! All these things are hidden in those masterpieces which the rich people come and order and pay for, for in good faith, and pay well for, too—pay their weight in gold, one might say.

"Now enters Ulfhejm, the rich landed proprietor, and hunter of bears, swearing coarsely at his footman, who follows with two hounds in leash. Ulfhejm is a large bully of a man, coarsely good-looking. He knows the Rubeks slightly, and a languid conversation springs up. Of course, Rubek and he have no interest for each other. With Maja, however, it is different. His brutality fascinates her, and she gleefully goes off in his company to see the hounds fed.

"Rubek is left alone, and presently a pair come by, a woman all in white, followed by a nurse all in black, with a cross on her breast. They pass in silence and disappear into a pavilion at some short distance. Rubek had seen, or thought he had seen, the same vision the night before, and it aroused old memories. Presently the white lady comes out of the pavilion and sits near. Yes! it is Irene! 'The Wandering Lady' is all that Ibsen calls her in the list of persons—and this name is no doubt meant to add the impression given by occasional phrases of her talk, an impression little insisted upon, that she is mad as well as 'dead.'

"The two recognize each other, and immediately fall to talking of the past and the interval between. They speak of his fame, of their 'child,' as they had always called his great work, and she tells of her life between the creepy touches of fantastic

phrase. The lute-strings in her breast have been broken, all her children are dead—she has killed them—she has killed every one who came into her life, and now she is dead herself. 'I am dead,' she says, 'but I am not quite ice all through. I will not make you shiver too much.' The act closes with this passage, in which she explains her meaning and makes her woman's charge against the artist in Rubek:

Irene—' . . . I had given you something no one should part with.'

Rubek—'Yes! You gave me three or four years of your youth.'

Irene—'More—more than that I gave you, spendthrift that I was!'

Rubek—'Yes! a spendthrift you were—you gave me your beauty in all its nakedness.'

Irene—'To look at!'

Rubek—'And to transfigure.'

Irene—'Yes—and thereby to transfigure yourself. And the child.'

Rubek—'And yourself also, Irene.'

Irene—'But you have forgotten the most precious gift of all.'

Rubek—'The most precious? Which was that?'

Irene—'I gave you my young soul, my living soul. Then I stood there with my empty body—my body without a soul.'

(She stares at him.)

'It was then I died.'

"The act closes with the dark nurse coming in and beckoning her away—and Rubek's sighed 'Irene!'

"In their talk Irene had asked Rubek to take her now at last to the mountains. The bear hunter, too, has invited Fru Maja to the mountains to see a bear hunt. So all meet again in a mountain sanatorium, and the action resolves itself into situations and a *dénouement* so simple as to be almost naked symbolism. Some of the dialog is very beautiful, with a beauty to which my translator tells me her necessarily hasty translations do but little justice; which is true, of course, of every great poet, but particularly of poets like Ibsen, who so carefully chisel down their expression to the last possible word. Here is a fragment of talk between Rubek and his wife:

Rubek (speaking of his soul)—'In here I have a tiny casket which no thief can steal. In that lie all the dreams of my art. When she left me the lock snapped to. She alone had the key—she took it with her. You, little Maja, you had no key—you. Therefore, all is lying unused in here. The years are going by—and it is impossible for me to reach the treasure.'

Maja—'Well, get her to unlock it.'

Rubek—'Maja!'

Maja—'Why not, she is here, and I suppose it is for the casket she has come.'

Rubek—'Oh no! she knows nothing of all this.'

"Now this between Rubek and Irene:

Irene—' . . . You, the artist who carelessly and without a thought took my body warm with its young life, took my young womanly lips and tore the soul out of it—just to create a masterpiece!'

Rubek—'And you can say that! You that lived in my work with such passionate, such holy devotion—that work in which we met every morning as at prayer.'

Irene—'I had never loved your art before I met you, and I have never loved it since.'

Rubek—'But the artist, Irene?'

Irene—'The artist I hate.'

Rubek—'The artist in me also?'

Irene—'Most of all in you. . . .'

Irene—' . . . But I was a woman also at that time, and I had a woman's life to live, a fate, too, to fulfil. All that I left to itself, threw it away, to be your slave. It was suicide, a crime unto death I had committed against myself. (Half whispering.) And for that crime I have to pay dearly. . . .'

Irene—'I should have borne children into the world. Many children. Real children. Not the kind one hides away in art galleries. The other should never have been my fate. I should never have served you—Poet.'

"I have only space now to indicate the *dénouement* and quote the speech in which the play closes as with a strain of spirit music. The bear-hunter is taking Maja, now frankly decided to throw her life in with him, up the hills to see the sunrise. Irene and Rubek decide that they, too, will go and see the sunrise. Midway up the mountain-side they meet the bear-hunter and Maja returning. A storm is rising, and already it is sweeping mists before it down the valleys. Ulfheim is taking Maja for safety

down again into the valley, but he can help no more than one at a time. Irene and Rubek must stay where they are and he will send help. This concluding passage tells how they never waited for such help as Ulfheim could send them:

Irene—'We see the irreparable first when—'

Rubek—'When?'

Irene—'When we dead awake.'

Rubek—'But what do we really see then?'

Irene—'We see that we have never lived.'

Rubek—'Then let us two dead live life to the last drop just for once before we again go down into our tombs.'

Irene—'Arnold.'

Rubek—'But not here in this half-darkness. Not here, where the ugly winding-sheet of the mist flutters about us in the wind.'

Irene—'No. Up in the light; up in all the radiant splendor—high up on the peak of oblivion.'

Rubek—'There we will hold our marriage feast, Irene, my beloved.'

Irene (proudly)—'The sun may look at us.'

Rubek—'And all the powers of light may look at us, and all the powers of darkness, too. Will you then follow me? You, angel of grace.'

Irene (transfigured)—'I follow willingly, and with you—my lord and master.'

Rubek (dragging her with him)—'Through the mists we must go, Irene, and then.'

Irene—'Yes! through the mists. And then—up to the shining peak glittering in the sunrise.'

"Then a great avalanche comes and sweeps them down into gulfs of snow. The dark nurse appears, makes the sign of the cross, and mutters '*Pax vobiscum*,' while from far down in the valley comes the voice of Maja singing 'Free, free, free'—safe on solid brutal earth with her bear-hunter, while the others have gone back to their dreams. *Pax vobiscum!*'

Dr. Edward Brandes, a brother of George Brandes, and himself a dramatic critic, has written an extended analysis of the play. We quote from his article as reproduced in the *New York Sun* (January 12):

"Unquestionably, there will be many objections made against this magnificent drama because the high-sounding prose at times may seem vulnerable to the attack of logical analysis. And it is quite certain that the objections will gather themselves into the pertinent question: Why did Henryk Ibsen show Irene as insane, and why does he let Rubek, who is not insane, prefer the abnormal woman to the beautiful and sensible Maja?

"To this may be answered: If Ibsen with such violence desired to emphasize that life in its entirety, even the most artistic, is to be counted as death, and that but the life of love is real love, to both Irene and Maja, then he was forced to employ the most drastic pictures of the kind of death that life without love assuredly is. Insanity, without a doubt, is both mental and physical death; tho the insane may exist, yet humanity does not consider such existence life.

"Had not Irene stood there, so heartbroken, so ill in mind and evil, so desirous and yet so afraid, with the black shadow of cell and restraint in her wake, the lesson of the play would not be too plain. Without love—no life. It is Irene, of course, who is the star character in the play. It is far from being the undecided Rubek who not until the hour of his death understood the love which Irene offered him, which in Maja's case was confined to the customs of conventional marriage.

"That Henryk Ibsen stands untouched by his weight of years, this drama will ere long announce to the entire world. It is quite true that the structure of the play can not be analyzed on the spur of the moment. The construction embodies a stage setting which will enhance the worth of the drama. Almost with the identical progress which Irene and Rubek make toward the mountain-top the acts unfold themselves lucidly and entirely comprehensible. The more the psychological problem is studied the better will it be understood why Ibsen is called great.

"'When We Dead Awaken' is a master's work and a masterpiece. Like none others is Ibsen, so grand, so mystical, and yet so entirely in agreement with the organic make-up of humanity. From the peak of the mountain he speaks to us, aged as to years, youthful in deed and daring. There is but one ruler, says Henryk Ibsen: the great Eros, and the poet is his prophet!"

THE AUTHOR OF "LORNA DOONE."

THE death of Mr. R. D. Blackmore, at his country home near London, on January 20 recalls the fact that to a greater degree than is the case with almost any other writer of recent times his fame rests upon a single book. Altho Mr. Blackmore practically began his literary career in 1852 with his novel of "Clara Vaughan" (not, however, published until 1864), and altho he has written many other novels since, the world knows him and will continue to know him almost solely as the author of "Lorna Doone." Indeed, that one book bids fair to assure him a per-



RICHARD DODDRIDGE BLACKMORE.

manent place in English literature, for its merits are not of an ephemeral order, and its popularity, after thirty years, is steady, perhaps even increasing. From the *New York Herald* (January 22) we quote the following account of Mr. Blackmore's career:

"Blackmore was intended for the law, but he soon turned from its severity in the Middle Temple to the lighter field of literature. After publishing a volume or two of poetry and a translation of 'The Georgics of Vergil,' he wrote his first novel, 'Clara Vaughan.' . . . He did not win success with a bound, and was not a particularly prolific writer. Nor did 'Lorna Doone' itself at first attract the favor of the publishers. For a year and a half, Blackmore says in his preface to its twentieth edition, the book shivered in the cold corner, without a sun ray. 'Your native land disdained your voice, and America answered, "No child of mine."' A fortunate coincidence turned the scale. The Princess Louise was married to the Marquis of Lorne in 1871, and the similarity of name brought the book to public bearing, and it quickly established itself as an English classic.

"Mr. Blackmore's intimate knowledge of shrub, tree, and fruit in orchard and garden, ranging almost from the hyssop on the wall to the herb of the field, came from his life-long love of gardening. For many years past he had passed a secluded life on the banks of the Thames, within easy reach of London. Market-gardening was his hobby and a pursuit. When he wanted amusement he went a-fishing, but his days were mainly spent behind his high brick walls, among his trees, flowers, and vegetables. When the vines went to sleep of an evening he began to write, bestowing such care on his work that sometimes he would complete no more than a paragraph at a sitting. A gray, rugged, seafaring man, kindly and gentle. Blackmore in this peaceful,

almost idyllic existence filled out the tale of his seventy-five years."

The *New York Tribune* (January 23) says editorially:

"It seems almost incredible that that beautiful book should have appeared only thirty years ago, for it has become an integral part of English literature, wearing that ageless aspect which we associate only with the incontestable classics. Within its pages a perfect English style fuses together all the elements of great romance. Character—well chosen to begin with—is studied with the keenest insight into its secrets. The enchanting landscape amid which the action passes is enchantingly portrayed. A thousand high thoughts on love and life are strewn along the narrative, transfiguring the experience of the humble personages but never exceeding the purpose of the author, which was not to preach but to give innocent delight. He held the mirror up to nature; he was as brilliant a realist as Victorian literature has known—if realism means truth—but for him the glamour of romance was the essential thing. 'Lorna Doone,' which abounds in truth, abounds also in beauty. . . . So long as a feeling for pure romance is kept alive the world will lovingly remember his name."

WHY ARTISTS ARE SOCIALISTS.

THOSE familiar with art circles in England and on the Continent are aware that in those circles, and to some extent in those of America, are to be found a large number of men in sympathy with Socialistic principles. Among the artists in England alone may be mentioned, among others, the late John Ruskin, who in "Fors Clavigera" called himself a "communist"; also William Morris, Walter Crane, Henry Holiday, W. J. Linton, and Cobden Sanderson, all of whom were avowed Socialists. Sir Edward Burne-Jones and George Frederick Watts, too, were in sympathy with Socialistic principles. A New York artist, Mr. F. W. Coburn, states briefly a few reasons why the artistic temperament, as notably in the case of William Morris, naturally turns to an ideal of society that promises to do away with the unequal and squalid conditions which characterize much of the life of to-day. Writing in *The Appeal to Reason* (Girard, Kans., January 20) he says:

"In the first place most artists would rather work for the state than for private individuals. They don't like to be upper servants of the rich. The position of a painter or a sculptor dependent upon the whims of some crusty old capitalist is not dignified. The man who does large work for the Government knows that it will be seen by everybody; the painter of small easel pictures is aware that what he does will be incarcerated in some aristocrat's private gallery. Public art is the art we need.

"Then, too, the artists do not like the looks of the world for which the present industrial system is responsible. It is nasty to look at—filled with cheap, tawdry display and ugly squalor. The artists believe that cooperation in industry will make clean cities and beautiful rural districts. They hold that ugliness is no necessary part of civilization. Not only is the external mold of to-day an eyesore; the lives of men have become stale and flat. Work used to be a privilege as well as an obligation; to-day the artists are almost the only class of hand-workers who can thoroughly enjoy their craft. The artists believe that Socialism will restore to all men the right to an interesting occupation. Under Socialism men will be able to pay more attention to the fine arts than they now can give. Cooperation will mean increased individual productiveness and greater industrial freedom from excess of labor. What the artist does will be better understood and appreciated under Socialism.

"Finally the artists feel that the coming age will be less cynical and ignoble than the present age. They are for the most part a sincere body of men; they take their art seriously. What they lack, however, is the inspiration of high national and social ideals. When an enthusiasm for mutual helpfulness shall have been established, when the industry of the world shall have been organized upon a basis of honor rather than dishonor, when the nobility of the many shall have asserted itself against the meanness of the few—then we shall have a great inspired art, an art

which shall be as comprehensible to the common every-day man as to the dilettante collector. It will be the art of humanity.

"Art is criticism of life. The nobler the life the finer the criticism. That is why the artists long for the reign of social justice."

MUSIC IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WHATEVER advances the art of music may make in the coming century, says Mr. W. S. B. Mathews, its evolution can hardly be more pronounced than has been that of the present century in comparison with its predecessor. He writes (in *Music*, January):

"At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the world of music was reveling in melody and in agreeable symmetries, with contrasts which, as compared with those of the century before, were sufficient, even luxurious; but which as compared with those which now prevail in music were of little force. The old cantor of the St. Thomas Church had been dead half a century, and his music just then seemed to have lost its force—to have become, in a word, old-fashioned and no longer valid. The taking symmetries of Haydn and the sweet melody of Mozart held the stage. Just in the foreground there was, indeed, a rising young giant, who was known as an artist of promise; a piano virtuoso as the times went, and a composer having in his music something rather new and striking. This was the young Beethoven, who had now been living in Vienna about ten years, and had printed several trios and other pieces and the pianoforte sonatas up to and including the 'Pathétique' and the two small ones in E and G major, opus 14. But as yet the Mozart spirit everywhere prevailed. Whatever there might have been felt in the melody of Beethoven to be unlike and something beyond that of Mozart, was interpreted as evidence of crudity and immaturity. 'When this young man gets older,' was the popular idea, very likely he will gain still more of the tonal beauty of the older masters."

"In the second quarter of this century, or, to be more exact, between 1830 and 1850, the art of music blossomed out in a multitude of new directions, so luxurious, so suggestive, so manifoldly expressive, that its like has never before been known in the history of our art; nor in that of any other art, saving possibly in painting during the Italian renaissance. After smoldering quietly and finding a modest expression through the divine melody of Schubert, all along during the last years of Beethoven and for one year later, immediately at the death of this young master, as yet unacknowledged, a number of new workers took up the strain, and for two-score years poured out a new musical gospel varied, far-reaching, universal in its appeal, and in every form."

"Thus came to expression the spirit of the modern romantic, through the combined genius of Schubert, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Schumann, Berlioz, Liszt, Robert Franz, and the rest—a roll of master-workers worthy to be blazoned in letters of gold in every music hall of the whole world."

After referring to the music of these and other composers, Mr. Mathews comes to Wagner:

"For a quarter of a century the musical world was by the ears over the ideas of this young and impudent upstart. The worse he was abused, the clearer Wagner wrote and composed. In his Swiss exile, where for the mere sake of hearing fragments of Beethoven's music and something of his own he conducted festivals in the little cities, like Zurich, Wagner went on with his development. Not only did he propose a 'music of the future' and tell what it would probably be like—he set himself to compose it. He wrote his book of the Niebelung Ring; and by way of interlude stopped a few years and interjected between the second and third acts of 'Siegfried' his colossal love story, 'Tristan and Isolde' and the beautiful and many-sided 'Master Singers.' By much pull-hauling the two new-comers got themselves heard imperfectly in Munich, in 1865 and 1868. Then he went on with the Ring, and in 1876, when his art had been the most persistent subject of discussion throughout the civilized world, he opened at Baireuth the Wagner theater and gave his first production of the four operas of German mythology."

"But this was not the end. Still one other opera followed later, his 'Parsifal,' a mystical religious drama. Meanwhile the world

went on predicting the end of all things in this overturning of form and this renaissance of paganism in music for the expression of pagan conceptions of morality. Here was Hegel's other side of art in earnest, the expression of everything in the way of passion, darkness, and death, to the end that the human spirit might stand confronted with its own image, not simply in its few good moments, but in its worst and in its commonplace and malevolent moods. Then the life of Wagner came to an end. But not the discussion of his works. The operas of the Ring, which he felt sure would never be played elsewhere than at Baireuth and under abnormal conditions, have entered into the repertory of the German opera-houses, and Wagner cycles are incidents of every season. The same thing happens again in London, and just now, after fifty years of resistance and the intervention of one war, in Paris itself, and not last of all here in America also."

"Thus the Wagner voice has filled the ears of mankind for the entire last half of this century."

Of another great name which has adorned the closing quarter of the century—Johannes Brahms—Mr. Mathews writes:

"Brahms abstained completely from the poetic frenzy. He found his moving inspiration in musical imagination itself, and he brought his conceptions to expression with a constructive technic not inferior to that of any artist since Bach. His master-work, 'The German Requiem,' as also the first which brought his name to complete recognition, was first heard in 1869. Later on he wrote four symphonies and many curious and remarkable compositions for the piano and for chamber instruments. Whether his name will at last be counted among the very greatest it is perhaps too soon to say. At least his star is of distinguished magnitude, and its rays will come brightly through the clouds and among the nebulae."

Among the latest movements of *fin-de-siècle* music, Mr. Mathews notes the pursuit of the sensational, and the entrance of the Russian to what with more than diplomatic propriety he terms "the European concert." Amid the details of this astonishing progress, Mr. Mathews notes that everywhere the program of art as laid down in the Hegelian philosophy is followed:

"The design is to bring everything to complete expression. But where then will be the beautiful? And wherein the nobility of art and its usefulness to mankind? To what end this awakening of the slumbering feelings, passions, and desires of all kinds, if no solution is afforded? Thus, after we have gone over the development of the nineteenth century in music in its details, we will still be confronted by the fundamental questions of musical ethics and esthetics."

NOTES.

MR. FRANK STOCKTON is to have the honor of a complete edition of his works, to be called "the Shenandoah Edition." It is published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, and is to comprise eighteen volumes.

ZANGWILL's play, "The Children of the Ghetto," was able to hold the stage only a week at the Adelphi Theater, London, and was followed by a drama entitled "Drink." "Abas," remarks an unfeeling Chicago journal, "that Mr. Zangwill should have driven the management of the Adelphi to this!"

ACCORDING to trustworthy foreign journals, there seems to be serious danger that M. Paul Deroulede, not being permitted to do any more talking in France for the next ten years on account of his banishment, will come to this country to lecture. It is said that he will try to help rehabilitate the literary fame of Kipling in America, an effort which appeals to him both as a lover of lost causes and as an imperialist.

A TRANSLATION of Zola's new novel "Fécondité" is, after all, to be made by Mr. Ernest Vizetelly, according to the *London Chronicle*. It will be remembered that Mr. Vizetelly, after first accepting the commission from Zola's publishers, concluded that the work would have to be so emasculated to satisfy Anglo-Saxon scruples as to render it a monstrosity. Now he has concluded to "edit" it for English tastes. If he succeeds in pleasing both the author and the British philistine, it will be a feat to be proud of.

A NEW review, *The International Monthly*, published in America and England by the Macmillan Company, makes its appearance with the January number. It aims to be a magazine of contemporary thought and to fill in this country a place somewhat similar to that of *The Fortnightly*, *The Contemporary*, and *The Nineteenth Century* abroad. The list of contributors for the coming year includes well-known men of science, art, and letters in the leading American, British, and continental universities. The editor is Frederick A. Richardson, Burlington, Vt. One unnecessary defect in its mechanical make-up is the failure to give the captions of articles at the top of the page.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS ALCOHOL A FOOD?

THE experiments of Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, which were interpreted by him to mean that alcohol acts in many respects as a true food, have already been described in these columns. As might have been expected, they have stirred up much controversy. Professor Atwater's results were given to the public in June last, and in August following a committee was formed from the Northfield Conference of Christian Workers, "to meet this most recent attack upon the cause of temperance." National temperance committees of various religious denominations, national temperance societies, and others now join the Northfield committee in presenting to the public a sixteen-page pamphlet entitled, "An Appeal to Truth," which is a formal reply to the Middletown professor. The substance of his statements, accompanied by a commentary thereon, is thus given in this pamphlet:

"1. Professor Atwater says his experiments proved that alcohol is oxidized in the body. This is not denied, but it does not prove alcohol to be a food. Many poisons besides alcohol are oxidized in the body.

"2. The Middletown experiments are said to prove that alcohol in being oxidized in the body furnishes energy. This again is not denied, but it proves nothing in favor of alcohol because its injurious action at the same time far outweighs the value of the energy it liberates, as is the case with other poisons oxidized in the body.

"3. Professor Atwater claims that in his experiments alcohol protected the materials of the body from consumption just as effectively as corresponding amounts of sugar, starch, and fat. But this is not supported by his own figures in the tables of his official Bulletin 69. Such is the testimony of professors occupying the chairs of pathological chemistry in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School, New York City; of physiology in the Medical School of Northwestern University, Chicago; of hygiene in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia; and of a former professor of materia medica in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, now professor in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates."

All these scientists, we are told, after careful study, arrive at the same conclusion, viz., that Professor Atwater's tables in Bulletin 69 do not show the protection he claims, but on the contrary a loss of nitrogenous material when the man experimented upon took alcohol. This and other testimony presented in this "Appeal to Truth," including that from a number of European physicians, go to show that Professor Atwater's experiments do not sustain his charge of error against the present temperance teaching that alcohol is a poison and not a food.

This pamphlet has of course called forth extended comment. Some papers content themselves with a brief statement of facts, without taking sides. Thus the *Philadelphia Press* says:

"When Professor Atwater, of Wesleyan University, after elaborate and costly experiment on a living subject, declared that alcohol was a food every thinking reader saw in it the germ of a battle. And the conflict has commenced sooner than many supposed. . . . The whole temperance world is up in arms, and it is not a difficult matter to foresee in the conflict thus begun a war that will last for years to come. The contention of the temperance element will be pushed with great zeal, if for no other reason than that if Professor Atwater's assertions are true the claim of every temperance text-book, that alcohol is poison, is untrue."

Other commentators say that they do not like the tone of the "Appeal to Truth." The *Boston Transcript* puts it thus:

"Certain advocates of temperance are spending considerable time and money in an effort to refute Professor Atwater's assertion that alcohol is a food. Professor Atwater himself, we believe, is an advocate of temperance (not prohibition), and has declared that alcohol, while a food, is not a food for all, and that

excessive indulgence in it is more harmful than in most foods. The intemperate tone of the reply to Professor Atwater's statement does not give that document the weight it would have if the subject had been treated in the scientific spirit."

It is pointed out in a long editorial in the *New York Sun* that the testimony of the experts quoted in the pamphlet seems directed against the exactness of the comparison with sugar and starch rather than against the statement that alcohol provides to the materials of the body a large degree of protection from consumption. They criticize the conclusion as too sweeping, says the writer of this editorial, without disproving its substantial accuracy. With this exception, therefore, the authors of the "Appeal" accept Professor Atwater's tests, but strenuously deny his inference that alcohol is probably a food. The editorial goes on as follows:

"Professor Atwater is going on with his experiments. He was the first to assert that those made were too brief and too few to be decisive. When the investigation is ended and the results known, they will be examined critically by competent scientific men. It may be that the instruments or the measurements or the methods are wrong, and in that case the mistakes will be shown up by chemists and physicists. There can be no doubt, however, of the importance of the investigation, and every new fact that Professor Atwater can discover or determine with regard to the action of alcohol on the body will be of value, particularly to those who are fighting against the evils of drink.

"It is not so much his scientific researches, however, that have brought down on Professor Atwater the wrath of the temperance organizations, as his objection to the misstatements made with regard to alcohol in the physiology taught in the schools and from the pulpit and temperance platform. His statement regarding a specific book is confessed and not avoided in the 'Appeal.' His protest against the assertion that 'alcohol is not a food but a poison,' in schoolbooks and from the pulpit, as being contrary to the teaching of the latest research, has caused the greatest irritation. It is met in the 'Appeal' by quotations from many eminent authorities, to which doubtless as many eminent authorities can be opposed on the other side. The question is at least an open one, and should be decided in the laboratory rather than by the dictionary or by obfuscation."

ASTRONOMY IN A BALLOON.

IN a recent article on the prize aeronautical competitions of the Aero Club, which we translated from the French, allusion was made to the employment of balloons for the purposes of astronomical observation. The advantages and disadvantages of such use are set forth in *Cosmos* (December 2) by M. W. de Fonvielle, who calls the new method of observation "a new road to the most sublime of the sciences." In the first place, M. de Fonvielle says, those who oppose balloons dwell on the gravity of the risk that those astronomers will run who make night-ascensions, and on the impropriety of exposing them to dangers so considerable. This objection, the author reminds us, is merely a caution to employ only the best balloons and the most skilled aeronauts, since the danger lies wholly in the absence of these. A more serious objection is that the body of the balloon hides part of the sky; but this trouble will probably soon be remedied. He says:

"M. Mallet is at this moment studying out a simple and sure arrangement that will allow the observer to view the whole sky, including the zenith. . . . But even supposing that this is proved impracticable and that we must content ourselves with what we have, there is no need of exaggerating the trouble. . . . It did not prevent M. Tikhoff from making excellent observations [of the Leonid meteors]. He estimated the extent of the constellation Leo that was hidden by the balloon and added a proportional quantity to the number of meteors that he actually observed. This is the method usually followed by astronomers in allowing for the presence of clouds."

In fact, M. de Fonvielle goes on to say, the advantages of the

balloon as an observatory outweigh its disadvantages. Its course is known and its forward motion can thus be allowed for; its rotation is almost zero, so that photography can be easily used. M. Tikhoff was able from his lofty station to see that the meteors were of different colors, instead of all white, as they appeared to one standing on the ground. Even if the impossibility of seeing



M. Mollet M. W. de Fonvielle Mile Klumpke.
ASCENSION OF THE "CENTAUR"

the zenith is not overcome, the balloon observations may, of course, be supplemented by zenith observations taken from the ground. Says M. de Fonvielle again:

"We believe that it will be possible greatly to reduce, or even to suppress, the invisible space. But what we seek to prove is that balloons, even in their present form . . . are in the way of rendering immense service to the exploration of the sky. There are both meteorologists and astronomers who do not wish to make use of them, but these objections only give rise to the invention of new means of observation."

M. de Fonvielle knows whereof he speaks, for he recently took part in an astronomical ascension in the balloon "Centaur"—the third accomplished by it. He describes his trip in *La Science Illustrée*, in which also appears the accompanying photograph of himself and his companions. He says:

"It has been finally shown by a memorable experiment that, notwithstanding the talent and assiduity of the astronomers who insist on despising balloons, they run the risk of neglecting some of the most remarkable astronomical phenomena. It is vain to multiply observation-stations; nature seems to take pleasure in multiplying obstacles to the proper use of all their magnificent celestial artillery. A few clouds, even a light mist rising from the earth's surface, are sufficient to make useless the most expensive preparations. . . ."

"The use of balloons in these astronomical studies is a scientific event of the first order, which will destroy in part the bad effect produced by the absurd and charlatanesque attempts at aerostation that are described daily in a host of journals having scientific pretensions. It was indispensable that a learned astronomer like M. Jansen should take under his patronage a series of rational, logical, and fertile observations, opening a new road to the most sublime of the sciences."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW TO KEEP WARM IN COLD WEATHER.

THERE are all sorts of ways of preventing the undue loss of bodily heat in cold weather, but the best of all, according to M. Gabriel Prevost, who writes on the subject in *La Science Française* (December 8) is to do so "inside our own skins"; that is, to rely on the heat of our own bodies, keeping it in by proper treatment of the skin and increasing it by food and exercise, instead of wearing heavy clothes and living in overheated rooms. The preservative *par excellence*, M. Prevost tells us at the outset, is to accustom oneself to low temperature; but this requires patience, prudence, and good health. One can not begin the treatment when very young, or when very old. It can be carried far, however, with the healthy adult, as is shown by the fact that savage races endure, while almost naked, temperatures that would kill the civilized man. In general, it may be said that we wear too heavy clothing. Says M. Prevost:

"The garment is to prevent the loss of heat. It has no 'warmth' in itself. . . . Its thickness is a negligible factor. A covering of paper, hermetically sealed at neck and wrists, and separated from the body by a layer of air, would be 'warmer' than three or four thicknesses of flannel close to the skin. . . . The ideal garment—preservative and at the same time hygienic—would be that which, without keeping in the perspiration, should prevent the body from radiating its heat. This ideal is approached by using several layers of garments."

But bodily heat is not always sufficient to keep us warm. There must be some heat from the outside. Here, too, we go to extremes usually. To prevent all radiation from the body, we should live habitually in an atmosphere at the temperature of 25°-30° C. [77°-86° F.], which is of course far too high. The maximum temperature of a room, M. Prevost says, should be 15°-18° C. [59°-64.5° F.]. The best heater is in our own bodies: whether we are cold or warm depends largely on what we eat.

"To increase bodily heat, sugar and generally fat substances should prevail. Alcohol is eminently deceitful in this regard, and has the real heating value of so many sheets of cigarette paper. Two lumps of sugar have a hundred times the heating value of a glass of brandy. In general, sugar, oil, butter, and fats are the best heating substances."

The external application of grease and fats is also useful, and is used by many peoples of the extreme North. These prevent the loss of heat due to evaporation from the skin and are also insulating.

The same subject is touched on in *Good Health* (December) by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, writing on "winter diseases." His conclusion is that we "smother ourselves with clothing." We should wear lighter garments, and in particular we should not wear wool next the skin. This advice, which runs counter to that given by most physicians, is thus justified by Dr. Kellogg:

"The clothing should not be so heavy as to cause the skin to perspire. Many people smother themselves with woollen clothing. The writer has become convinced that it is not best to wear woollen clothing next to the body. It is only people so extremely feeble that they ought to be kept in an incubator in order to be safe from the hardships of cold, who need to wear woollen next to the skin."

"The peculiarity of wool is that it absorbs a large quantity of water before it appears to be wet. Wool is highly hydroscopic, as the physicists would call it; on the other hand, linen becomes wet and shows it as soon as water comes in contact with it. A woollen cloth or garment, upon being dipped quickly into a pail of water and removed, will not appear to be even moistened, whereas a linen garment will be wet through instantly. Linen has not the hydroscopic property of woollen. The latter is also irritating to the skin, while linen is not."

The practical difference in these fabrics, Dr. Kellogg goes on to tell us, is that linen next the skin takes up moisture quickly and passes it on quickly, while wool takes up perspiration slowly

and passes it on slowly. In the latter case, therefore, there is always a large quantity of moisture next the skin, the skin itself is saturated with moisture, and heat is given off easily. On this "very important point," Dr. Kellogg continues as follows:

"Dr. Hurtz, an eminent scientist of Vienna, has made extensive experiments with reference to the rate at which the skin gives off heat, and he finds that it does so almost twice as rapidly when moist as when dry, the reason for this being that the heat must be conducted to the surface before it can be given up. A dry skin is a poor conductor, but a moist skin is a good one. Heat is readily given off by both conduction and radiation when the skin is moist. Moisten the finger and pass it through the air; the finger cools quickly. By this means one can tell in which direction the wind is blowing. Wet the entire finger, and hold it up in the air; the wind causes evaporation to take place, and this cools that side of the finger. So it is with the whole body. When the entire surface is moist or damp, the heat is being thrown off with great rapidity, and one is likely to be chilled. With woolen underwear the moisture of the skin is retained for a long time, and since the heat is being constantly and rapidly brought to the surface and thrown off in this way, the surface of the skin becomes chilled, and the person is far more likely to take cold than if he wore linen, for the linen takes up the moisture and transmits it to the outer air, drying at once. Therefore I am becoming more and more satisfied that linen clothing is better suited for every season of the year and for all persons, with the exception of those who are very feeble. This is not a new idea, for Priessnitz, that remarkable genius who proposed the use of cold water in the early days, also made this discovery with reference to the clothing."

Nature, Dr. Kellogg concludes, requires of us all a tax for wearing clothes, and this tax we have to work out in frequent cold baths, to give our skins the vigor and tone that the Indian gets by going without clothing altogether. In short, we should bathe daily in cold water to antagonize the enervating influence of clothing.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PACIFIC CABLES.

A PACIFIC cable has long seemed to be a necessity of the near future, and our recent acquisitions in the Pacific have now made it a necessity of the present. An English cable is now assured, and an American will doubtless follow soon. Capt. G. O. Squier, U. S. A., notes in a paper read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and printed in *The Electrical Review* (January 10), that the first transpacific cable was proposed by Cyrus W. Field nearly thirty years ago. This proposed

cable was to follow a route from California to Japan *via* Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. Since that time, the question has been constantly before the public. In a special message to Congress dated on February 10 last, President McKinley spoke of the necessity for speedy cable communication with our Pacific islands as "imperative."

The British, in the mean time, have not been idle; in fact, they are decidedly ahead of us. Says Captain Squier:

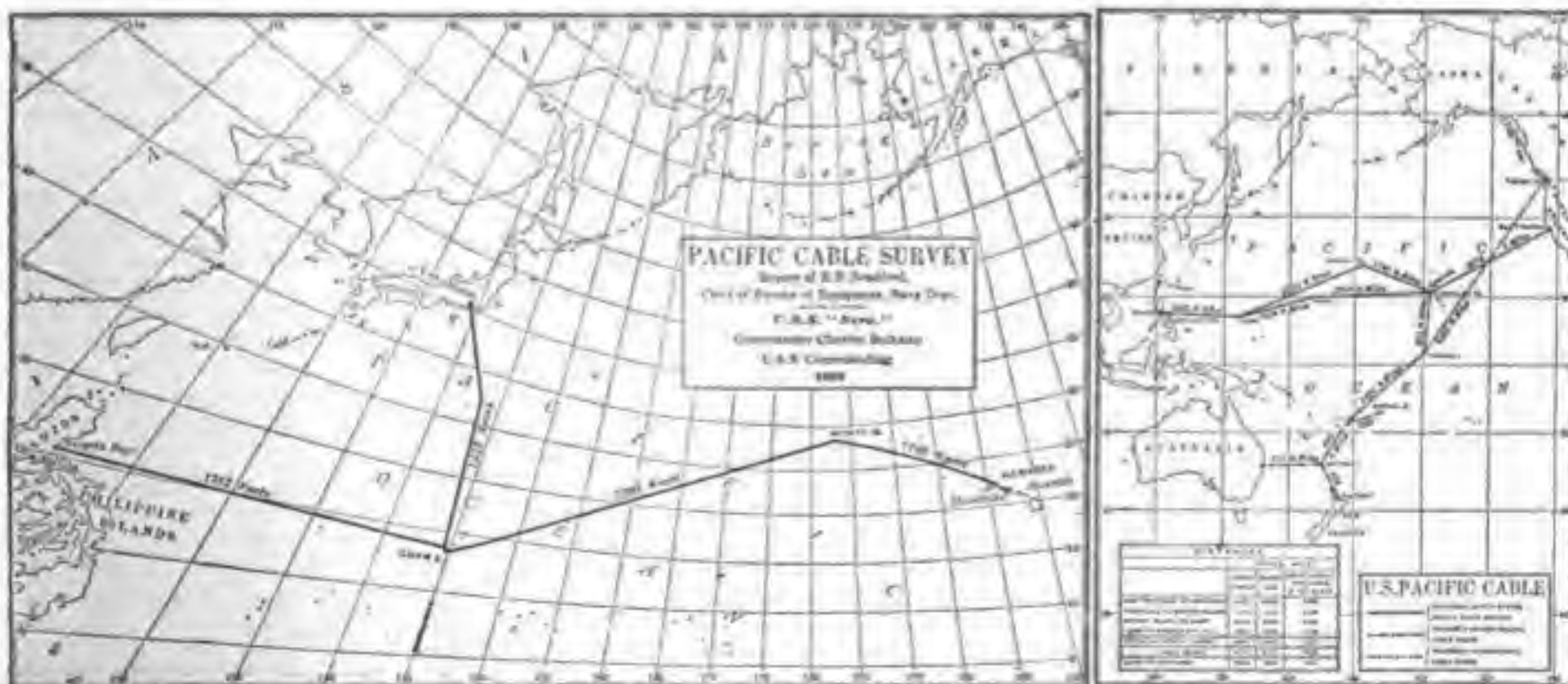
"The idea of a British Pacific cable, connecting the Dominion of Canada with the Australasian colonies, almost from the first has been discussed from a national standpoint. Her Majesty's Government and the colonial governments most concerned have been urged from time to time to consider the matter in its strategic and commercial aspects. At this moment a Pacific cable touching only soil belonging to Great Britain is assured, both Canada and Australasia recently having been reported as joining with England in pledging themselves to the enterprise as a government undertaking."

"The proposed route with surface distances involved is shown on the accompanying map, and is from Vancouver to Fanning Island, thence to the Fiji Islands, thence to Norfolk Island, and from there bifurcating to New Zealand and Queensland."

"Since a Pacific cable will at last complete the telegraphic circuit of the globe, it will give the peculiar advantage of placing each point thereon in cable connection with every other point by *two* distinct routes either east or west."

"The cardinal idea in the British system has been that all state cables shall touch only British soil, and this principle has placed British cable traffic in the Pacific forever at a disadvantage over the American cable for the reason that the only available route involves a single span of cable from Vancouver to Fanning Island, over 3,500 miles in length; whereas, by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, the United States, while following a similar principle, will have no span longer than the present Atlantic cables, or about 2,500 miles in length."

This smaller length of span, Captain Squier reminds us, constitutes a great advantage for us, since the speed of cabling decreases in general with the square of the length of the cable, and the speed of the whole system is limited by that of the slowest span. Recently, the author says, there has been a revival of interest in the northern route first proposed, as noted above. The growing commercial importance of Alaska has operated in this direction, and a third cable along this route is not an impossibility. It is excluded for us for the present, however, by the consideration that the first cable must be wholly on American territory. As to the practicability of a Pacific cable, considered strictly from the engineering standpoint, Captain Squier says



AN AMERICAN PACIFIC CABLE, THE ALL-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*.

OTHER PROPOSED ROUTES.
Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*.

there is no longer any doubt. A preliminary survey between the coast of California and the Hawaiian Islands was completed by the Navy Department in 1892, showing that several approximately parallel routes are practicable. Commander Charles Belknap, U. S. N., has been engaged since April last in a survey of the bed of the Pacific along the proposed route of the cable from the Hawaiian Islands westward to the Philippine Islands and to Japan. This survey has disclosed the existence of a submarine mountain, a short distance westward of the Midway Islands, rising to within 82 fathoms of the surface from a depth of 2,200 fathoms; and also of one of the deepest submarine abysses yet found in the world, situated about 500 miles eastward of Guam and more than 4,000 fathoms in depth. These and other obstacles can, however, be avoided.

Night-Signaling by Means of Kites.—A system of night-signaling with flags held up by kites and lighted by a suspended searchlight was recently tried at Bayonne, N. J. The inventor is William A. Eddy, well known for his previous experiments with kites. Says *Electricity*, January 10: "The searchlight was of about one hundred candle power and was suspended within a few feet of the flags. The light, which weighed three pounds when loaded with carbide and water, was sent up at a quarter to seven o'clock, suspended two feet below the flags, each of which was two feet square. Both light and flags were supported by one nine-foot and two seven-foot kites. The flags were fastened to the kite cable by perpendicular staffs. To brightly light the flags the searchlight was rigidly braced on the kite cable in such a position that it pointed straight skyward. As the kites carried the cable upward the glare of the fiery pencil passed beneath the flying kites and upward into space. The rapid fluttering of the flags caused the effect of a stream of blue, white, and red fire extending ten or twelve feet beyond the searchlight reflector. It was a prismatic effect, with the red bar of the spectrum farthest away. As a means of war signaling at night the experiment shows that a great variety of color and light effects can be produced and seen from a great distance. The spectacular effect was impressive, and Mr. Eddy believes that, aside from war signaling, this singular and new night aerial effect would excite wonder at the Paris Exposition and at night carnivals."

Electric Pemmican.—The desiccation of meat at high temperature is an excellent mode of preservation, for it kills all ferments, which require a certain quantity of humidity. "Here," says *Cosmos* (December 30), "practice has preceded theory, as in so many other cases. The primitive races that inhabit hot countries have long used the heat of the sun for the preservation of meat. After having removed the fat, they cut it into strips and dry it on sticks. Meat thus prepared shrinks in volume to 26 per cent., and has the look and taste of india-rubber. With habit and appetite, one can use it for food. Meat thus prepared has been given the following names: 'pemmican,' in North America; 'carne seca' or 'tasajo,' in South America; 'biltong' in South Africa; 'kadyd' or 'kilila,' among the Arabs of the Sahara. An American chemist has discovered that the electric light is capable of producing pemmican, as well as the sun itself. The meat, thoroughly deprived of fat, is exposed to intense electric radiation and at the same time to a current of hot air. The meat dries, becomes desiccated, and shrinks to 30 per cent. of its original volume. But, what is most interesting, it becomes easily pulverizable, instead of remaining elastic. It can be reduced to fine powder, and thus two days' provision can be compressed into a single cake of electric pemmican."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Hard-Rubber Nails.—According to the *Moniteur Industriel*, of Paris, the Harburger Rubber Company, of Hamburg, Germany, has just begun to manufacture what it calls *Hard-gummi-Nägel* [hard-rubber nails] made of a variety of this substance named by the makers "ferronite." "These are comparable in solidity to metal nails, and have the advantage that they can

be used in all circumstances where metal would be inconvenient, or would necessitate numerous precautions. They are not attacked by acids nor by alkalis, do not conduct electricity, and resist all magnetic influence. In the electric industries they are adapted for the assemblage of cases containing storage-batteries, for example, and for their exterior coverings, for chemical apparatus, galvanic piles, etc. They are secure from all danger of induced currents, which are always to be feared when metallic nails are used. The hooks used to suspend conducting wires can also be replaced to advantage with hard-rubber hooks. The insulating coverings are then less exposed to deterioration, and short-circuiting is completely avoided. Finally, the fact that these 'hard-rubber nails' are bad conductors of electricity, and that they are insensible to magnetic attraction, makes them valuable in the construction of delicate laboratory apparatus, measuring instruments, electric switchboards, etc. No spark can result from contact between these nails and a hammer or other tool, so that their use is specially recommended in the manufacture of explosives and in all places where these substances are handled."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Touch-Needles for Assaying Gold.—The accompanying illustration of the "touch-neededles" used by goldsmiths in ancient times, which is reproduced from an old book on metals by *Cassier's Magazine* (January), has, says that magazine, a peculiar interest for the assayer of the present day. It "represents a set of touch-neededles and touch-stones of the kind used



ANCIENT GOLDSMITHS' TOUCH-NEEDEDLES.
Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine*.

long years ago for determining the degree of fineness of any particular object of gold. The illustration practically tells its own story. Each of the several needles represented a special and known degree of fineness, and a mark, made with it upon the touch-stone, served as a standard for comparison with another mark made by the sample of gold to be tested. The approximation probably was close enough, and the outfit evidently served its purpose well."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ELECTRICITY stimulates all the organs of sense," says Dr. J. Mount Meyer in *The Medical Times*. "Directed upon the retina, it excites it, producing sensations of glare and dazzling. When sent through the organ of hearing, it produces there a peculiar buzzing noise, and, if brought in contact with the tongue, it calls forth a very characteristic metallic and styptic sensation. And in the olfactory mucous membrane it creates a sneezing irritation, and also, it seems, an odor of ammonia."

THE amount of wood necessary to furnish paper for one day's issue of a big newspaper is thus estimated by Prof. G. H. Prescott, according to *Popular Science News*: "A cord of spruce wood is equal to 615 feet board measure, and this quantity of raw material will make half a ton of sulphite pulp, or one ton of ground wood pulp. Newspaper stock is made up with 50 per cent. of sulphite pulp and 50 per cent. of ground wood pulp. The best known spruce land, virgin growth, possesses a stand of about 7,000 feet to the acre. Twenty-two acres of this best spruce land will therefore contain 154,000 feet of timber. An average gang of loggers will cut this in about eight days. This entire quantity of wood turned in at any one of the large mills will be converted in a single day into about 150 tons of such pulp as goes to make up newspaper stock. This pulp will make about an equal weight in paper, which will supply a single large metropolitan newspaper just two days, so that newspapers as well as builders have a practical interest in forestry."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

JUSTICE BREWER ON RELIGION IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

THE judicial mind, trained in careful analysis of facts and in logical deduction, should be well fitted to take a broad and unprejudiced view of the future of religion in the coming century. The opinion of so eminent and scholarly a jurist as Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, is particularly worthy of attention, and his recent address before the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church of Washington on "The

Twentieth Century from Another View-point" has been much commented on. We quote a portion of his discourse from the *Washington Post*:

"The future is a sealed book, whose mysteries no man can read with the assurance which comes of after events. The era of prophecy has passed. And yet the lamp of the past casts some light into the future. We may discern the signs of the times. We may perceive the trend of human events. And first I predict

that the twentieth century will be noted for greater unity in Christian life. The present century has been one of denominational rivalry and strife; the next will be one of Christian unity. It is not unworthy of notice that the ancient enemies, Catholicism and Protestantism, are drawing closer together. The prelates and members of the two churches do not hesitate to affiliate in a thousand forms of labor.

"The time is past when the Protestant should look back upon the horrors of the Inquisition, and denounce Roman Catholicism on account thereof, or the Catholic, on the other hand, to look back at the burning of the witches, or the persecution of the Quakers, and denounce Protestantism therefor; but each should shake hands and join in a common effort to further the cause of a common Master.

"Again I predict that the coming century will be noted for greater economy in Christian work. Consolidation has become one of the significant facts of commercial enterprise. There is in this, if nothing else, a means of greater economy. The nations are feeling the spirit. The small states are consolidating into large ones. Russia, France, and England are reaching out the grasping hand to appropriate to themselves territory all over the world; and if this continues along the same line, it is not unreasonable to expect that the coming century will see the world with but half a dozen, or such a matter, of great nations, within whose territory and subject to whose dominion are all the races and peoples of the earth. We must learn to do business as the business man does. He eliminates every unnecessary expense.

"Again, I think the twentieth century will develop a clearer recognition of what religion is, and how its growth can be most surely promoted. Whether evolution be in all respects scientifically true, it is true that civilization is progressive. Humanity has been steadily through the centuries moving onward from barbarism to the present heights of civilization. No century has witnessed such advance as the present. Looking backward on the progress of Christianity, we notice two marked features. One is the struggle about creeds.



JUSTICE D. J. BREWER.

and he that believeth not is condemned already, the necessity of belief and what to believe has been among the great thoughts of the eighteen centuries. As a man thinketh, so is he. Creeds have their place and value. The clearer, the stronger, and the more profound one's convictions the more earnest and zealous he is apt to be. But something more than creed is essential to religion. It is not a question of intellectual advancement so much as one of moral growth. So religion that spends itself in creeds, and does not ripen into character and the richness of a pure and lovely life is like a barren fig-tree—covered with leaves, but fruitless.

"So I look, in the coming century, to see not merely a clearer conception of the fundamental truths—a putting behind us as of little significance the minor differences of creed and doctrine—but also a keener and more just appreciation of the means by which alone humanity can become fit to enter the new Paradise which one day shall dawn upon the earth."

There are many who agree and many who disagree with the justice in his optimistic forecast. The *Springfield Republican*, for instance, says:

"The time is past when Catholics should look back to Protestant cruelties or when Protestants should harp upon the horrors of the Inquisition. The distinguished jurist is justified in his optimism. The twentieth century will probably see great changes for the better along religious lines."

On the other hand, that always zealous controversialist, the religious editor of the *New York Sun*, says:

"But is there practically any evidence of such drawing together? Intolerance is less than it was a century ago. Religious discussions have lost their old acrimony; now even believers and infidels can argue together amicably, as the very remarkable religious debate in *The Sun* has proved so strikingly; but has the gulf of separation between Catholicism and Protestantism been filled up, bridged over, or even narrowed? Where are the two less radical in their conflict in 1900 than they were in 1800? . . .

"Justice Brewer speaks of 'minor differences of creed and doctrine' of little significance'; but there are no such differences between Rome and the Protestant world. The difference is deep and radical, full of great significance, and, as we have said, can not be bridged over by any gush of sentiment. The two can never come together except by Protestants yielding and becoming Catholics or Catholics turning into Protestants. You might as well try to mix oil and water as to attempt to bring these two radically conflicting and diametrically and essentially opposing religious systems into harmony, without the complete surrender of the one to the other; and the twentieth century will not lessen that impossibility by one whit."

Philadelphia's Religious Census.—A religious enterprise of a novel sort is to be undertaken in Philadelphia on February 22. Upon that day a complete census of the population is to be taken for the benefit of the Philadelphia churches. One of the leaders of the movement, Mr. William T. Ellis, thus writes of it in *The Presbyterian Journal* (January 18):

"The city has been divided into eighteen districts with capable chairmen. Diagrams have been prepared showing every house in the city, and when, on the morning of February 22, an army of church-workers go forth for the gathering of statistics, they will visit every home in the city, high and low, rich and poor.

"The first purpose of the census is to gather intelligence concerning the religious condition of the city. The questions asked will be as to whether the persons visited are members of any church, whether they have in times past been members of any church, whether the children attend Sabbath-school, and whether the family has any denominational or church preferences. The facts ascertained will be systematically arranged and placed in the hands of the pastors of the various churches, affording a rich field for further church work. Doubtless most pastors and churches will be quick to seize this privilege, and to carry to its proper conclusion the work begun by the census-takers. Probably for the first time in the history of most of the churches, the

pastors will be put in possession of full facts concerning all the families in their neighborhoods.

"The results should be great. We know that in every large city there are thousands of families, once church-members, who keep their membership letters in trunks and bureau drawers, and fail even to attend any church. The very visit of the census-takers will be a stimulus and a suggestion to these, besides putting the proper church authorities on their track. It is not unreasonable to expect from this notable census, which is a witness of the power and unity of a church in a community, many additions to the membership of the churches and a decided awakening on the part of Christians."

The executive body in charge of the census is the Philadelphia Sabbath-School Association, and in connection with its work a remarkable union of religious forces has been effected. "All the religious denominations and organizations in Philadelphia," Mr. Ellis writes, "are actively cooperating in the work—Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, Swedenborgians, Salvationists, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Christian League, etc. Even the Roman Catholic Church has given its full indorsement to the plan, tho its contribution of workers will be few or none, because, as the priests state, they have just gone over the ground on their own account."

ST. GEORGE MIVART: A ROMAN CATHOLIC "HERETIC."

SINCE Professor Mivart, the prominent English scientist and critic, wrote his unique article on "Happiness in Hell" a few years ago, he has been looked upon askance by many members of the Roman Catholic Church. In that article (in *The*



ST. GEORGE MIVART.

Nineteenth Century, December, 1893) he endeavored to show that there was nothing in the Catholic faith to prevent one from believing that hell is not a place of torment, but rather a place of "natural beatitude," in which souls are merely separated forever from the final "beatific vision" of the Godhead. These and other articles, showing the great freedom of interpretation which, Dr. Mivart believed, was open to Roman Catholics, met with the reprobation of the Curia. No single proposition was condemned,

but the articles as a whole were placed on the Index. Dr. Mivart submitted, without, however, renouncing, as he says, "any one of the opinions I had maintained." In an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (January) on "Some Recent Catholic Apologists," and in another in *The Nineteenth Century* for the same month on "The Continuity of Catholicism," Professor Mivart returns to the charge with renewed vigor. He explains that, altho six years ago he submitted to the right of the Sacred Congregation of the Index to condemn his articles, he is now free to act in further advocacy of them, since his request for a specific condemnation of any one of his utterances, including his statements about hell, has met with no reply. "My submission," he writes, "is withdrawn accordingly. I still regard the representations as to hell which have been commonly promulgated, in sermons and meditations, as so horrible and revolting, that a Deity capable of instituting such a place of torment would be a bad God, and, therefore, in the words of the late Dr. W. G. Ward, a God 'we should be under the indefeasible obligation of disobeying, defying, and abhorring.'"

After thus throwing down the gauntlet to the Curia, Dr. Mivart proceeds (in *The Fortnightly Review*) to analyze the arguments of some recent Roman Catholic advocates. He speaks of "that abstraction from an abstraction"—the "mind" of the church—as something too unreal to supply a fixed object of faith and loyalty. He characterizes Mr. Wilfred Ward's recent defense of the church in its attitude to Galileo (the contention that the church condemned Galileo not for his scientific views but for "intrusion on the theological domain") as a repetition of an "abominable falsehood."

Professor Mivart's article is not without evidences of rankling animosity. For instance, in speaking of the Curia's recent condemnation of the "Life of Father Hecker," he says:

"Poor Father Hecker (who has been so traduced by the Abbé Maignan) I knew well, both in England and also at Rome, where he had to undergo much vexation. He also had a faith which seemed, to me, in some respects, extravagant. I had a great regard for him, but I esteemed his noble and generous heart more than I did his intellect. Curious is the wonderful ignorance of Rome with regard both to England and America. Nor have the efforts of Cardinal Satolli done much to dissipate it. He is quoted by the 'Civiltà' (p. 41, Note 3) as an opponent of evolution in the name not only of metaphysics, but of the natural sciences. If my information is correct, the natural science to which Cardinal Satolli is most devoted is mineralogy, and especially metallurgy, he having acquired in the United States a very large collection of specimens in the form of dollars."

And a little further on, he writes:

"What, in my opinion, is the great peril which Catholicity now runs is occasioned by the deep and appalling disregard for, if not sometimes positive aversion to, scientific truth which is exhibited by Catholic advocates, and, high above all, by the Roman Curia, whereof some of the most recent manifestations would seem to imply, that if only power can thereby be retained, any amount of deception and of terrorism over weak, credulous minds and tenderly scrupulous consciences is abundantly justified."

He closes his article in *The Fortnightly Review* with this explanation of his position:

"Every apologist who proposes to advocate the cause of Catholicity is bound, above all things, to be frank and truthful. He must declare what he deems the truth, no matter what prejudices he ruffles, or what cherished and widespread delusions he may dispel. He is bound to try and give men higher and higher notions of the Divine, and promote an unhesitating trust in that noblest gift bestowed on man—the human intellect. Every educated man who would feel it a great trial to be forced from his conformity with Catholicity may surely take comfort when he considers the progress which, thanks to science, has taken place, and be grateful to the men who, age after age, have striven to facilitate progress. It would doubtless amaze and appal men of

narrow views if they could now see what that progress will one day be. In the words of the Rev. Dr. Hogan, we should not 'look upon that evolution of Christian doctrine . . . as having reached its term.' 'Many facts and views commonly admitted at the present day may have to be given up at some later period,' while quite others may, centuries hence, assume the form of unquestioned truths. The changes as to religious belief which have already become popular among Catholics are enormous, and much greater than will surely occur in the near future. Altogether, so far it appears to me that our best motto with respect to conformity is, 'Rest and be thankful.'"

In his lengthy article in *The Nineteenth Century* (which, he explains, is but a continuation of *The Fortnightly* article) he amplifies the idea of development of dogmatic interpretation contained in the paragraph just quoted. For instance, among the special doctrines with respect to which a complete change of belief has taken place, he writes:

"The first of these shall be the assertion '*Nulla salus extra ecclesiam*' ('Out of the church there is no salvation'). This dictum was long generally accepted in its most literal meaning, and not a few persons so accept it still. We all recollect the history of the Teutonic chieftain who was about to be baptized, but paused to ask what had been the fate in the next world of his pagan ancestors. When told there could be no doubt but that they were all damned, he refused the regenerating fluid; preferring to go where his ancestors had gone and abide with them. Now, however, it is admitted by the most rigid Roman theologians, that men who do not even accept any form of Christianity, if only they are theists and lead good lives, may have an assured hope for the future, similar to that of a virtuous Christian believer.

"This great change has been aided by the assertion that non-baptized persons, thus meritorious, belong not indeed to the 'body' of the church, but to its '*soul*.' Such an assertion is, however, a mere subterfuge. As we pointed out in our former article, 'the church,' *qua* church, is an ideal abstraction. What an utter nonentity then must be 'the soul' of this abstraction! There has indeed been a complete change of belief as to this matter, tho many persons are most unwilling to admit the fact.

"Another complete transformation is that which has taken place in the doctrine respecting the lawfulness of taking any interest for money. This was absolutely condemned by ecclesiastical authority under the name of 'usury' at the Council of Vienna, presided over by Clement the Fifth. It was condemned again and again; according to Concina, by twenty-eight councils (seven of them being regarded as General Councils) and by seventeen popes. The last formal decree of Rome on the subject is the celebrated encyclical of Benedict the Fourteenth. His definition is that usury is interest on a loan of money as a loan. The Pope evidently regarded 'usury' as intrinsically wrong—as a sin against justice and not merely against charity. The practise was so distinctly and emphatically condemned that no persons living in the Middle Ages could have had any apparently reasonable belief that such decisions would ever be explained away. Yet now, this has been done so completely that no pope, no Catholic priest, or corporate ecclesiastical body, scruples to accept the best interest obtainable for any capital which may be at their disposal.

"Ingenious evasions, such as could never have been anticipated, have been devised, and thus it has come about that what was formerly declared by the highest ecclesiastical authority to be a great sin, is now regarded as a perfectly innocent action, sometimes a meritorious one, and even, under certain circumstances, a course of conduct absolutely binding on conscience."

As to the Bible, he speaks of "the multitude of its statements scientifically false," of its two accounts of the deluge, "neither of them true." He declares that to his certain knowledge "there actually are devout Catholics of both sexes, well known and highly esteemed—weekly communicants and leading lives devoted to charity and religion—who believe Joseph to have been the real and natural father of Jesus." They do not think it necessary to alter a word of the creeds or the devotions now in use—they merely alter the sense of the words. "Virgin" they use "in the sense given to it by Isaiah and not in the strict modern sense

of that word." Further, Dr. Mivart says that he knows priests who share this view, and devout persons "who would prefer to worship God under one of His attributes, symbolized by representations more resembling Athene or Apollo. "There are persons who go to the Brompton Oratory to there worship the Madonna as the only available representative of Venus."

It is hardly to be supposed that the gauntlet thus thrown down with so much energy by Professor Mivart would not be taken up by the believers in traditional Roman Catholicism. The *London Tablet* (January 6), the official organ of Cardinal Vaughan, in the course of a three-page article entitled "Dr. Mivart's Heresy," says that it is no longer possible to doubt that he has "carried the issues far beyond the due limits of the domain of domestic controversy," and "we have no alternative but to regard him as an outsider and an opponent of the Catholic faith." It proceeds:

"Turning to the matter of the article, it is not difficult to discern what may be called Dr. Mivart's initial error—initial in the sense that it opens the gate to those that follow. Dr. Mivart informs his readers in *The Nineteenth Century* that he is not a theologian, and English Catholics have long been aware of the fact; but, it is significant, the error which is fundamental to his whole position is one from which even an elementary knowledge of the principles of Catholic faith ought to have saved him, and one which we should discover with surprise in any youth who had even a decent knowledge of the catechism. It consists in supposing that Catholic faith can in the course of time undergo such modifications that an altogether new and different meaning or sense can be read into or under its formulas. He says:

"Dogmas can not be explicitly called in question, tho sometimes they may be so explained (as we shall shortly see) that they thereby become (practically) explained away or even reversed. Sometimes, also, so changed a signification may be imparted to a word as to strangely modify the meaning of a doctrine wherein such a word plays an important part."

"All this is simply to imply that the Catholic Church maintains a sameness of the verbal dogmatic formula, but permits the sense or meaning contained in it to be gradually altered or even reversed. The primary principle of Catholic faith is just the reverse of this. Its sameness is essentially in *meaning* and not merely in wording. In the course of development, it is the verbal formula which may change and expand in becoming more full, definite, and precise, but the sense or meaning, while indeed becoming clearer and more explicit, remains essentially the same, and as the divine truth, it can never be altered, explained away, or evacuated or reversed. Every Catholic knows how vital and splendid is the principle of doctrinal development, and a Catholic theologian would of all men be the last to underrate its value and working. But every Catholic knows that 'sameness of sense and teaching' '*in eodem sensu et dogmate*,' as St. Vincent of Lerins and the Vatican Council express it, is the very essence of the principle, and that any development which involved alteration or reversal of the sense or meaning of doctrine would not be development at all. The teaching of the Catholic Church is the preservation by the Holy Spirit of the 'mind of Christ' in the faith once delivered to the saints, a consideration quite above all questions of Biblical criticism. It is not any paltry system of word-conjuring, by which under a fixed framework of parrot sounds or verbal formulas are fitted and substituted a series of changing and varying significations to suit the convenience or exigencies of the succeeding ages. Her dogmatic unity is in truth, and therefore in sameness of *sense*, and not merely of sound.

"Dr. Mivart's error in the reversal of this elementary principle of Catholic faith has not even the poor merit of being original. All who have followed the history of the church's defense of the Deposit know that almost from the beginning heresy attacked the faith in two ways. The first was the open teaching of new and strange doctrine, and this the church met by her dogmatic definitions and her trenchant '*siquis dixerit . . . anathema sit*.' The next, which may be called heresy's second trick, consisted in saying: 'Let us accept the words of the church's definitions, but attach to the words a new meaning which will include our doctrine.' The Semi-Arian played the trick with the word 'consubstantial,' and the heretics of subsequent ages have been quick

to avail themselves of the same covert strategy. The church has always met these assaults by plain and inexorable insistence on not merely the words or sound, but on the essential *sense* of her dogmas, which is but another name for that 'all truth' preserved within the mind of the church by the abiding of the 'Spirit of Truth.' While abandoning the Catholic continuity which lies, as we have said, essentially in sameness of sense, Dr. Mivart seeks to establish another and spurious continuity, which would consist in what?—in the facts, forsooth, that 'the changes were effected gradually!' and that there was 'no disruption of the Catholic body.' The first is obviously absurd, as a solution of breach of doctrinal continuity is not the less one whether it is slowly or suddenly effected. The second is merest confusion of thought, as absence of disruption means, *in se*, not doctrinal continuity, but mere organic continuity, which may belong to any heretical communion. It is, then, somewhat late in the day for Dr. Mivart to renew this ancient confusion of the introduction of a new sense, and reversal or change of the old sense or meaning of a doctrine, with the legitimate development by which the same sense or meaning becomes fuller and clearer as the ages proceed."

Among other English journals, *The Weekly Register* (Rom. Cath.) says: "He seems to us not only to distort the features of the case, but to reach an absolutely monstrous conclusion, by which the church is denied effective authority in every field of science, Scripture criticism, biology, questions concerning the antiquity of man, and the origin of his body and soul." *The Guardian* (Church of England) says: "There is, no doubt, much truth in his statement of the modifications of belief which have become current among Roman Catholics as to the fate of those outside their church, and among educated Christians generally as to the nature and scope of the inspiration of the Scriptures. But in his treatment of cardinal articles of the faith, such as the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection of our Lord, Dr. Mivart exhibits a levity and want of reverence totally alien from the Christian temper, even if he can be held entitled to evade responsibility for the heresies he puts forward by the plan of saddling them, at least in part, upon pious theologians or devout weekly communicants, whose names he is unable to mention."

In the mean time, Dr. Mivart has been inhibited by Cardinal Vaughan—a sentence equivalent to temporary excommunication. The controversy is doubtless not yet closed.

A New Zion for Chicago.—John Alexander Dowie, the apostle of "Divine Healing," a man called by some a fanatic and impostor, by others simply a religious enthusiast, is making great plans for the future of his new religion. The past year has brought a large access of membership and property, and now he proposes to found on the shores of Lake Michigan a city of New Zion, based on the principle of universal good, to be the capital of the coming kingdom of God on earth. The Chicago correspondent of the *Philadelphia Times* (January 14) thus tells of the plans of the new prophet:

"The city will outshine in glory any earthly city in the world, and will stand for all time to come the ideal, the beautiful, the virtuous, the true. The wickedness of other cities will lead them to sure destruction. The people of the Holy City will see from afar the walls of the modern Sodom—Chicago—crumble and fall. They will afford a haven to all who would flee from the wrath to come, but wo to him who puts his hand to the plow and turns back."

"Already his followers have numbered hundreds. They have organized themselves into a religious sect and have already framed the laws by which their new State will be governed. They have bought, or have an option upon, six thousand acres of land near Waukegan, Benton Township."

"Ground is to be broken for a temple early in May with most impressive ceremonies. The ill are to be healed, Dowie declares, and the world is to receive its first revelation of what the modern Zion is to be. Later, the building of two factories, the industrial beginnings of the city, is to begin. One is to be for the making

of shoes and the other is to be a lace factory, which Dowie says he will bring to the 'golden city' from England.

"Chicago will be as a neighboring village to the City of Zion, and London, New York, and Paris will sooner or later be almost depopulated by the tremendous flow of immigrants to the new city by the lake."

DR. MCGIFFERT'S FORTHCOMING TRIAL FOR HERESY.

CONTRARY to the general expectation, the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, is to be tried for heresy, and has been formally cited to appear before the New York presbytery on February 12, to answer to the five charges made against him by the Rev. Dr. George W. F. Birch. These charges, with some of their specifications, are as follows (we quote from the *New York Tribune*, January 16):

"Charge 1—I do hereby charge that the Rev. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Ph.D., D.D., being a minister of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and a member of the presbytery of New York, publicly denies the fundamental doctrine of the immediate inspiration by God, and the truthfulness and authority of the Holy Scripture, as set forth in the Confession of Faith and the Scripture itself."

"Under this charge are fourteen specifications, filling thirty-two pages of the pamphlet and reciting in detail statements made by Dr. McGiffert tending to discredit the Holy Scriptures."

"Charge 2—I do hereby charge that the Rev. Arthur Cushman McGiffert publicly denies the fundamental doctrine of the Confession of Faith and Holy Scripture concerning Christ the Mediator by teaching that the Lord Jesus Christ during His earthly life was liable to err and did err."

"Charge 3—I do hereby charge that the Rev. Dr. McGiffert, etc., publicly denies the fundamental doctrine of the Lord's Supper as said doctrine is set forth in the Confession of Faith and the Holy Scriptures."

"Specification—In this that he teaches that it is not absolutely certain that Jesus Himself instituted the Lord's Supper and directed His disciples to eat and drink in remembrance of Him."

"Charge 4—I do hereby charge the Rev. Dr. A. C. McGiffert, etc., with publicly denying the fundamental doctrine of the Confession of Faith and the Holy Scripture concerning the justification of the believer before God."

"Specification—In this, that he teaches that the justification of the believer before God is not by the imputation to him of the righteousness wrought out by Christ, but by the impartation to him of a righteousness or righteous nature by God."

"Charge 5—I do hereby charge the Rev. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, etc., with a violation of his ordination vow; that is, that he has not been zealous and faithful in maintaining the truths of the Gospel and the purity and peace of the church."

"Specification 1—In this . . . the General Assembly, having called the attention of Dr. McGiffert to questionable statements in his book, and he having, in a letter to the General Assembly of 1899, said that 'many of my positions, together with the spirit and purpose of my book as a whole, have been seriously misapprehended,' and the General Assembly of 1899 having reasserted 'its deliverance of 1898 condemning the statements of said book as being such as to justify the interpretation so repudiated,' and the presbytery having, on December 18, 1899, 'resolved that the teachings of this book are in certain points erroneous and seriously out of harmony with the facts of Holy Scripture as they have been interpreted by the Presbyterian Church,' Dr. McGiffert, nevertheless, has not in any way modified said condemned statements or removed the serious misapprehension of which he is aware, but, on the contrary, asserts that he has not changed his views as expressed in said book."

"Specification 2—In this, that the said Dr. McGiffert published in *The New World*, of Boston, Mass., in March, 1899, an article denying the authority of the Apostles over the faith of Christians and the institution of the Lord's Supper by our Lord as a perpetual memorial of His death."

"Specification 3—In this, that Dr. McGiffert published a certain inaugural address, September 25, 1893, teaching views con-

tradictory to and irreconcilable with the Confession of Faith and Scripture as shown by citations therefrom."

It is impossible to forecast the probable outcome of the trial. The liberal party in the New York presbytery is said to be very strong, as was shown by the action of the presbytery some weeks ago in deferring any decisive action against Professor McGiffert (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, January 6), and the present motion for a formal trial was carried through only with the greatest difficulty after a vote which, it is believed, did not fully test the strength of the opposing forces. On the other hand, it is said by some of Dr. McGiffert's friends that he shrinks from the publicity and scandals of a heresy trial, and that rather than permit this to come to pass he will withdraw from the church. In case of a trial, however, an appeal by the unsuccessful party will doubtless be made to the General Assembly, and the final trial will take place before that body, which meets in May.

The *Springfield Republican* (January 14) makes the McGiffert case the text of the following generalizations:

"Among religious people who think—particularly those of the evangelical churches—the mental ferment in these matters was never so great as at the present time. The recent sudden eruption of letters to *The Republican* on the criticism of the Bible proves it. And the outbreak of 'higher criticism,' for and against, in some of the local evangelical churches was the cause of the letter-writing to the editor. Unless the signs are misleading, the situation among the Protestant evangelical churches of America seems to be this: After a long period of slow and almost imperceptible accumulation of momentum, the theological movement seems to be entering the avalanche stage. In the morning you wake up and find that the Roman empire is lost in a welter of barbarism, or that the Jesuits have stemmed the tide of Protestantism in Europe, or that Jupiter is bigger than the moon, or that the Declaration of Independence is a joke, or that war is a blessing, or that man descended from the apes, or that the whale did not swallow Jonah, or that high collars have again appeared on the fashion-plates. Great movements, whether forward or backward, toward the darkness or the light, often move in that way. When ready they rush with the sweep and force of the avalanche.

"The question of transcendent interest, of course, is the effect of the avalanche upon the mass of Christian men and women. This movement from the traditional theology has, in its earlier and slower stage, been accompanied by a marked falling-off in church attendance and popular interest in religious matters. The non-churchgoing class is enormous, and apparently growing. Can the churches win back that class when the 'higher criticism' has done its destructive work? It is not necessary to attempt an answer to such a question in an article of this character; the answer is hidden in the lap of the future, and involves the larger question of the kind of religion which the world of coming generations will require."

The *Boston Transcript* (January 18) says:

"No doubt any hierarchy has an undisputed right to hedge itself in with forms that preclude discussion and make dangerous investigation into the truths of Scripture. That the aggressive and earnest scholar is out of place in such a body seems to be equally self-evident, and it is not easy to understand why he should desire to remain there. The force of old associations probably accounts for it in most cases. We trust, however, that heresy will become an anachronism before the end of the twentieth century—an obsolete term except in connection with past historical events."

The *Brooklyn Times* (January 9) says:

"Dr. McGiffert is not yet forty years old. He is twenty years younger than Dr. Briggs, and has been teaching for little more than ten years. His case, therefore, is more significant of the intellectual tendencies of the coming generation of preachers, even in the most orthodox of churches."

The *New York Evangelist* (Presb.) openly accuses Dr. Birch of fomenting strife. It said at an early stage in the proceedings:

"It should be distinctly kept in mind that if he carries out next

Monday the announcement he has made, Dr. Birch is a disturber of the peace of the church. The presbytery had taken up the matter laid upon it by the General Assembly, and disposed of it, after full discussion and consideration. It took a course at once conservative, and yet consistent with the character and interests of the church. This decision has been hailed with approval, far and wide as a token of harmony, of 'peace and work.' And it is this completed action, this supposed final disposal of the long-vexed McGiffert case that is now to be set aside, if Dr. Birch has his way; declared of no effect as expressive of the mind of presbytery and of the church at large. We speak frankly, but certainly with the facts on our side, when we name him as a disturber of the church."

An opposite view of the case is taken by *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia, January 17), which denies that Dr. Birch is the real disturber. It says:

"The disturbance was first created by the Union Seminary professor. He did not think of the peace of the church when he published his agitating book, 'A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age.' He has not consulted her harmony and welfare since. He has not heeded the advice of her General Assembly. He has continued in her fellowship when asked to go out. He has been an agitator from the start, and it comes with bad grace from those who have upheld him from the beginning to characterize one who can not agree with him and them a disturber of the church's peace because he seeks to have the matter at issue constitutionally and fairly settled.

"*The Evangelist* may call Dr. Birch 'a disturber of the peace of the church,' but there are thousands of loyal Presbyterians who will look upon him as the upholder of her doctrinal interests, and as really opening up the way for an authoritative adjudication of a vexed question in a way that will evince the consistency, honesty, and courage of our church, and will tend to relieve her of notorious disturbing factors. It is the men who teach and write contrary to her standards who are her agitators and disturbers, not those who seek to call them to account, just as it is not the policeman who arrests the offender, but the man who is creating trouble, that is the disturber of the public peace."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Conscience is the name of a new monthly magazine "for the advancement of higher Christian thought and for the teaching of better economics" published at Berthoud, Colo., and edited by Mr. W. F. Phelps. It represents practically the economic and religious position held by Prof. George D. Herron, who was lately compelled on account of public disapproval of his views to resign the chair of Applied Christianity in Iowa College. Professor Herron is heartily in sympathy with the publication, and promises to contribute to it upon his return from Europe next summer.

THE appointment of Mgr. Sharretti, late auditor of the apostolic delegation at Washington, as bishop of Havana, altho at first arousing bitter opposition from the Cuban party, who naturally wanted a bishop of their own nationality and political faith, appears to have been a wise one, and is now generally acquiesced in by the people of Havana. Bishop Blenk, the sub-apostolic delegate who represents Archbishop Chapelle in Cuba and Puerto Rico, has just been in Havana and has succeeded in reconciling the Cubans to their new prelate. All Catholics are, he says, brothers, and no Catholic should look upon another as a stranger. In view of the great tasks which confront the head of the diocese of Havana, it was absolutely necessary, he said, that a man free from political affiliations should be appointed, one who could stand sternly and fearlessly on the vantage-ground of Christian faith and unbiased judgment. Bishop Blenk, after conferring the pallium upon the new Cuban archbishop of Santiago, has gone to take charge of his own diocese of Puerto Rico.

Some religious papers do not approve of the coming Congress of Religious History at the Paris Exposition, dreading the effects upon popular belief of the comparative study of all religions. *The Midland* (United Presb., January 18), referring to what it regards as the evil effects of the Chicago Parliament of Religions, says: "Missionaries tell us that their work has been made more difficult, in India at least, by the boasts of devotees of the false systems of religion there that in Chicago they had met and triumphed over Christianity. Tho not intolerant, the Christian religion is absolutely exclusive. It can have no fellowship with systems which insult the true God and know nothing of that blessed Name by which alone salvation comes to any human soul. Its mission is to expose and uproot all other systems and rescue men from their delusion and destructive influence. We are convinced that these parliaments tend to obscure the distinction between the only true religion and the systems of error it must seek to destroy. One such experiment was one too many. If a second is to be attempted we hope the good sense of Christian people will keep them from participation."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CAPE DUTCH AND THE WAR.

THERE is a strong suspicion that the defection of the Cape Afrikaners to the forces of the two republics is much more general than the censored news received in Europe would lead one to suppose. Middleburg, Paarl, Victoria West, Worcester, Wellington, Malmesbury have not yet been invaded by the Boers, but the population is in a state of ferment, as the English correspondents inform their papers. Members of some of the best families have joined the Boers. The son of Mr. Theron, member of the Cape Parliament, wired to his father: "Farewell! I'm off



MAKING GOLD OF HUMAN BLOOD.

—W. J. Jacob, Munich.

to the front." Theron sent the message to Sir Alfred Milner with the short remark: "This is my only son!"

We summarize the following from the Gotha *Petermann's Mittheilungen*, as to the relative strength of the Dutch and Anglo-Saxon elements:

The official British statistics furnish no clew as regards the number of Dutch, but the church registers of the three great Dutch churches do. These are the *Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk*, the *Nederduitse Hervormde Kerk*, and the *Christelijke Gereformeerde Kerk*, with a registered membership of 350,000. All these may be reckoned as sympathizers with the Boers. Dutch Afrikaners of the towns and mines who have been Anglicized are not included in this estimate. But even with these, the English element number hardly 140,000, exclusive of the troops, as there are 10,000 to 20,000 of other nationalities. Of the white population in the republics, 280,000 are Boers, 60,000 British, and 40,000 other "Uitlanders." Throughout all South Africa there are 645,000 Boers, 245,000 British, and 90,000 other whites.

It is claimed that illiteracy is less common among the Boers of Cape Colony than in England, and that altho the wealthy Boers prefer on the whole to lead the life of country gentlemen, the percentage of highly educated men is greater among them than among the same class in England. The ideas that this class entertain concerning England are probably fairly well represented in the following communication addressed by an Afrikaner, then resident in London, to the *London Times* several weeks ago (we abridge the letter somewhat):

We are not as ignorant as British statesmen and newspaper writers, nor are we such fools as you British are. We wanted delay, we got it, and are now practically masters. We know facts, such as the following:

1. The powers do not intend you to get possession of the Transvaal gold. After encouraging you to believe that they will not interfere, they will assist us directly or indirectly to drive you

out of Africa. 2. We know that you dare not take the precautions necessary to prevent this, as your lazy, dirty, drunken working classes will not allow themselves to be taxed sufficiently to preserve the empire. 3. We know that you are permitted to exist as a power only on sufferance. You must truckle to the United States, or starve. If the Americans stop your food, there will be rebellion, for patriotism does not exist among your working classes. 4. For fifty years you have been too prosperous. There is no nerve in you. Your hired soldiers are the dregs of the population, deficient in all physical, moral, and mental qualities that make good fighting men. 5. Your officers are either pedantic scholars or frivolous society men. Even the Afrikaners were more than a match for you. 6. Your men are so weakened by loathsome diseases that they can not endure the hardships of war. 7. Your whole race is decaying. 8. Your statesmen lack will power and shirk responsibility as much as possible. 9. Your big navy is corruptly administered. 10. We know that your men are inferior as marksmen not only to the Germans, French, and Americans, but also to the Japanese, Afrikaners, Chilians, Peruvians, Belgians, and Russians. 11. We know that the British people would rather be conquered than be compelled to serve as soldiers. 12. We Boers know that it is not our destiny to be governed by British curs, but that we will drive you from Africa, leaving the other manly nations to divide the rest of your empire.

Talk no more of Boer ignorance. In a little while you will be imploring the great German Emperor to help you, for your humiliations are not yet complete. Three hundred thousand Dutch heroes will trample you under foot. We can afford to tell you the truth now.

A decisive British victory may retard or prevent a general rising of the Cape Dutch, who are very self-contained. Strong measures would precipitate a revolt and render the position of the British forces precarious. On the other hand, the Dutch count on retaining their power, even if the republics are beaten, unless restricted in their political rights. Meanwhile every Dutchman is at liberty to join the Boer forces. In the Amsterdam *Eigen Haard* J. A. Wormser describes how the thing is managed to the following effect:

Not two hours by rail from Capetown is the beautiful valley of the Paarl. Opposite the town of Paarl is Fransche Hoek, one of the oldest Huguenot settlements. Both places together have about 8,000 inhabitants. Over four hundred young men have already *vanished* from there. They go "on business" by rail to Worcester, Matjesfontein, Triangle, or Beaufort West, and write from there to papa:

"I am going a little farther. Never mind where." The "old man" can swear that he does not know where the boys are. Two days later they are with the Boer forces. The Afrikaner likes to manage these things in such a way that he does not, in more senses than one, "lose his head." He joins his compatriots, and hopes to come back with a conquering army. An open rebellion would be more dramatic, but the Boer cares nothing for advertisement. The republics did not advertise their armaments. The Cape Afrikaner does not advertise that he is tired of British oppression when he has a British garrison right near him. The Dutch mayor of this or



TURNING THE NEW LEAF.

—Black and White.

The republics did not advertise their armaments. The Cape Afrikaner does not advertise that he is tired of British oppression when he has a British garrison right near him. The Dutch mayor of this or

that town reads off some gubernatorial proclamation. But as he would like to be *burgermeester* when the Free States come, he does not inquire very anxiously whether his hearers are deeply impressed or not.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"THE TRANSVAAL FROM WITHIN."

MR. J. P. FITZPATRICK, author of the book which Lord Rosebery in a recent speech advised his hearers all to read in order to get an insight into the South African situation, presents his credentials in his preface. He writes "as a South African by birth, as a resident in the Transvaal since 1884, and lastly as secretary of the Reform Committee." He breaks a silence of three years imposed upon him as part punishment for his complicity in the Jameson raid of 1896.

With every appearance of a desire to be impartial, he reviews the early history of South Africa. His account differs but little from those given by others. "In order to understand the deep, ineradicable aversion to English rule which is in the heart and the blood and the bones of every Boer, and of a great many of their kindred who are themselves British subjects, one must recall the conditions under which the Dutch came under British rule." The Dutch colonists denied that Holland had any right to transfer their allegiance to England. They trekked away into the wilderness. "They left their homes, their people, the protection of an established government and a rough civilization, and went out into the unknown. And they had, as it appeared to them, and as it will appear to many others, good reasons for taking so grave a step." They charged the imperial Government with liberating the slaves in an unjust manner, and then exposing the white inhabitants of the colony to the depredations of the blacks. They accused the missionaries of the London Society with usurping authority that should properly belong to the civil magistrate. Boers and British colonists were alike harshly and ignorantly treated by high-handed governors and an ill-informed and prejudiced Colonial Office:

"The story of the trekkers is one of surpassing interest, and must enlist for them the sympathy and unbounded admiration of all.

"By the middle of the year 1837 there were one thousand wagons between the Caledon and Vaal pines—truly a notable and alarming exodus; and the Boers then began the work of carving out new countries for themselves. Their history surpasses all fiction in its vicissitudes, successes, and tragedies. They fought and worked and trekked onward, always onward—never returning—on beyond the furthestmost outposts of civilization."

After the South African Republic had been in existence as an independent state for twelve years, it was annexed by Sir Theophilus Shepstone in 1877. The Republic owed £215,000, and had 12s. 6d. in the treasury. President Burgers assented to the measure, but was allowed to make a formal protest. "The fact seems to be that the people of the Transvaal were either in favor of annexation, or were overpowered and dazed by the hopelessness of the Republic's outlook; and they passively assented to the action of Sir Theophilus Shepstone and his twenty-five policemen."

The country's debts were paid, but the British Government failed to fulfil the conditions of annexation, and appointed unsuitable officials who did not understand the people or their language. Two delegations went to England to protest, and the agitation for the repeal of the act of annexation steadily gained ground. This tension of public feeling finally led to the war of independence in 1880-81. One British defeat followed another: Bronkhorst Spruit, Laing's Nek, Ingogo Heights, and, worse of all, Majuba.

After Mr. Gladstone had made peace with the Transvaal, the

condition of the British subjects who had entered the Transvaal and had invested their capital upon the promise that the Queen's authority would never be withdrawn, was very hard. There were various incidents connected with the war which left a bitter feeling between Boers and British, such as the murders of a Captain Elliot and a soldier Green; the violation of the white flag, and the firing on ambulances.

The government of the Transvaal was vested in a triumvirate, with Mr. Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger as Vice-President during the period immediately following the war; but in 1882 the old form was restored and Mr. Kruger was elected President, an office which he is now holding for the fourth term.

In 1882 the prospecting era began which opened up the valuable Witwatersrand, and by 1886 prospectors, speculators, traders, and adventurers were pouring into the Transvaal, with the effect of doubling its revenues, but at the same time increasing its political difficulties. The new arrivals demanded roads, bridges, titles, and claims. They founded the Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines. They formulated grievances, the principal ones referring to the Netherlands Railway Company, the dynamite monopoly, and the franchise.

On April 16, 1884, a concession of all the railways in the Republic had been granted to a group of Hollander and German capitalists. This Netherlands Railway Company was accused of wasteful building and management, of discriminating in rates against Cape Colony, and of holding the whole financial system of the Republic in its power. Various corrupt tendencies were ascribed to it.

The dynamite monopoly was felt to be a burden by the mine-owners, who needed the explosive for their operations. They complained that the terms of the monopoly increased the price enormously. Until 1882 the franchise had been granted "to any one holding property or residing in the state, or, failing the property qualification, to any one who was qualified by one year's residence." But in 1882 a law was passed which provided that aliens could only become naturalized and enfranchised after a five years' residence. This law created the class of *Uitlanders*. It was a result of the distrust awakened in the hearts of the Boers by the annexation of the Transvaal, and the subsequent immigration of aliens to the gold-fields. The *Uitlanders* who desired to become naturalized were obliged to register their names with the field-cornet of their district. As these records were very loosely kept, it was often impossible to prove residence after a lapse of the required five years.

In 1890 a further law was passed which made full electoral privileges obtainable only after fourteen years' residence in the state. A final hedging-in of the electoral privileges was made in 1894, of which Mr. Fitzpatrick writes "This was the coping-stone to Mr. Kruger's Chinese wall. The *Uitlanders* and their children were disfranchised forever, and, so far as legislation could make it sure, the country was preserved by entail to the families of the *Voortrekkers*."

In 1893 a petition for the extension of the franchise was signed by 13,000 aliens and sent to the Raad. It was received with laughter. In 1894 another, signed by 35,483 *Uitlanders*, only served to embitter the position.

"When remonstrated with on this subject of the refusal of the franchise, and when urged by a prominent man whose sympathies are wholly with the Boer to consider the advisability of 'opening the door a little,' the President, who was in his own house, stood up, and leading his adviser by the arm, walked into the middle of the street, and pointed to the Transvaal flag flying over the government buildings, saying: 'You see that flag. If I grant the franchise I may as well pull it down.'"

Mr. Kruger had had a most unfortunate experience with the flag in 1890, on the occasion of a visit to Johannesburg. The share market had virtually collapsed and many mines had ap-

parently failed. There was great distress. The President addressed a crowd of thousands of people from a platform at the Wanderers' Club pavilion:

"Later in the evening the crowd, which had hourly become larger and more and more excited and dissatisfied, surrounded the house which the President was occupying, and, without desire to effect any violence, but by simple pressure of numbers, swept in the railings and pillars which enclosed the house. Most fortunately the chief of police had withdrawn all the Boer members of the force, and the crowd, to their surprise, were held back by Colonial, English, and Irish 'bobbies.' This was probably the only thing that prevented a very serious culmination. As it was, some excited individuals pulled down the Transvaal flag from the government buildings, tore it in shreds, and trampled it under foot."

After the rejection of their petition for an extension of the franchise, the Uitlanders began to prepare for the use of force. They already contributed nine tenths of the revenue, but they were refused all voice in the affairs of the state.

Several incidents, trivial in themselves, served to further excite Boers and British. A native chief, Malaboch, had refused to pay his taxes. British subjects were commandeered—that is, requisitioned—to fight or to contribute in money or in kind toward the war. Five of them refused point-blank and were placed under arrest. The British high commissioner arrived in Pretoria to protest. The President met him at the station. An enthusiastic crowd of British subjects "shouldered aside the escorts provided by the Government, took the horses from the carriage, and drew it down to the hotel";

"In the course of the journey, an individual mounted the box-seat of the carriage with the Union Jack fastened on a bamboo, and in the excitement of the moment allowed the folds of England's flag to gather round the President. His Honor rose very excitedly and struck at the flag with his walking-stick; but, in blissful ignorance of what was going on behind him, the standard-bearer continued to flip His Honor with the flag until the hotel was reached."

The Reform Committee of the Uitlanders finally determined to act. The wealthy firms gave their adhesion.

"The fact is that Mr. Alfred Beit, of the firm of Wernher, Beit & Co., London, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, managing director of the Consolidated Gold-Fields, may be regarded as the chiefs to whom the ultimate decision as to whether it was necessary from the capitalistic point of view to resort to extreme measures was necessarily left. Each of these gentlemen controls in person and through his business associates many millions of money invested in the Transvaal; each of them was, of course, a heavy sufferer under the existing conditions affecting the mining industry, and each, as a business man, must have been desirous of reform in the administration."

Arms and ammunition were purchased, and arrangements were made for smuggling them into the country concealed in machinery or gold-mining appliances. Messrs. Leonard and Phillips went to Cape Town to make final arrangements with Mr. Cecil Rhodes, prime minister of Cape Colony. He agreed to keep Dr. Jameson on the frontier as long as it was necessary as a moral support, and also to go to their aid if they found themselves in a tight place. The emissaries reported that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, when asked how he hoped to recoup himself for his share of the expense in keeping Jameson's force on the border, replied that, seeing the extent of his interests in the country, he would be amply repaid by the improvement in the conditions which it was intended to effect. We quote again:

"The arrangements with Dr. Jameson were made with him in person. During the month of September he visited Johannesburg, and it was then agreed that he should maintain a force of some 1,500 mounted men fully equipped, a number of Maxims, and some field artillery; that he was, in addition to this, to have with him 1,500 spare rifles and a quantity of spare ammunition;

and that about 5,000 rifles, three Maxim guns, and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition were to be smuggled into Johannesburg. . . . Nor was this all, for on the original plan it was intended to seize the fort and magazines at Pretoria."

The raid failed because Dr. Jameson started too soon. The Johannesburg committee were not ready. The necessary amount of arms had not yet been smuggled into the city. Every effort was made to stop Dr. Jameson by messengers and telegrams, but he disregarded every warning and precipitated the crisis.

On Sunday, December 29, Dr. Jameson paraded his troopers near Mafeking and read them a letter, previously drawn up by the committee, asking him to come to the aid of Johannesburg. In reply to questions as to whether they were fighting under the Queen's orders, they were informed that they were going to fight for the supremacy of the British flag in South Africa. At that a considerable proportion of the men withdrew, leaving 480 to make the raid.

The force started Sunday afternoon at about five o'clock. No casualties occurred until the afternoon of Wednesday, when Krugersdorp was reached. Here the fighting lasted well on into the night, and resulted in the retreat of Dr. Jameson's force to higher ground. Next morning an attempt was made to pass around the Boer position in order to reach Johannesburg; but the Boers, following his movements with reinforcements, barred his way at Doornkop. Dr. Jameson made a desperate effort to get through and then surrendered. The Boer losses were reported to have been 4 killed and 5 wounded. The losses of Dr. Jameson's force were 18 killed and about 40 wounded. "The prisoners were treated with every consideration by their captors, with the exception, perhaps, of Dr. Jameson himself, who was threatened by some of the unruly ones and freely hissed and hooted, but was protected by the officers in charge. It must be said of the Boers that they acted with admirable self-restraint and dignity in a position such as very few are called upon to face."

Dr. Jameson and his officers were shortly after sent back to England to be tried. The members of the Johannesburg committee were arrested, and on the eleventh day the majority were let out on bail. Only the signers of the letter to Dr. Jameson, calling for his aid, were kept in prison. The final result of the Reform agitation was that Mr. Lionel Phillips, Col. Francis Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, John Hays Hammond, an American mining engineer, and Mr. George Farrar were convicted of high treason and sentenced to death. The death sentence was commuted to a fine of £25,000 a piece. They were obliged to sign an agreement to abstain from politics for fifteen years, or, failing that, to submit to banishment for the same period. Fifty-six prisoners were condemned to two months' imprisonment and to pay £2,000 or, as an alternative, to suffer another year's imprisonment. A three years' abstention from politics was demanded of them. Among these was also Mr. J. P. Fitzpatrick. One prisoner became insane and committed suicide, and two others remained in jail because they refused to appeal. The prisoners suffered greatly in the primitive Pretoria jail. They were mostly men of means and refinement, and the accommodations and sanitary arrangements were entirely inadequate.

"The year 1896 was a very bad one for the whole of South Africa. Besides the raid and the suspense and disorganization entailed by the prolonged trial, the terrible dynamite explosion in Johannesburg, the still more terrible rebellion and massacre in Rhodesia, and the crushing visitation of the great cattle scourge, the rinderpest, helped to produce a deplorable state of affairs in the Transvaal." The grievances of the Uitlanders against the Government accumulated. The killing of a British subject by a Boer policeman almost led to rebellion. Finally, a petition to the Queen praying for protection was signed by upward of 21,000 signatures. There followed the now famous meet-

ing at Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner. No agreement could be reached, and the war now raging in South Africa soon after blazed forth.

Mr. Fitzpatrick affirms that:

"No civilized body of men ever had more just cause for complaint than the Uitlanders of the Transvaal have, but they carry on their reform movement under very difficult and discouraging conditions. Those who have petitioned their sovereign to secure for them some amelioration of their lot are branded by the head of the state as rebels for so doing, and his example is followed by all his party."

The book closes with an appeal to the mother country:

"Only the blindest can fail to realize how much is at stake, materially and morally, or can fail to see what is the real issue, and how the mother country stands on trial before all her children, who are the empire. . . . Unpleasant it may be, but not without good that England's record in South Africa—of subjects abandoned and of rights ignored, of duty neglected and of pledge unkept, of lost prestige and slipping empire—should speak to quicken a memory and rouse the native sense of right, so that a nation's conscience will say, 'Be just before you are generous'—Be just to all—even to your own.'"

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ANTI-SEMITISM.

AT no time has antisemitism been stronger or more widespread as a politico-social movement than it is to-day. It is the boast of the French Nationalists that "all Frenchmen are antisemites"; and even the Orléanist pretender to the throne has openly made common cause with the extreme Jew-baiters. In Austria, the same sentiment is pronounced; Germany is not free from it, while of Russia it is hardly necessary to speak. Much has been and is being written on the subject. It has occurred to a Parisian journalist to gather the opinions of eminent men in France, Italy, Belgium, England, and Germany and publish them, together with an analysis of the results, in a permanent form. His volume is called "Enquête sur l'antisémitisme," and it gives the views of more than a score of leading thinkers and writers. The author of the volume is Henri Dagan, who personally is utterly opposed to the movement he describes and investigates. We give herewith a summary of the more significant explanations:

E. Picquart, Belgian jurist and professor, undertakes an ethnical and sociological defense of antisemitism. He considers the movement to be due to deep historic causes, and he speaks of the inevitable struggle between the Aryan and the Semitic races. The Semites, according to him, have always sought to subjugate and dominate the Aryan races, and the modern Jew acts very much like the Saracen, his kinsman, in the days of Mediterranean piracy. The struggle is obscured by economic factors of great complexity, but in point of fact only the *motive* of piracy and robbery has changed, not the principle. The form has become intellectual, bourse operations, banks, and syndicates accomplishing the old purpose of taking away Aryan property and reducing the Aryans to dependence. The races are psychologically dissimilar, and peace between them is impossible; hence all efforts at assimilation are futile. The remedy, according to the Brussels jurist, is special legislation against Jews, debarring them from public office and positions of influence. All political institutions, he says, ought to be managed by Aryans, and Jewish influence on them can not fail to be pernicious.

The French economist, Levassier, thinks that the hatred of the Jews is due entirely to the position they have conquered, in spite of all obstacles, in finance and commerce. The religious and racial prejudices have been stirred and inflamed by commercial envy and rivalry. The Christians and Mohammedans have themselves forced the Jews into trade and commerce, having for ages shut every other door to them; and if the Jews are business men *par excellence*, it is neither strange nor alarming. Men

are not born for special occupations, and conditions determine the direction of national or racial energies.

Achille Loria, professor at the Padua University, takes a similar view. Antisemitism, he says, is a form of competition. The Christian capitalists do not want the Jews to get control of property and opportunities which they themselves covet. The Jews are dangerous rivals in the financial market, and they are hated because they are feared. The object is to expel them and acquire their property for next to nothing, as was the case during the early wholesale expulsions.

Elisée Reclus, the distinguished geographer and reformer, agrees that contemporary antisemitism is sordid, selfish, and criminal, but he thinks the feeling itself deep-seated and permanent. Antisemitism is different each year and in each country, but it is not evanescent. He does not sympathize with it, however, and sees no just reason for it.

E. Durkheim, the editor of a sociological magazine, expresses a somewhat similar opinion. French antisemitism is radically different from Russian or German, he says. In these two countries it is chronic, racial, and traditional, manifesting itself in contempt and superciliousness, whereas in France it is ephemeral and acute, dying out as suddenly as it is excited. In 1848, and again in 1870, antisemitism was running high, as a result of economic disaster and humiliation in war. The French needed a scapegoat, a victim, and they found him in the Jews. When a nation is in distress, it must find some one upon whom to wreak its wrath, and the unpopular classes are made to play the part of the personified cause of all the troubles.

The Abbé Lemire disclaims sympathy with the practical antisemites, but he is "benevolently neutral" toward that larger movement, of which antisemitism is but a manifestation, which fights all bourse manipulators, all cosmopolitan financiers, and materialistic men of affairs, whether they profess the Jewish, Catholic, or Protestant religion.

One or two of the contributors denounce the movement as barbarous and inhuman, but give no scientific explanation of it. Some say that the Jews embody capitalism in its worst form, and that antisemitism is part of the social-democratic movement. This Dagan, in summing up the argument, denies with emphasis. The Jews, he says, have known how to take advantage of capitalism, but they did not create it. Expel them, and capitalism would remain in full force. Everything would be exactly as now, only others would take the place of the Jewish capitalists and proprietors.

Dagan points out that in England no antisemitism exists. Sir John Lubbock is his only British contributor, and Sir John says that the English admire the high qualities of the Jews and find them useful and excellent citizens.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OUR RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH FRANCE.

THE reciprocity treaty which our Government has agreed upon with the Government of the French Republic is regarded as very satisfactory in France. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in the *Paris Economiste Français*, summarizes the advantages to be gained by France as follows:

In the first place, our exports to the United States will show a very desirable increase, especially in staple articles. But this is hardly the main advantage. As matters stand, our ultra-protectionism is becoming very inconvenient. It creates false impressions, and leads to excess of production in manufacturing as well as in agricultural circles. In the next place, a reduction of the tariff will cheapen the necessities of life with us. We are over-taxed in this respect. Our system is absurd. It is a fundamental law, among nations as well as individuals, that all benefit by the division of labor. By our attempt to produce everything ourselves we create mediocre workmen, and are in danger of losing that superiority which we still retain with regard to certain articles. If we depend upon our own limited markets, we shall be economically the losers, for our population is stationary.

The other European nations show great interest in the matter, especially the Germans, who are very anxious for an opportunity to remove the present obstacles to the importation of American foodstuffs. "It is impossible to deny that Germany can not fully

provide for herself," remarks the Berlin *Tageblatt*, which hopes that, above all, the importation of American meat will be made easier. The Hamburg *Correspondent* expresses itself in the main as follows:

We are all anxious to come to terms with the United States, if it can be done upon a fair basis, especially as France has made an arrangement satisfactory to herself. It is not the first time. In the spring of 1898, France concluded a preliminary agreement which materially benefited the export of French specialties. We were not greatly affected by this agreement, but the new treaty grants special reductions, from five to twenty per cent., on articles which we ourselves export in large quantities. Now, it is not at all certain that the American legislature will ratify the treaty, for this treaty must necessarily cause much dissatisfaction in England and Germany. Even with the new treaty in force, American goods will have to pay much higher duty in France than in either England or Germany, and the trade of each of the last-named countries is much more valuable. Of our trade with the United States, involving nearly \$250,000,000, the larger portion, \$150,000,000, is in imports. If France is alone favored, the beginning of a tariff war is intended by the United States, and retaliatory measures would not long be wanting. We hope that our own Government may speedily come to a satisfactory, lasting agreement with the United States.

The Montreal *Witness* says:

"There is no uniter like a tariff and no disjoiner like a tariff. All whom a tariff includes are drawn together by it. The United States tariff has done more to nationalize a polyglot and mixed people than anything else could have done, and in that it has been a blessing to that people. It has, on the other hand, separated them from humankind to a belittling extent. For a little people like ours, a high tariff is very narrowing. As raised against our fellow citizens it is the greatest enemy we can set up to unity. A common tariff within the empire would, on the contrary, be broadening, and, were it possible to have it, would do more to weld us to the empire than any other human device. . . .

"We can not, however, enclose ourselves with Great Britain within a common tariff wall, because Great Britain refuses to be walled in at all. But we can take a long step toward practical intimacy by taking another substantial slice off our tariff so far as Great Britain is concerned. The reduction already made has had but a moderate effect, so well were the channels of trade worn in another direction and so great is the advantage of the United States in the matter of proximity."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS IN FRANCE.

THE early days of 1900 were marked by an incident of no little importance to the friends of peace in Europe. The Dreyfus trial at Rennes had aroused the hope of a speedy overthrow of republicanism in the breasts of three distinct sets of the discontented: (1) The extreme Radicals, who would rule the country by plebiscite, changing the form of government to suit the popular mood, and who look to M. Déroulède as a leader; (2) the Royalists, led by M. Buffet; (3) the antisemites, who staked their hopes upon M. Guérin, of "Fort Chabrol" fame. Seventy-five persons belonging to these different sections were arrested, to be tried by the senate, by which course an appeal was made impossible. Seventeen only were closely examined. Three only, the "ringleaders" named above, were punished, Déroulède and Buffet with ten years' banishment, Guérin with ten years' confinement in a fortress in France. The excitement which their friends hoped for, and which the supporters of the Government feared, did not reveal itself among the population. France is tired of disturbances, and the sentences have aroused no general dissatisfaction. The Brussels *Indépendance Belge* says:

"The efforts of the conspirators have fallen flat. They have passed a considerable time in confinement without advancing in the least the cause of which they instituted themselves paladins. Despite their vociferations, their appeals to the populace, they have rapidly alienated whatever sympathies may have been

grouped around them. They have been unable to disturb the country, and it is better thus for France."

The organs of the many factions opposed to the revision of the Dreyfus case express their dissatisfaction, but without apparent success. The *Echo de Paris* calls the

trial of the conspirators a "monstrous iniquity." The *Journal* predicts that Déroulède will carry on his agitation with increased vigor. The *Autorité* and the *Soir* complain that "Dreyfus is at liberty while noble citizens are punished." The three "conspirators" (who, however, never acted in concert) did their best to goad the senate into awarding them punishment rigorous enough to excite pity, by reiterating their intention to overthrow the Government; but they were not successful. The *Matin* expresses itself in the main as follows:

M. Déroulède, who has perhaps the largest following, wishes us to adopt a form of plebiscite. As a matter of fact, however, we have as liberal a suffrage as we can afford to have. When we look at the legislators elected, we can not help wondering what sort of a President the masses would elect. Certainly not the wisest and ablest man, but the most notorious. We have had the plebiscite before, and the result was not encouraging. In 1870 we had to pay a bill which debars us from similar adventures. The election of a President by the people would be a perpetual lottery.

The Paris *Temps* is very much pleased with the moderation of the senate. "Men like Déroulède, Buffet, and Guérin," it says, "can not upset the Republic unless the Republicans themselves assist. The senate knows that well enough." Foreign opinion is aptly summarized in an article in the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, from which we take the following:

"If the senate has shown any weakness, it was on the side of mercy. The

accusation of the opposition, that the senate was anxious to be revenged politically, is therefore without foundation. The agitation which has disturbed France since it became necessary to satisfy outraged justice to some extent in the Dreyfus case is allowed to fall into oblivion. Evidently the opposition are much disconcerted by the moderation of the senate. Rigorous punishment was hoped for, in order to make martyrs of the conspirators. That part of the program can not now be carried out. The public at large certainly are satisfied, and pleased that some of the people who make it their business to disturb the country have been put outside. France has quite enough such men as it is. France wants the respite necessary to prepare for the World's Fair; she has had quite enough of old quarrels."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



JULES GUÉRIN.



PAUL DÉROULÈDE.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Stowe of Cape Town writes November 4, 1899:

The exodus of Uitlanders from the South African Republic and Orange Free State has, I believe, been unprecedented in history. Many of these people—the mining population, the bone and sinew of the country—have scattered over the world. Numbers of them, too poor to get out of the country, are subjects of charity in the cities of Cape Colony and Natal and have to be fed. Some have funds for a few days or weeks, but will in time have to be supported by the public, and this in a country that can not or does not produce the foodstuffs for its own people. The English army is fed with supplies from other countries, and, while much of these may have originally come from the United States, they reach here via England. The customs duties and railroad and telegraph revenues have fallen off. As the railroads and telegraphs are owned by the Government, a very large source of Government support is lost, to say nothing of the employees thrown out of work.

Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, and Bloemfont-

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tein, in the Free State, are, to all intents and purposes, deserted cities. Johannesburg, the largest commercial center in South Africa, has, so far as trade is concerned, ceased to exist. This once busy, bustling city, producing monthly over 10 tons of gold and yearly \$5,000,000 worth, is silent. Up to this time, goods have reached the Transvaal via Delagoa Bay, but it is not supposed that they will long be permitted to enter. The two Republics must then live on their own resources. Their crops are ready for the sickle, but can not be cut, as the men are off to the war. Prices are so high that the trade papers refrain from publishing the usual column of "market prices." Large quantities of gold en route to seaports in this colony for shipment to England have been taken by the Boers. Representatives here to export commission houses of the United States are constantly booking and cabling large orders, particularly of foodstuffs, but word comes from the canners of meat and fish, makers of flour, corn meal, etc., that they have about all they can do to supply the home demand and are many weeks or months behind orders.

Under date of November 24, 1899, Mr. Stowe adds:

From United States papers that reach me, I gather that our manufacturers intend to withhold shipments to this country. The fear is expressed that the war would disrupt business for a time. War does disrupt business, but does not always curtail export trade or interrupt its progress. I agree that "goods which are sent to South Africa from the United States are handled in many cases by English jobbers, who would, of necessity, be compelled to break off business relations with the natives (the italics are mine) in case of hostilities"; and that presents the question, Why should English jobbers take the agency for the whole of South Africa in any article? I regret to learn, and correctly too, that several hills of goods sold by resident agents to merchants here have been held back, both on account of the war and the uncertainty of payment. I think this is poor policy. The credit of the leading merchants in the seaports of this colony can not be materially affected by the war, and in several cases of which I am cognizant the goods which were sold and held back in the United States were sure of payment. The situation is so well set forth in an article from the *British and South African Export Gazette* that I here insert it:

"SOUTH AFRICA'S COMMERCIAL CREDIT.—It is gratifying to note—the war notwithstanding—that there is no present need to urge a policy of forbearance toward South African firms on the part of creditors. It is generally and rightfully recognized that the present situation is altogether abnormal and produced by causes essen-

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tially transitory. It is not a case where consideration may only delay, but not prevent, a final collapse, but the contrary. As a fact, conditions for prosperous trade are excellent; but political circumstances in South Africa stand in the way of their immediate utilization. The essence of the present situation is patience. When the paralysis of trade is at an end, the vast sums of money locked up in bank coffers in South Africa, as well as those in this country which are ready to be launched so soon as reasonable securities are visible, will lubricate the wheels of a rebound of trade which will quickly change the present complexion of things. South Africa has before now successfully ridden over worse times than these, and there is no reason to suppose that she will not be able to do so again.

I make the statement in all candor that the war, even with all its horrors, will not cause imports from the United States to fall off. The thousands of miles, the millions of pounds of flour, wheat, corn, corn meal, sump, and canned meats and fish brought into this country from England for war purposes, which previously had been shipped from the United States to England, added to the direct shipments from the United States to this country, present a total that is extraordinary.

What the shipments of United States products from England amount to we shall never know, as they enter duty free and no record is kept of them at the custom-houses.

It must, however, be kept in mind that in some lines of goods from the United States, which have in previous years found a valuable and ready market, the decrease in imports will be decided. The total trade from the United States is maintained by the increase in foodstuffs.

PERSONALS.

DURING his recent trip to the Philippines, say *Savvy*, Albert J. Beveridge, United States Senator from Indiana, stopped at the Japanese port of Nagasaki. Mr. Beveridge is only thirty-five years old, and so youthful-looking that he might easily pass for a collegian of twenty-five. He went ashore at Nagasaki for a few hours. Nobody in the place knew him, not even the few Americans there, as his coming had not been heralded. He walked about the town at his leisure and then dropped in to pay a visit to the United States consul. That official had been victimized a few weeks before by a young American visitor who claimed to be a son of Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, and borrowed twenty dollars. The consul had just learned that Senator Penrose has no son.

"Good-morning, consul," exclaimed Mr. Beveridge, handing out his card. "I am Senator Beveridge of Indiana, and I have just dropped in to—"

"Look here, young man!" interrupted the consul, "I am up to your little game, and you can't get a cent here; do you understand?"

The Senator, first astonished and then indignant, began to protest; but the ludicrous side of the matter appealed to him so strongly that he picked up his hat and went away laughing.

"Ha!" exclaimed the consul, "they can't fool me more than once. I suppose the next thing will be some round-faced beggar trying to palm himself off on me as President McKinley."

At the foot of the stairs, as luck would have it, an American officer recognized Mr. Beveridge. When the situation was explained, the officer took the Senator back to the consulate, and everything was made right a few hours later over an elaborate dinner.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT W. TAYLOR, who led the fight against Roberts, the Mormon, is an Ohio man, and comes from the sturdiest stock of the Western reserve. He was born in New Lisbon in 1837, was educated at the Hudson Academy and Western Reserve College, and began life as a school teacher in his native town. Later he was state superintendent of schools, and then after

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several years of newspaper work, he was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and has served ever since.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

One Who Took Things Easy.—"There goes a fellow who always takes things easy." "Is that so? Who is he?" "A pickpocket."—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

She Wishes She Wasn't.—"There is one thing that can be truly said of Miss Ogier, she is self-possessed." "Very true, but I'll bet you she wishes she wasn't."—*Boston Courier*.

Monotonous.—BRAY: "Metempsychosis? No,

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sir, I think it's a horrid belief. Fancy my becoming a donkey in my next incarnation?"
FUNNELL: "Monotonous, eh?"—*Life*.

They Were Doing the Right Thing.—"My two boys were kicking about the presents I gave them all Christmas morning." "What did you give them?" "Football."—*Harvard Lampoon*.

She Turned the Hose.—"My mother found my little brother putting his stockings on wrong side out this morning." "Yes. What did she do?" "Turned the hose on him."—*Harvard Lampoon*.

The Term Usually Applied.—SHE: "What is the term applied to one who signs another person's name to a check?"

HE: "Five or ten years usually."—*Chicago News*.

Cold Feet.—TEACHER: "What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?"

SMART SCHOLAR: "He has cold feet, ma'am."—*Christian Register*.

Blushing Leaves.—KATHRYN: "I wonder what makes the leaves of the trees turn red in the fall?"

ZANETA: "Probably blushing at their bare limbs."—*Harlem Life*.

The Difference in Dollars.—SHE (reading the financial column): "What's the difference between a bull and a bear?"

HE: "Down in the Street, my dear, it is about a million dollars a minute."—*Life*.

He Would Change the Subject.—PROFESSOR: "Suppose you were engaged in the autopsy of a subject, and it gave signs of life, what would you do?"

STUDENT: "I think I should—change the subject, sir."—*Brooklyn Life*.

How He Carried the Baby.—"My husband has a great advantage over most men." "Indeed?" "Yes. He walks in his sleep." "I don't see what advantage that can be to a person." "Why, he can carry the baby all night long and still get his natural rest."—*Exchange*.

Current Events.

Monday, January 22.

—Fierce fighting continues along the Tugela River, and the bombardment of Kimberley is renewed by the Boers.

—American troops in Luzon capture the town of Taal, in the province of Batangas, defeating 800 Filipinos.

—In the Senate, Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, speaks on the race question in the South, and Mr. Turner, of Washington, in opposition to the President's Philippine policy.

—W. J. Bryan goes to New York, and is the guest of O. H. P. Belmont; Mr. Keller's invitation to Bryan to dine at the Democratic Club is protested against by some members of the club.

—Professor Herron, Edwin Markham, and George Fred Williams speak at a meeting of the "Get Together" Club in Brooklyn.

Tuesday, January 23.

—General Warren gains ground west of Spion Kop, and shells the enemy's trenches above him.

—In the Senate, Messrs. Ross and Turner speak on the Philippine question, and Mr. McEnery on race troubles in the South.

—In the House, the debate on the Roberts case begins. Mr. Roberts defends himself.

—The National Board of Trade holds its thirtieth annual meeting at Washington.

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—It is said that John B. McDonald, the New York **Rapid Transit** contractor, is having difficulty in getting his bonds, and that he will form a construction company.

Saturday, January 27.

—The capture and abandonment by the British of Spion Kop is attended by fearful loss; it is stated by the Boers that 1,500 English were killed.

—General Wood's arrival at Santiago, in his tour of the island, is greeted by enthusiasm both of the Cubans and Americans.

—The Administration abandons its plan for absolute free trade with **Puerto Rico**, and a reduced tariff for the island is now proposed.

—The Senate Committee hears argument in the contest over the seat of Senator Scott, of West Virginia.

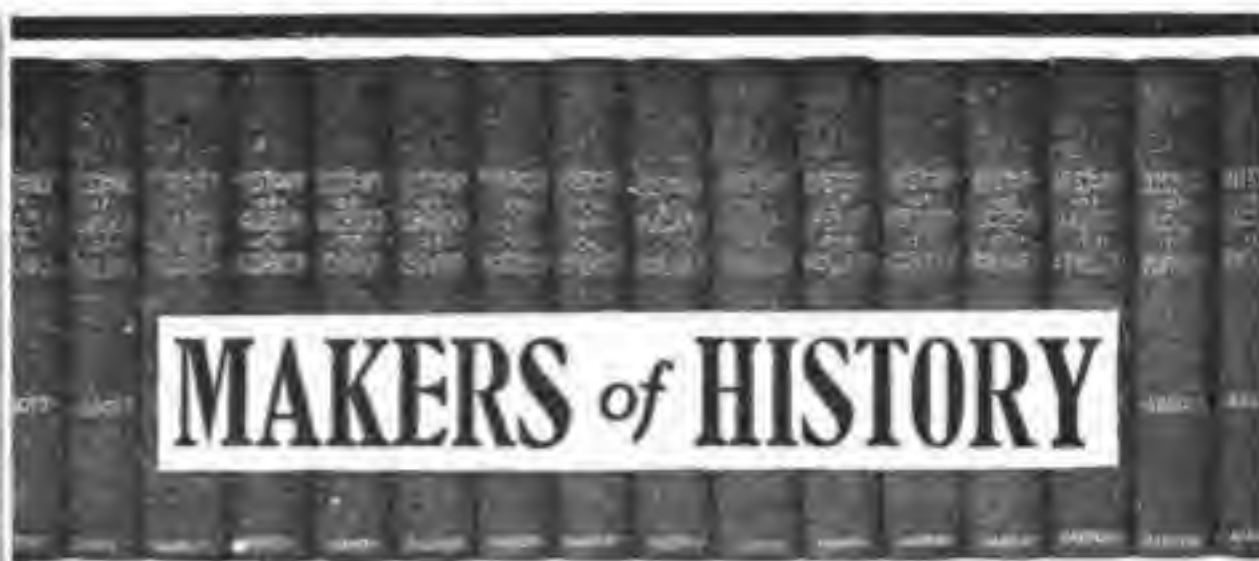
Sunday, January 28.

—A despatch from General Buller states that the British forces are in retreat across the Tugela River; Ladysmith is now regarded as doomed.

—Arms and ammunition intended for a **Carlist** uprising are discovered at Palencia, Spain; six Carlists flee across the frontier.

—The report of the exploring expedition to investigate a route for an **Alaskan** railroad is made public.

—Prof. A. J. Henry is chosen to fill the vacancy in the Weather Bureau at Washington caused by the death of Professor Hagen.



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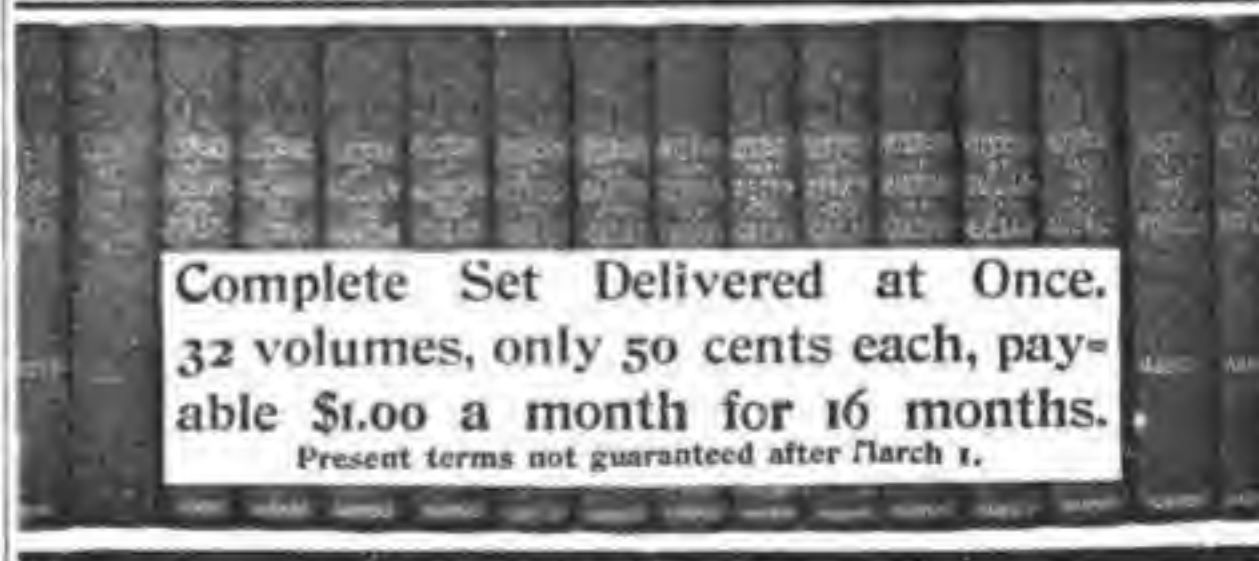
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CHESS.

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Problem 450.

BY R. H. SEYMOUR.
Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

(This beautiful composition is an old problem, which took the First Prize in the Fifth American Chess-Congress.)

Problem 451.

BY COL. W. VON WALTROFFEN.
From *Wiener Schachzeitung*.
Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 444.

1. R-Q3 Castles (Q side), mate
2. K x R

Other mates easily found.

We apologize to our solvers for calling this a problem; we should have named it a puzzle or a curiosity. We do not believe that Castling in problems is legitimate, for the reason that it can not be demonstrated that White has the right to Castle. It is not possible to prove that the White K has not been moved.

Very few solvers saw the trick: M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; C. R. Oldham, Moundville, W. Va.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee.

No. 445 is the same as 391; the key-move, Q-R8.

The Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C. got 442 and 443; Prof. C. D. S., 440 and 441; J. H. Minims, St. Albans, Vt., 442; and W. J. Lachner, Baker City, Ore., 437, 438, and 440.

"The Blackburne Brilliant" (January 20), mate in four moves, begins with K x P.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

TWENTY-SEVENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

A. S. HITCHCOCK, A. C. KAY.		A. S. HITCHCOCK, A. C. KAY.	
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 Q-R-Kt sq	Kt-R4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 R-Kt4 (d)	Q-R-K sq
3 P x P (a)	P x P	23 R-B3	Q-B2 (k)
4 Kt-KB3	B-Q3 (b)	24 K-R-Q Kt	K-Q2
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3 (c)	25 Q-B2	R-Q Kt sq
6 B-Q3	H-Kt5 (d)	26 Kt-Kt2	K-R-K sq
7 Castles	Kt-Q2	27 P-Q3	Q-R-B sq
8 Q-K sq ch	Kt-R2	28 R-Q sq	Q-B4
9 Kt-K5	B-R4	29 R-Q4	P-Q Kt4
10 P-B4 (e)	P-B3	30 Kt-Q sq	P-Q R3
11 Kt x Kt (f)	Q x Kt	31 Q-Kt3	P-Kt4
12 P-B5	B-KB2	32 P x P	P x P
13 Q-R4	Castles (Q R)	33 K-B sq	P-B4
14 B-KB4	P-B4	34 Q-Kt5	Q-Q3
15 B x B	Q x B	35 Q-B4	R-R4
16 Kt-R4	P-B5	36 Kt-K3	Q-R-K sq
17 B-K2	Kt-B3 (g)	37 Kt-R4	P x Kt
18 P-B3	P-Q Kt3 (h)	38 Q x B ch	K-Q sq
19 P-Q Kt3 (i)	P-Q2	39 R x Kt	Resigns.
20 P x P	P x P		

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) The strongest move is Kt-QB3. The exchange of Pawns leads to an even game.

(b) Kt-KB3 followed by B-Q3 is better.

(c) Kt-KB3 is still in order. The text-move is a loss of time.

(d) It is quite evident that Black is not conversant with the French. The pinning of the Kt at this juncture accomplishes little. He should bring out his K Kt and then Castle.

(e) Black's slow development has enabled White to make an attack. B-K Kt3 is much stronger here, as he not only gets his B into play, but brings a powerful pressure on Black's center.

(f) Q-R4 opens up possibilities. The text-move frees Black's game somewhat.

(g) The pushing of the B P brings about a weakness on Black's Q side. White keeps his Q side intact, and easily breaks through Black's lines.

(h) Another weakening move. He is afraid of Kt-B3, which, however, would not amount to much. The trouble with Black's game is that his pieces are confused. Probably P-K Kt3 is the best this time.

(i) The hole is about to be made.

(j) White had a pretty play here: R x P if P x R: Kt x P winning the Q.

(k) Better here, probably, to play B-Q4, forcing the White B from the very dangerous diagonal.

Correspondence Chess.

MAXIMS BY THE REV. L. TURNER.

1. Be thoughtful, but not slow.
2. Be exacting, but not fastidious.
3. Be bold, but not reckless.
4. Be cautious, but not timid.
5. Do not form opinions hastily, but rely on your own mature judgment, even in the face of authority.

6. Do not grow discouraged over a position where you can not demonstrate a win for your opponent. Patience and self-reliance will overcome great difficulties. As long as there is hope, play with determination.

7. When sure your game is lost, resign it at once.

8. The simplest and surest way to win or draw is the best; play to win, not to be brilliant.

9. Do not be over-confident against weaker players or timid when opposing stronger—for any one is strong by correspondence.

10. Do not ask for favors outside the rules of correspondence play, and do not grant them. Abide by the consequences of your errors without grumbling, and expect your opponent to do the same.

A Russian Brilliant.

Kieseritzky Gambit.

SCHWARZ, TRILCHAK.		SCHWARZ, TRILCHAK.	
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 Q x Kt	B x P
2 P-KB4	P x P	12 B x P	P-Q4
3 Kt-KB3	P-K Kt4	13 B-Q3	Q-K4
4 P-KR4	P-Kt5	14 B-K2	Kt-B3
5 Kt-K3	B-Kt5	15 Castles	B x R
6 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 B-K3	Kt-Q sq
7 Kt x Kt P	Kt x P	17 P-B1	Q-K5
8 R x P	Q-K2	18 Kt-Q2	C-Q6
9 Kt-K7	Kt-Kt6	19 Q-K5 ch	B-K7
10 Q-Kt4	B x P	20 R x P and wins (a)	

(a) If Kt x R, Q x B ch and mates in two. This game is full of point all through and throws some light on an opening of which too little has been seen recently.—*The Times, London*.

Games from the Vienna Tournament.

King's Bishop's Opening.

POPIEL, ALBIN.		POPIEL, ALBIN.	
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	31 R-B3	P-Q R3
2 B-B4	Kt-Q B3	32 P-R4	Kt-Q2
3 P-Q3	B-B4	33 R-R3	Q-B2
4 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	34 Q-Q2	P-KB4
5 B-K3	B x B	35 R-Kt3	R-B2
6 P x B	Kt-R4	36 R-Kt5	Kt-B4
7 B-Kt3	Kt x B	37 Q-B2	Q-R-K B
8 R P x Kt	Q-B3	38 Kt-R3	Kt-K1
9 Castles	Q-R3	39 R-Kt3	R-Kt2
10 Q-K sq	Kt-B3	40 P-Q4	Q-B4
11 Kt-Q B3	P-Q B3	41 Q x Q	R x Q
12 Kt-Q sq	Castles	42 Q-R-K B	R x K ch
13 Kt-R4	P-Q4	43 sq	
14 Kt-B3	B x Kt	44 K x R	R-B2 ch
15 P x B	P-K5	45 K-K2	K-Kt2
16 R-B4	P-K Kt4	46 Kt-B2	R-K4
17 P x P	B P x P	47 K-Q2	P-B4
18 R-B2	P x P	48 K-Q3	P x P
19 P x P	Q-Kt2	49 P x P	Kt-B5 ch
20 Q-B3	Q-K4	50 Resigns.	

Ruy Lopez.

FRICK, ALBIN.		FRICK, ALBIN.	
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 P-KB4	P x P
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 Kt-KB3	B-R4
3 B-Kt3	B-Kt5	19 Q-Q2	B x Kt
4 P-B3	B-R4	20 P x B	Kt-K4
5 Kt-R3	B-Kt3	21 B-K7	K Kt-B1
6 Kt-B4	P-Q3	22 B-B2	P-K Kt1
7 Kt x B	R P x Kt	23 K-Kt2	Q-R-K Kt sq
8 P-Q4	B-Q2	24 R-K Kt sq	Q-Q4
9 Castles	Q-R2	25 R-R sq	Kt-Kt3
10 B-K Kt3	P-B3	26 P-Q Kt3	K Kt-K4
11 B-KR4	Kt-R3	27 B-Q4	Q-R-K Kt sq
12 Q-K2	Castles	28 Q-R-K Kt	Kt-R5 ch
13 P-KR3	K-R sq	29 sq	
14 P-Q3	Kt-Q Kt sq	30 B-B sq	Kt (R) x B
15 B-Q3	B-K sq	31 H x Kt	Kt x B
16 Kt-R2	Q Kt-Q2	32 Resigns.	

Queen's Gambit Declined.

FRICK, ALBIN.		FRICK, ALBIN.	
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Kt-R4	Kt-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 P-Q Kt3	K R-Q sq
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB3	24 K-R-Q sq	R x R
4 Kt-B3	P x P	25 R x R	Kt-R3
5 P-K4	P-Q Kt4	26 R-Q4	R-B2
6 P-Q R4	P-Kt5	27 P-Kt4	P-Kt4
7 Kt-Q Kt sq	B-R3	28 R-B4	B x R
8 Kt-K5	Q-B5	29 Kt x R	Kt-B4
9 Q-B3	Q-B3	30 Kt-Q5	K-Q3
10 Q x Q	Kt x Q	31 K-Q4	Kt-Q2
11 P-B3	P-QB4	32 Kt-Kt ch	K-B2
12 B-K3	P x P	33 Kt-B5	P x B sq
13 B x Q P	K Kt-Q2	34 Kt-Q3	Kt-B2 ch
14 Kt x Q BP	Kt-QB3	35 K-B3	P-Q Kt4
15 B-K3	B x Kt	36 P-R3	K-Kt2
16 B x B	Kt (B3)-K4	37 Kt-K sq	K-B2
17 Kt-Q8	B-B4	38 Kt-B2	K-Kt3
18 K-K6	B x B	39 Kt-Q4	Kt x Kt
19 K x B	Kt x B ch	40 K x Kt	K-B3
20 Kt x Kt	K-K4		
21 QR-QB sq	Q-R-Q B sq		

Another Pillsbury Brilliant.

In St. Louis, recently, Pillsbury played twelve games *simultaneously*. On one of the boards the following position occurred:

WHITE: P on K on KB sq; Q on Q sq; B on Q; R on K R sq; P on KB2, K Kt4, Q4, Q Kt5, Q R2.

BLACK: K on K Kt5; Q on Q sq; B on K7 and Q R2; R on K B4, and Q R sq; P on K, Q, Q B2, Q Kt3, Q R2.

Pillsbury played P x R ch, and after three more moves Black resigned. The Champion then gave an analysis of the position, without sight of the board, showing that in any variation White wins.

Chess-Nuts.

Mr. Blackburne played 24 games simultaneously at the City of London Chess-Club, the team including several first-class men. The result was 12 wins, 8 draws, and 4 losses for the single player.

Pillsbury and Showalter contested three games at Louisville recently, and the result was a draw in each case. The result shows that Showalter is picking up.

Thomas Frere, who died on January 10, 1880, was a prominent Chess-player, and had taken a leading part in the organization of Chess-clubs and Chess congresses in this country for fifty years. He was one of the most active promoters of the first American Chess Congress at New York, in 1857, by which Paul Morphy was introduced to the world. He was one of the organizers of the first Brooklyn Chess-Club in the early Fifties, and also an organizer of the Manhattan Chess-Club.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

KENTUCKY'S RIVAL GOVERNORS.

THE dramatic situation in Kentucky is still holding first place in public attention as we go to press. Within less than sixty days, Kentucky has had four men claiming the right to exercise gubernatorial powers. The term of Governor Bradley (Rep.) expired December 12. William S. Taylor (Rep.) took the office as Bradley's successor, in accordance with the declaration of the canvassing boards. William Goebel (Dem.) then claimed the office, and was sworn in last week, as a result of an appeal to the legislature. And J. C. W. Beckham, who claimed election to the office of lieutenant-governor, is endeavoring to act as governor in place of Mr. Goebel, who was shot January 30, and died February 3. The following review of the undisputed facts of the case may be of service:

Taylor and Goebel each claimed a majority at the elections last November, and on the face of the returns Taylor seemed to be elected. Goebel contested the election, and by the provisions of the Goebel election law the case went to the State Board of Election Commissioners for decision. Altho a majority of the board were Democrats, they decided in favor of Taylor, and he was inaugurated December 12. Mr. Goebel, under another provision of the election law (of which law he was the author), then appealed to the legislature, which is strongly Democratic. The tension at Frankfort, the Kentucky capital, became intense, and about one thousand armed men were brought to the city by the Republican leaders, who, it is said, feared that violence would be used to oust them from the state offices. Most of the "regulators" soon left the city, however.

On Tuesday of last week, the House and Senate committees, both overwhelmingly Democratic, decided to report in favor of Goebel; but just before they were ready to make their report Mr. Goebel, while entering the State House grounds, was fatally wounded by a shot from a concealed assailant. Governor Taylor at once called out several companies of the State militia and issued a proclamation declaring that a state of insurrection existed, and adjourning the legislature (an act which the Democrats consider unconstitutional), and summoning it to meet later in London, Ky., a town in the mountains. The Democratic ma-

jority of the legislature, barred from the State House and other public buildings by the bayonets of the militia, signed a paper declaring Goebel and Beckham governor and lieutenant-governor, who were accordingly sworn in, tho the former was at the time almost at the point of death. Governor Taylor appealed to the President on Friday for recognition, but the President refused to interfere. The Democratic legislators, to strengthen the legality of Goebel's claim to election, held a meeting in a Frankfort hotel, Friday, and again declaring the Democratic candidates elected, the latter were again sworn in. Judge Cantrill, upon petition of Goebel's counsel, issued a temporary injunction restraining Governor Taylor from interfering with the legislature and from removing the seat of that body to London, Ky. Acting-Governor Beckham appointed a Democratic adjutant-general of the militia. The Republican members of the legislature went to London Saturday, announcing their intention to elect a Republican United States Senator. Governor Taylor remained at Frankfort in the executive building, defended by the militia. On Saturday, February 3, Mr. Goebel died, and Mr. Beckham was sworn in in his place. On Sunday the Democratic leaders decided to transfer the seat of government to Louisville, leaving the Republican governor in Frankfort and the Republican legislature in London, Ky.

The *New York Times* (Ind.) summarizes the situation by saying:

"Kentucky has one man claiming to act as governor who would not have been governor had the legislature not been prevented from acting on the contest, and another claiming to act as governor who would be governor had the legislature really acted. Neither one is clearly justified in his claim, and neither is wholly in the wrong. It is a case for conference, deliberation, and peaceful settlement, and any man of influence that does not use his influence to secure such a settlement is guilty of a very serious offense against the Commonwealth. The Republicans are peculiarly bound to see that everything possible is done to accomplish this—first, because the action of their governor has prevented a direct settlement, and second, because if the matter reaches a stage where the Federal Government must act, the Republican Administration will be placed in a most embarrassing position."

The Democrats and Republicans of Kentucky are each accusing the other of lawlessness and anarchy. The *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Dem.) points out that "Mr. Goebel, who both before and since his election" had been "assailed by the opposition with a fury and malignancy never before equaled in a political contest in Kentucky," had throughout "followed rigorously the plain provisions of the law. It is beside the question," it continues, "to say that the law is an objectionable and an unpopular law. It is the law, and bad as it may be it is all that stands between the people and anarchy."

After the shooting of Mr. Goebel the same paper said of Governor Taylor:

"Two days have passed and not a word is said by this mock governor, so ready with his treasonable proclamations and so prompt with his lawless use of troops to disperse legislative bodies, and to terrorize courts of law, to pursue the perpetrators of the horrible deed done under his own official roof, almost in his presence, and by men brought to Frankfort by his orders. If this be not a public acknowledgment of complicity, then there is no significance in human conduct."

The *Louisville Commercial* (Rep.) says that all Mr. Goebel's apparently legal acts by which the election of last fall is reversed



WILLIAM S. TAYLOR (REP.).



WILLIAM GOEBEL (DEM.).



J. C. W. BECKHAM (DEM.).

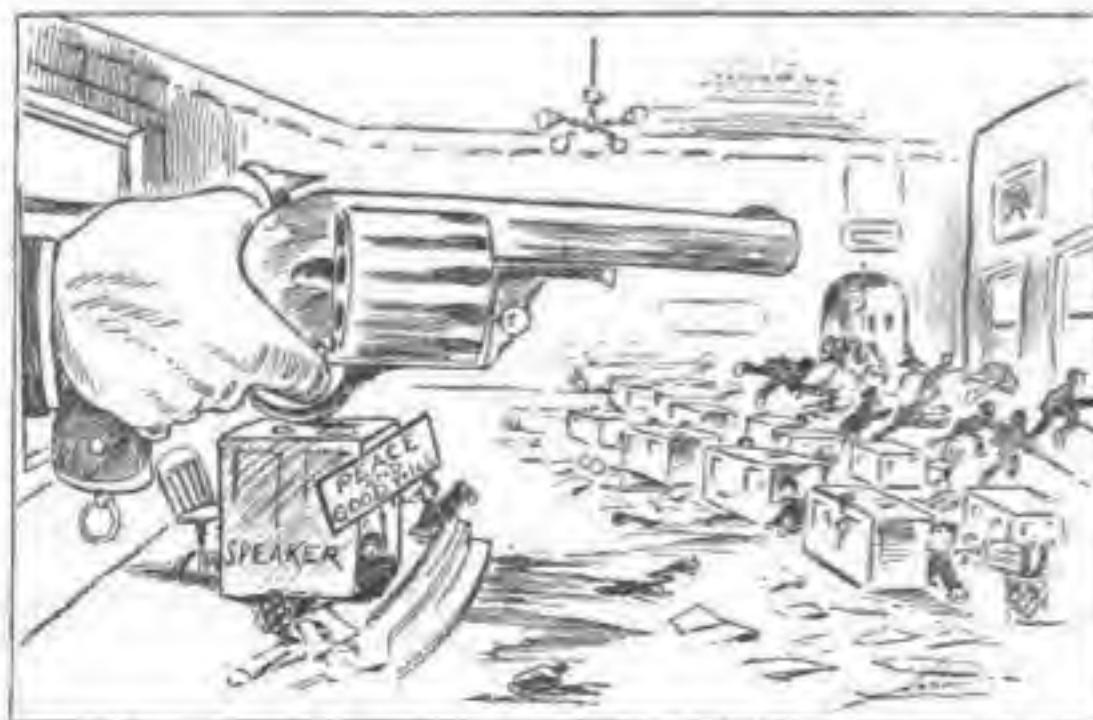
THE THREE PRINCIPAL FIGURES IN THE KENTUCKY CONTEST.

and that "if they shall become effective they will destroy government by the people in Kentucky."

As the claim to the governorship is a strictly legal question, to be decided by the courts, most of the press devote their attention to the condition of lawlessness which culminated in the attempt to kill Mr. Goebel, made in broad daylight, in the grounds of the State House, by an assassin concealed in the building containing the State executive offices. This crime is considered to be the natural result of the state of the public mind, but the press divide in placing the responsibility for the state of mind. The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that Goebel's election "robbery" invited the treatment he received. "It is impossible to be surprised by the attack on him," says *The Eagle*; "it is affectation to wonder at it; it is hypocritical not to see dramatic retribution in it." "If ever a man marched straight up to the muzzle of a loaded gun with his eyes wide open and a challenge to the man behind the gun to shoot," says the *Hartford Times* (Ind. Dem.), "that man was William Goebel." The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) thinks it "plain as noonday" that his "persistence in his purpose to usurp the governorship after his defeat by the people meant violent resistance." The *Washington Star* (Rep.) agrees that the crime is "the logical consequence of the high-handedness with which the State Democratic leader has sought to attain

his own ends regardless of the wishes of the people"; and the *Buffalo Express* (Rep.) considers him "a victim to the spirit which he had himself aroused." The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) and the *Boston Transcript* (Rep.) recall that Mr. Goebel himself, in 1895, shot and killed the president of a bank in Covington, Ky., in consequence of a political quarrel. Mr. Goebel, however, was acquitted by the jury, and some accounts say that Mr. Goebel would himself have been the victim if he had not been quick enough to fire first.

Not a few papers think that the Kentucky Republicans are themselves to blame for the State's disordered condition. "The processions of armed mountaineers," says the *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.), "that have been marshaled in the little town where the legislature is sitting, have not been chary in their threats of violent interposition in certain contingencies of legislative action. Could there have been a greater provocative to the bringing on of bloodshed?" The *New York World* (Ind. Dem.), after referring to Governor Taylor's interference with the legislature, asks: "When the chief magistrate thus overrides law, who can wonder that assassination has been followed by anarchy in Kentucky?" The *Detroit News* (Ind.) also agrees that "Mr. Taylor has shown that he has no more respect for the law than Mr. Goebel has, which is not a happy position for one to be in who has arrogated to himself all the virtue of Kentucky politics." The *Indianapolis Sentinel* (Dem.) believes that "this spirit of lawlessness, this defiance of legally constituted authorities, this determination to rule with or without law, is a natural Republican product," and adds that it now appears likely that Taylor's majority last fall was fraudulent, for "nobody can very consistently claim that a class of men who would openly attempt to intimidate a legislature would hesitate about intimidating voters." Even the Republican *Boston Advertiser* says of the assassination of Goebel that "it is hard to see how the Republican Party of Kentucky can escape hereafter the lasting suspicion of being in some measure responsible for the outrage"; and the result, it predicts, "will be to throw Kentucky permanently into the Democratic column and to bring some other of the formerly doubtful States back to Democratic control."



A NEW SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

—The Detroit Journal.

Papers of all political persuasions recommend cool-

ness and self-restraint at this time of high tension. The Louisville *Commercial* (Rep.) counsels "firmness and the exercise of all necessary authority for the preservation of the peace and good order of the Commonwealth"; *The Courier-Journal* (Dem.) warns the Democrats not to lose "the self-control which has thus far restrained them from overstepping the law," and *The Times* (Dem.) bids the Democrats "stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says: "Surely, Kentuckians should find some peaceful, upright way to calm the agitation that prevails, to reassure the people who think their liberties are threatened, and to prevent the spilling of another drop of blood in this strange and tragic form of politics." The Detroit *News* says that "the Democrats of Kentucky might better lose a dozen state elections than triumph by fraud, and on the other hand, the Republicans might better sink Mr. Taylor and all his crew than to hand Kentucky over to anarchy and mob rule in order to maintain him in office." The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) thinks that the cause of the whole trouble is boss rule, and that "honest election laws, enlightened public sentiment, and independence in voting" are the remedies. The New York *Sun* (Rep.) notes that the Constitution declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," and says:

"It is too early for Kentuckians to talk of force as the last resort of American citizenship against fraudulent legislatures, usurping governors, or venal or intimidated state judiciary. The Supreme Court of the United States exists, and the egis of the federal Constitution is over republican government in every State."

JAMES BRYCE AND OTHERS ON BRITON AND BOER.

THE right and the wrong of the strife in South Africa is still a stirring theme in this country. In public meetings, in the press, and even in Congress the Uitlanders' "taxation without representation" and the Boers' right to independence are texts for impassioned argument. Opportunely for those who are bewildered by these discussions, and for others who are still seeking light on the causes of the war and the blame for it, appears a book named "Briton and Boer, Both Sides of the South African Question," a sheaf of notable articles that have appeared during the last half-year in *The North American Review*. These articles follow out two interesting lines of thought—one on the causes of the war, and one on the attitude of the European powers toward England.

The three main powers of continental Europe are assumed in these articles to be Russia, Germany, and France, and all the writers freely express the opinion that these powers are distinctly hostile to England. The two Russian writers, Vladimir Holmstrom and Prince Oukhtomsky, agree that "a curse to mankind was and is the policy pursued by Great Britain for the last two centuries," and that "through blood and tears is she making her progress through the world"; but the time is not yet ripe, they think, for Russia to interfere. The German representative, Prof. Hans Delbrück, lecturer on history in Berlin University, finds the anti-English sentiment so strong in his country that "to-day all German parties are united in rejoicing over English defeats" and "public meetings censure the Government for not intervening in favor of the Boers." He declares that "if it were announced to-morrow that Russia, France, and Germany had concluded a continental alliance against England, this news would be welcomed everywhere with joy by the people of these three nations." There is "only one person in the whole country," he says, "who thinks otherwise": but that person happens to be the Kaiser, and as the Kaiser shapes Germany's foreign policy England need not expect intervention from that quarter. As for

France, M. Francis Charmes, foreign editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, says that when the news of the war came, "the sympathies of the people went out to the brave little republic," because in France "there is a love of countries that struggle for their independence, that are ready to stake all in order to acquire or maintain it." Selfish interests, rather than humanitarian, rule in European politics, however, and nothing tangible will happen. "Public opinion will condemn the war," he says, "but the governments will not move."

Mr. Sydney Brooks outlines clearly the British side of the contention. The British treaty or convention with the Transvaal Republic (guaranteeing its independence, and acknowledging British suzerainty) ought not to be considered seriously, he thinks. "It was so little thought of," he says, "that the Boers might claim it has lapsed through frequent unrebuked violations; above all, it dealt with a state of affairs that has altered in every particular since its promulgation." It was signed before gold was discovered in the Transvaal, and hence before the arrival of the Uitlanders. As to the Boer treatment of the Uitlanders when they did come, he says that they were "treated like Kafirs." He describes the situation in the Transvaal as "almost too fantastic for serious presentation." He continues:

"The Uitlanders, seven eighths of whom belong to the English-speaking race, outnumber the Boers by more than two to one. They own half the land and contribute nineteen twentieths of the public revenue. It is through their brains and energy that the Transvaal has been raised from bankruptcy to its present prosperity."

And how were they treated in return for all this? "They have not only taxation without representation, but taxation without police, without sanitation, without schools, without justice, without freedom of the press, without liberty of association."

It will be seen from the above quotations that Mr. Brooks does not pretend to give the Boer side of the case. Several writers in the book do present the Boer argument, but none so convincingly as Mr. James Bryce, the well-known author of "The American Commonwealth," who was a member of one of Gladstone's cabinets and author of "Impressions of South Africa," a study made from personal observation a few years ago. His article in "Briton and Boer" has attracted widespread comment in the American press. The argument obtains much weight from his obvious purpose to treat both sides with fairness; Mr. Brooks himself refers to Mr. Bryce as "a witness of inspired impartiality." This impartial spirit enables Mr. Bryce to see reason in both sides of the case, and he blames neither party for resenting what it very plausibly considers injustice. The point he urges is that British blunders caused and kept up an unfortunate and bitter estrangement between Dutch and English in South Africa, and that this estrangement is the real cause of all the troubles—an estrangement that the present war will certainly not heal, whoever wins. We condense his statement of the case as follows:

The Dutch and English lived many years side by side in Cape Colony, and "these two stocks have so much in common that it might have been expected that they would readily amalgamate, and at any rate would, as the Dutch and English did long ago in New York, be on good terms with one another." England, however, "managed things ill." Dutch rights in courts, local governments, and in the use of their own language were reduced, and when slavery was abolished, the owners were "allotted a very inadequate sum," and much of it "never reached their hands, because it was made payable in London." The Government, too, refused to protect the Dutch against native raids. These grievances "determined a large body of Dutch farmers and ranchmen to quit the Colony altogether, and go out into the wilderness which stretches far away into the Northeast," the country they are now defending. "This Great Trek of 1836 has been the source of all subsequent troubles between the Dutch and English races in South Africa." It developed three passions which "are the key to the subsequent history of the country."

They are: (1) "A deep dislike to the British government"; (2) "a love of independence for its own sake," and (3) "an ardent attachment to their Calvinistic faith and to their old habits and usages." The British, in the mean while, altho they did not deem the emigrants to be acquiring the interior for Great Britain, "did deem the emigrants to be still British subjects, for, as they had not become subjects of any other state, it was held they must still owe allegiance to the British crown. This notion has in a vague sense never quite vanished from the British mind ever since." The idea of the emigrants themselves was quite the reverse.

In 1838 some of the Boers from the North moved into Natal and set up a republican form of government, but the British, considering Natal British territory, sent troops in 1842 to occupy Durban. A conflict ensued, the Boers were beaten, and they returned northward "full of resentment at the Government." In 1846 the British tried to extend their frontier northward and built a fort at Bloemfontein. After several battles the British, feeling that the results would not be worth the conquest, withdrew.

"In 1852, a treaty—known as the Sand River convention—was made with representatives of the Boers who dwelt beyond the Vaal River, which guaranteed to them 'the right to manage their own affairs and to govern themselves according to their own laws, without any interference on the part of the British Government.' It was also thereby declared that no slavery should be permitted or practised by the Boers beyond the Vaal. Two years later, after a troublesome war with the Basutos, in which the British general narrowly escaped a serious reverse, had confirmed the disposition of the Government to withdraw, another convention was made at Bloemfontein, by which the Boers living in the sovereignty between the Vaal and Orange rivers were 'declared to be a free and independent people,' and the future independence of the country and its government was guaranteed."

The Transvaal Republic fared badly, and it had, in 1877, "become not only bankrupt, but virtually unable to enforce obedience." The British Government, thinking this weakness and disorder a public danger, sent a commissioner who, in April, 1877, proclaimed the annexation of the country to the British crown. "It was a high-handed act, for the Republic had enjoyed complete independence, and Britain had no more legal right to annex it than she had to seize the neighboring territories of Portugal." The Boers did not like this attempt to give them the protection of a strong government instead of their weak one, and in 1880 they overpowered the British troops in the country, and repulsed a relief force at Majuba Hill. The British Government decided to undo the annexation of 1877 and a convention was concluded in August, 1881. "By this instrument Britain recognized the Transvaal State as autonomous, reserving to herself, however, the control of all foreign relations, and declaring the suzerainty of the Queen." The Boers, far from showing gratitude for the concession of autonomy, deemed, and "were indeed justified in deeming, the annexation of 1877 to have been an act of pure force," and they "did not resign the hope of ultimately regaining complete independence." In the realization of this hope, they "had a nearly complete success," for "in 1884 they persuaded the late Lord Derby, then colonial secretary in the British cabinet, to agree to a new convention, whose articles supersede those of the convention of 1881." "This later instrument sensibly enlarges the rights and raises the international status of the 'South African Republic' (a title now conceded to what had been called in 1881 the 'Transvaal State')." Under the convention of 1884, the British crown retains the power of vetoing any treaties which the Republic may make, except with the Orange Free State. But the Republic is entitled to accredit diplomatic representatives to foreign courts; the protection of the natives is no longer placed under the care of a British resident; the internal administration of the state is left entirely free from any sort of British control. The Republic is, in fact, with the important exception of the treaty-making power, to all intents and purposes independent."

This convention was signed in 1884. In 1885 gold was discovered and "within a few years the white population more than trebled." The Uitlanders, if given the ballot, would soon outnumber the Boers and make the Transvaal an English instead of a Dutch country. "From this prospect," Mr. Bryce says, "they recoiled with horror." Their device of withholding the

ballot was, says Mr. Bryce, "an obvious form of self-preservation." But the Transvaal administration, with growing prosperity, "became not only inefficient, but to some extent corrupt," and "it was not strange," Mr. Bryce admits, "that the new settlers should have soon become discontented." Paying nearly all the taxes, but having no voice in the Government, "they felt aggrieved, and found no means of removing their grievances." The result was a contemplated rebellion, made abortive by Dr. Jameson's ill-fated attempt to cooperate by invasion. The effect of the "Jameson raid" upon the Boer mind was most serious. To it, says Mr. Bryce, are due "all the subsequent troubles in South Africa." The Boer hatred of the British was intensified, and the reforming party among the Boers was discouraged. Nor was this all. "The effect of the Jameson expedition," Mr. Bryce says, "was no less mischievous in other parts of South Africa than in the Transvaal." The Orange Free State, believing that the British had designs on its independence, now rallied to its sister republic. In Cape Colony "the Dutch accused the English of desiring to acquire the gold-fields and blot out the two republics," while "the English accused the Dutch of desiring to make all South Africa Dutch and shake off the British connection," and passion ran high between them. To Mr. Bryce "both accusations appear equally groundless," but they had their effect on the public mind.

Coming now to England's right to compel the Transvaal Republic to give the ballot to the Uitlanders, Mr. Bryce says that the Transvaal, under the convention of 1884, "had the most complete control of its internal affairs, and Britain possessed no more general right of interfering with those affairs than with the affairs of Belgium or Portugal." England's "title to address the Boer Government and demand redress," says Mr. Bryce, "depended primarily upon the terms of the convention of 1884, any violation of which she was entitled to complain of; and, secondly, upon the general right which every state possesses to interpose on behalf of its subjects when they are being ill-treated in any foreign country." Two questions, then, might arise:

"Were the grievances of her subjects so serious, was the behavior of the Transvaal Government when asked for redress so defiant or so evasive, as to contribute a proper *casus belli*?"

"Assuming that the grievances (which were real, but in my opinion not so serious as has been frequently alleged) and the behavior of the Transvaal did amount to a *casus belli*, was it wise for Britain, considering the state of feeling in South Africa, and the mischief to be expected from causing permanent disaffection among the Dutch population; and considering also the high probability that the existing system of government in the Transvaal would soon, through the action of natural causes, break down and disappear—was it wise for her to declare and prosecute war at this particular moment?"

"Strange to say," remarks Mr. Bryce, "neither of these two questions ever in fact arose." The question at stake was the length of time which should elapse before an Uitlander could have the ballot, "which was not a grievance," says Mr. Bryce, "for the redress of which Britain had any right to interfere, and which, therefore, could not possibly amount to a *casus belli*," and it was a matter "entirely within the discretion of the Transvaal legislature." In the course of the discussion the Transvaal people noticed with alarm the despatch of British troops to South Africa and the calling out of the reserves in England, and became "convinced, rightly or wrongly, that the British Government had resolved to coerce them." Mr. Bryce continues:

"They were in a sore strait, and they took the course which must have been expected from them, and indeed the only course which brave men, who were not going to make any further concessions, could have taken. And thus the question whether the grievances amounted to a *casus belli* never came up at all. The only *casus belli* has been the conduct of the two contending parties during a negotiation, the professed subject of which was in no sense a *casus belli*."

Mr. Bryce says of the war's after-effects:

"No one, however, denies that the war in which England will, of course, prevail, is a terrible calamity for South Africa, and will permanently embitter the relations of Dutch and English there. To some of us it appears a calamity for England also, since it is likely to alienate, perhaps for generations to come, the bulk of the white population in one of her most important self-governing colonies. It may, indeed, possibly mean for her the ultimate loss of South Africa."

THE SOCIALISTIC TREND IN AMERICAN CITIES.

MR. J. W. MARTIN, a lecturer of the Socialistic Fabian Society of England, has taken up his residence in this country, and is making a study of the tendencies in American cities. He finds that there are two obvious tendencies that seem to a Britisher "mutually exclusive." One is the trend toward municipal ownership, and the other the persistency of municipal corruption. The latter, however, tho still overwhelming, he finds "less flagrant than formerly." After citing in illustration of this corrupt or "semi-barbarous" condition the rule of Croker in New York and of "Dave" Martin in Philadelphia, and the "equally corrupt" conditions in Chicago and St. Louis, Mr. Martin proceeds (in *The Contemporary Review*) to consider the relation of all this to the development of the Socialistic idea as applied to cities. He writes:

"The view of this side of American city government alone—bosses with semi-barbarous codes of morality, officials dishonest and inefficient, representatives mean in ability and corrupt in character—gives the impression to an English citizen that they can not possibly follow the example of British cities in that enlargement of municipal functions which is roughly described as municipal Socialism. Yet the trend in this direction is, as Dr. Albert Shaw, the foremost authority on American municipalities, says, 'the most popular and significant movement of the day in the United States.'"

This movement Mr. Martin illustrates by a great many recent examples. In Toledo, Mayor S. M. Jones, an avowed Socialist, was elected in 1899 by a vote which doubled that of his combined opponents. In Haverhill, Mass., Mayor Chase was last year reelected to office, as the candidate of the Social Democratic Party headed by Eugene Debs, and another Socialist mayor, C. H. Coulter, of Brockton, was also elected.

In Chicago, Mr. Martin mentions the popular indignation aroused in connection with the proposed grant of street franchises, and also the 46,000 votes cast for Altgeld in the mayoralty contest last year, as instances of the growth of the Socialistic sentiment. In Denver, Milwaukee, Des Moines, and San Francisco, the majority of voters have shown a strong leaning toward municipal ownership. In New York, the agitation for public ownership of the rapid transit tunnel, tho unsuccessful, yet emphasized a great body of Socialistic opinion.

Boston is cited as the most striking example of all, and Mayor Quincy, in Mr. Martin's estimation, is one of the ablest

of American administrators. The municipal printing-plant, the municipal department of electrical construction, the open-air baths, the public parks, the free concerts and picnic excursions, and the municipal boys' camp, are all successful examples of his progressive policy.

Mr. Martin thus attempts to harmonize the persistence of municipal corruption and the movement toward municipal ownership:

"The two facts, grave official corruption and a marked trend toward municipal Socialism, which I have shown to distinguish American cities, will appear to the British citizen to be mutually exclusive. Representatives and officials who are financially clean he considers essential to extended city operations. First honesty, then larger business, appears to be the proper order. But that order is impossible in the States, because the private corporations which control the city services are a prime cause of the corruption."

"Public ownership offers less temptation to jobbery and scoundrelism than the surrender of public services to private corporations. The alternative is not between honesty with private enterprise and dishonesty with public ownership, but between periodical and gigantic frauds along with the surrender of city property and the retention of valuable rights at the risk of constant petty peculation. Neither policy offers ideal conditions, but the preference is now in favor of the smaller thefts. It is cheaper for the city to lose small sums annually through the selection of workmen for political reasons than to remain in the grasp of private corporations who can levy exorbitant charges."

The *Chicago Evening Post*, however, considers Mr. Martin's logic very "bizarre":

"His argument is not convincing; it is not even plausible. The corporations are not the prime cause of corruption, for the sufficient reason that they can not corrupt men of real character and integrity. They bribe those who are bribable, who go into public life to fill their pockets with illicit gains, not to serve their fellows. To say or imply that private corporations can corrupt any man, no matter how upright he may be when entering public life, is to libel American citizenship and contradict our experience. With honest and intelligent men in office the franchise-grabbers are powerless for evil; they have to do equity and to be satisfied with equity from the city. It is preposterous to assert that we can not elect trustworthy and faithful men, and upon this the whole case for municipal Socialism as the only alternative to corrupt alliances with franchise-grabbers is founded."

The *London Spectator*, voicing English sentiment, takes a similar view when it says:

"The root of municipal corruption is really the indifference on



JOHN BULL: "Great shade of Wellington! Hi've butted into hit again!"
—*The St. Louis Republic*.



BULLER AND WARREN (in cloths): "There doesn't seem to be any flank to this thing." —*The Denver News*.

CARTOON ECHOES OF SPION KOP.

the part of the citizens which makes corruption cease to be secret and become shameless. . . . Is it possible to convince the people of the United States that the true remedy is a higher appreciation of honesty by the individual citizen?"

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

THE first half of the Philippine Commission's report, signed by Jacob G. Schurman, president, George Dewey, Charles Denby, and Dean C. Worcester, which has just been made public, contains, among other things, the plan of government which the Commission thinks best suited to the need and ability of the Filipinos. The islands need the protection of the United States, thinks the Commission; but not in "the chimerical scheme of protection cherished by Aguinaldo," under which the insurgent leaders should enjoy all the powers of an independent, sovereign government, and the Americans should assume all obligations to foreign nations for their good use of those powers—a situation which the Commission speaks of as "impossible." The Commission would have the islands absolutely under American control, but would give them a very liberal form of government. From the *New York Sun* (which devotes a page to a condensed summary of the report in its issue of February 2), we quote the following sketch of the Commission's plan:

"The Commission discusses at great length different propositions for a government of the islands, and calls particular attention to the question whether or not the Philippine possessions shall be one commonwealth or a confederation. They announce their unqualified opposition to the formation of a confederation and recommend a complete territorial government with a governor appointed by the President of the United States. The report names as two fundamental principles of a successful financial administration that the islands' finances must be managed not for the advantage of the sovereign power, but for the benefit of the people of the islands, and that the islands themselves must be made self-supporting. The report in its plan of government says:

"That it will be safe and expedient and desirable to grant to the inhabitants of the archipelago a large measure of home rule in local affairs. Their towns should enjoy substantially the rights, privileges, and immunities of towns in one of the Territories of the United States. As to the provinces, the Commission is of the opinion that they should be turned into counties and vested with substantially the same functions as those enjoyed in a county in one of the Territories of the United States. This system might be applied to Luzon and the Visayan Islands at once; with some exceptions, tho inconsiderable, in the mountain regions, and a beginning might also be made on the coast of Mindanao; while the Sulu archipelago, calling for special arrangement with the Sultan, need not be considered in this connection. It is, of course, intended that the Filipinos themselves shall, subject to the general laws, which may be enacted in this regard, manage their own town and county affairs by the agency of their own officers, whom they themselves elect, with no contribution to this work from American officials, except what is implied in the Philippine conception of intervention and control on the part of the central government at Manila.

"The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications, or perhaps even both. The system will necessitate a small body of American officials of great ability and integrity, and of much patience and tact in dealing with other races. They may be called advisers, residents, or commissioners. One such commissioner for every 250,000 natives should suffice. It would be the duty of the commissioners to make regular reports of their work to some department of the Government at Manila, presumably the Secretary of the Interior. Their main function would be to advise the county and town officials in the proper discharge of their duties. In watching the collection of local revenue and controlling its expenditure, the commissioners would find the most important portion of their duties."

Other recommendations of the Commission may be condensed from *The Sun's* report as follows:

It will be safe and desirable to extend to the Filipinos larger

liberties of self-government than Jefferson approved of for the inhabitants of Louisiana. The Filipinos should be permitted to elect at least the members of the lower branch of the territorial legislature; half of the members of the upper branch might be chosen by the natives, and the other half appointed by the President of the United States. The governor-general should have a qualified veto power, and the right to suspend a law for a year if passed by a two-thirds vote over his veto. This plan of government would be a territorial government of the first class, and this is what the Commission earnestly recommends.

The Commission maintains, in a legal argument, that the power of Congress over the islands is unlimited.

No American should be appointed to any office in the Philippines for which a reasonably qualified Filipino can possibly be secured. The merit system must be adopted and lived up to: the spoils system would prove absolutely fatal. Of the American officials, however, the higher ones should be appointed by the President and the lower transferred from the home service, without examination in either class.

The chasm between the economic and social conditions in the Philippines and those in the United States is so great that it will be impracticable to apply the same tariffs, either for customs or internal revenue.

In all parts of Luzon and the Visayan Islands where American occupation is effective, this scheme of government should be applied as soon as possible, and its operation should be extended with the spread of American control. We should not wait for the entire suppression of the insurrection.

While the people of the islands hunger and thirst for their rights and liberties, they do not generally believe the islands ready for independence now, altho they desire it ultimately. The general substitution throughout the archipelago of civil for military government, tho, of course, with the retention of a strong military arm, would do more than any other single occurrence to reconcile the Filipinos to American sovereignty.

We should maintain a permanent fighting force of ships on the Asiatic station, including battle-ships and armored cruisers; and it is of prime importance to have a naval station of the first class, with the best docking and coaling facilities, in or near Manila Bay.

Great antagonism exists between the Filipinos and the friars. The question of title to the property claimed by the religious orders must be left to the courts. Possibly this property might be divided into small parcels and sold—a thing which is very greatly desired.

No legislation on the currency question is needed at present, except to establish a bank or banks.

A statement by Admiral Dewey denying that he ever promised Aguinaldo that the Philippines would be given their independence by the United States is embodied in the report. Senator Lodge read in the Senate on Wednesday of last week a letter from the admiral in which he said:

"The statement of Emilio Aguinaldo, as recently published in the *Springfield Republican*, so far as it relates to me, is a tissue of falsehoods. I never promised, directly or indirectly, independence for the Filipinos. I never treated him as an ally, except to make use of him and the soldiers to assist me in my operations against the Spaniards. He never alluded to the word independence in any conversation with me or my officers. The statement that I received him with military honors or saluted the so-called Filipino flag is absolutely false."

The *New York Times* says of this: "Admiral Dewey has ruthlessly destroyed one of the foundation stones of the anti-imperialist temple of falsehood and delusion." The *Springfield Republican* quotes the admiral's letter and says:

"The country is glad to hear from him, and there will be a desire to have him take up Aguinaldo point by point, and set forth his side with an equal fulness and particularity. Assertion and reply will become a part of history, valuable now and for the use of the historian of the future. Calm statement and the full record have got to take the place of violent denunciation and concealment. The people want the facts and all of them."

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* reports that the President has decided to replace the military government under General Otis by a purely civil administration,

modeled on the Commission's plan, as soon as the right men can be found, without waiting for the action of Congress. The correspondent adds that Governor Roosevelt and President Schurman have declined the management of this task, and that General Grant is being favorably considered.

COROLLARIES OF EXPANSION—I. THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

A CANAL across the American isthmus, a cable across the Pacific, government aid for a great American merchant marine, and a great navy to protect them all, are being discussed by the American press as probable facts of the near future. The Administration, so Mr. Charles A. Conant, Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, says, has decided on an "aggressive policy" which will include the above-named "measures for stimulating American commerce." Hawaii, the Philippines, and our growing Chinese trade are themselves looked upon by the expansionist press as unanswerable arguments for these expansive and expensive ventures.

As for the building of a canal across "the neck of America" somewhere, few, if any, newspapers oppose it; most of them favor it heartily. Most enthusiastic of all are the Pacific-coast press. The *San Francisco Chronicle*, for example, says that the canal will "make possible a great revolution in our industries, and transform an energetic agricultural and mining community into a still more energetic and far more thriving manufacturing and commercial community. . . . The canal will benefit the world, but it will revolutionize California." Serious questionings are heard, however, as to which route is better, the Nicaragua or the Panama; as to whether Congress should decide now or wait for the report of the Walker commission, and as to whether the United States should hold the canal under its own military and commercial control, or give equal rights in the canal to all nations. Great Britain, the despatches say, has agreed to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by which she practically gives up the claim to a dual control of the Nicaragua canal. Bills have been favorably reported in both Houses of Congress looking toward the early construction of a canal across Nicaragua; and a canvass of the Congressmen by the *New York Herald's* Washington staff indicates that a measure will be adopted authorizing the President to expend \$140,000,000 or more to construct, as the Hepburn bill says, "from the Atlantic Ocean or Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean a canal of sufficient capacity and depth for vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest depth now in use," to make adequate harbors at the terminals, and to build "such fortifications for defense as will be required for the safety and protection of the said canal and harbors." Mr. Hepburn, who is chairman of the House Committee on interstate and foreign commerce, says in an article in *The Independent* that he favors the Nicaragua route and believes that the canal "should be constructed and owned by the United States with the right and power to defend it." American ships, he says, should be favored in the matter of tolls, so that "the canal would thus serve as a sort of subsidy to promote ship-building in the United States." Mr. Morgan, chairman of the Senate committee on interoceanic canals, agrees with Mr. Hepburn on the superiority of the Nicaragua route, not only on account of the greater ease of construction (a point disputed by the Panama advocates), but because it is a route nearer the United States. If we should adopt the Panama route, Senator Morgan argues, and some other nation should build a canal across Nicaragua, the other nation "would cut our line of communication on both sides of the isthmus with a shorter line to our coasts, and, in the military sense, would interpose between us and our base of operations."

Some papers point out that the Walker commission has only just started for Central America for the very purpose of examining the two routes and reporting which is the more practicable. Our present knowledge of the two routes is inadequate, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*, and "it is the duty of Congress to defer action until the present commission makes its report, covering the whole question." "The delay is a matter of small consequence," says the same paper, "and the information that the forthcoming report will afford may easily be worth many million dollars to the country." Representative Moody, of Massachusetts, said to the Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* a few days ago that it might be well to consider Nicaragua's treaties with other nations before pushing ahead so fast. "It reminds me much," he said, "of proposing to build a house on another man's land before finding out whether you can buy it or not, and at a time when four or five other fellows think they own mortgages on the property." Several papers believe the Panama route to be the better one. Says the *Springfield Republican*:

"All information at hand tends to raise presumptions in favor of the Panama canal. It is two fifths finished, according to report. It is open to navigation twelve miles inland on the Atlantic side and four miles inland on the Pacific side. Thousands of men are now at work on the channel where it is to pass through the continental divide and where the waters of the Chagres River are to be turned into an interior lake, and the plans of the new French company for the completion of the work have been pronounced sound and practicable by prominent American engineers.

"But whether this be so or not, it would be a strange proceeding for Congress to go ahead with the Nicaragua project before its own instructed commission has had time to report on the situation at Panama and the comparative merits of that route."

The *Chicago Times-Herald* and the *Boston Transcript* express similar views, the latter paper adding:

"For Congress to continue to act along its present proposed lines will be the height of national stultification, for it will do so not only without the information which it has authorized an expensive commission to seek and lay before it, but also in the face of opposing testimony furnished by some of the most famous and expert engineers in the world. As the situation now stands it is one of the craziest schemes that has come before the country for many a day."

Albert Shaw, however, says in *The Review of Reviews*:

"The reopening of the Panama question and the endeavor to stimulate American interest in Panama are simply part of the program of opposition to any canal whatsoever. If the United States should be led by these influences to the point of a decision in favor of Panama, forthwith we should see very much the same combination of interests suddenly swing around to an agitation in favor of Nicaragua—all for the purpose of gaining two or three more years. These interests would for the most part keep themselves concealed, as in years past and gone. If there has never been so favorable a time in the past for decisive action toward the accomplishment of the Nicaragua canal, it is equally true that there is likely never to come again in the future an opportunity equally advantageous."

If Congress adopts and the President approves the Nicaragua route, with American military and commercial control, as now seems likely, some complications may arise. Both Great Britain and Germany, according to the Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Times-Herald*, "have formally served notice that they will protest against fortification of the Nicaragua canal if that waterway be constructed by the American Government." Many papers, however, think that Germany and England have no rights in the case. Even before England relinquished her claim to dual control of the Nicaragua canal, which was provided for in the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, a considerable part of the press declared their belief that the treaty was void.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the United States and

England, framed in 1850, provided that neither government "will ever maintain or obtain for itself any exclusive control" over a ship canal across Nicaragua, or erect any fortifications, "or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America." England, however, after the beginning of our Civil War, transformed a wood-cutting settlement in Honduras into a crown colony. Secretary of State Prelinghuysen, of President Arthur's Cabinet, maintained that this violated the treaty and made it voidable at the pleasure of the United States, and he so informed the British Government. Some of the British press have lately shown a disposition to regard our preparations for building the Nicaragua canal independently as an unfriendly act; but the British Government's abandonment of the old treaty makes these objections groundless. Great Britain, it appears, receives no *quid pro quo* for her surrender of the Clayton-Bulwer claim, except what this country may voluntarily give hereafter. The new treaty, by which the old one is so radically amended (but which has not yet been confirmed by the Senate), provides that the canal shall be neutral in peace and war. The *New York Evening Post* says: "This represents such a distinct and enlightened advance over what American diplomacy has hitherto contended for that Mr. Hay is to be warmly congratulated upon his success."

We could not admit England into partnership in the control of the canal, thinks the *Chicago Times-Herald*, "without discriminating in favor of Great Britain against all Europe"; and by doing away with this provision we "put all on an equal footing and present an impregnable front to all." As for the objections that may be raised by the other powers, the *Detroit Tribune* says:

"The United States at this late day are surely big enough and strong enough to do things without the suggestion, much less the dictation, of outsiders. We have started on a career of expansion from which it seems there will be no withdrawal, as there seems no valid reason why there should be. But if we are to heed the cries of other countries when some action that we contemplate—even before we put it into effect—causes them displeasure, we had better withdraw into our shell at once and become a picayune people, to be the perennial laughing-stock of the transoceanic world."

Not a few papers heartily indorse the "open-door" policy for the canal. The *Chicago Record* thinks it should be open to friend and foe alike, even

in war time. Says *The Record*: "It is a matter of comparatively little consequence to us that an enemy could use the neutral canal also, on like terms with ourselves. Whereas, if an enemy were privileged to destroy the canal if he could, or to prevent its use in any of the ways known to modern warfare, we might be very seriously inconvenienced." The *Philadelphia Times* says: "A ship canal would have to be neutral or nothing. While it would be always possible to stop it against an enemy, an enemy, with any naval force at all, could also stop it against us." Commerce, too, thinks the *Minneapolis Tribune*, should find no discrimination there. The "open-door" policy, it says, "is the broad-gage, liberal policy, and we should hate to see our Government attempt to enforce anything else." "We should let the world know," says *The Independent*, "that our canal will be open to the ships of all nations on equal terms." The *Philadelphia Manufacturer* takes a similar view. It says:

"The utter folly of mixing politics and business ought to be fully understood. To run an interoceanic canal of this sort as a kind of closed den is an altogether impracticable plan and should receive nobody's commendation. The Central American canal should be conducted on business principles, like the Suez canal. It should be neutral territory free to all comers who will pay for passing through it. American ships, English ships, and German ships should enjoy identically the same privileges. The aid which the United States Government gives to the enterprise should be the kind of aid England gives to the Suez canal. Such a business-like investment would make money for the Government, at the same time that it conferred great benefits upon American trade."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PUBLIC affairs in Venezuela continue normal. The usual revolution is in progress.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

THE gun behind the man is also an important factor in the Kentucky engagements.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appel*.

Would it not be appropriate to rechristen the Tugela River and call it Hutter Run?—*Correspondent of The New York Sun*.

All Kentucky needs is a few kopjes and some artillery to be proper object for resolutions of sympathy.—*The Washington Star*.

THE much-advertised "anti-puncture" compounds should find a ready sale among Kentucky politicians.—*The Baltimore American*.

WHAT must be the reflections of Dr. Jameson when he thinks that he once tried to conquer the Boers with 300 men?—*The Chicago Record*.

MARK HANNA declares that McKinley's reelection is so certain that he needs money to start the campaign immediately.—*The Chicago Record*.

It is appalling to speculate on what would happen if forty million Boers were matched against a quarter of a million Englishmen.—*The New York World*.

THE Montana senatorship appears to present another instance of over-capitalization.—*The Detroit News*.

POSSIBLY Mr. Bryan will "give up silver" as the Gold Democrats command, but evidently not more than a dollar or two at a time.—*The New York Mail and Express*.

CONSCIENCE appears to have been a valuable asset in the late legislature of Montana. The more a member had the more he could get for it.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

SUSPICIOUS.—"More Irish prisoners," said the general to Krüger. "This may be an English ruse to gain control of the government," sighed the wily Oom Paul.—*Puck*.

MRS. SMYTH (looking up from her paper): "What does it mean in the Washington news when it speaks of 'the lower House!'" Mr. Smyth: "That means the House of Representatives. The Senate is higher." Mrs. Smyth: "How is it higher? Do you mean that it costs more to get there?"—*The Philadelphia Record*.



THE NEW COLOSSEUS OF ROYALS.
—*The Minneapolis Journal*.



A HIGHLY UNCOMFORTABLE PLATFORM.
—*The New York Tribune*.

CURRENT CARTOONS.

LETTERS AND ART.

A FAMOUS JAPANESE ANTHOLOGY.

VIEWED in its relation to the world's literature, Japanese poetry is individual and unique. It arose in a prehistoric age, and at a period still long anterior to the beginnings of authentic history its peculiar form and spirit had already become crystallized, altho the climax of its excellence was not reached until about a thousand years ago. One is carried back by it, therefore, into a singular and isolated literary realm, as rare and piquant in the world of letters as is the Island Empire in the world of nations. The most characteristic representative of Japanese poetry is a collection known as the "Hyakunin-isshū," a sort of Japanese "Golden Treasury of the Best Songs and Lyrics," corresponding in some respects to the famous English collection of Palgrave, tho antedating it by eight hundred years. In a paper read by Prof. Clay MacAuley at a recent meeting of the Asiatic Society at Tokyo and reproduced in *The Japan Weekly Mail* (December 16), the following account of this anthology of Japanese poetry is given:

"Just by whom, and how, the 'Hyakunin-isshū' came to be gathered is no longer known. Certainly, in its present form its editorship is doubtful. The author of the 'Dai-Nihonshi' ('History of Great Japan') was satisfied, upon the authority of the 'Meigetsuki' ('Records of Brilliant Months') that the collection was made by Teikakyo, whose family name was Fujiwara no Sadaie. Sadaie held high office. He was an imperial vice-counselor prior to, and under, the reign of the Emperor Shijō (1233-1242 A.D.).

"Now, taking these 'Single Songs of a Hundred Poets' as a whole, the reader will find that, broadly judged, they can be gathered, in accordance with their subject-matter, into three groups. Let us name these groups: 1, *Nature*, or contemplation and description of scenes in the outer world; 2, *Sentiment*, or moods associated with the milder human emotions, such as melancholy, pensiveness, regret, sympathy, contentment, gratitude, friendship, filial love, loyalty, and the like; 3, A third group belonging to the deeper ranges of emotion, but distinctive enough to be regarded separate, is composed of those poems which are outbursts of the passion *love*. Love poems are in a higher degree characteristic of Japanese as of all other poetry. In this collection, forty-six of the *tanka*, nearly half of the songs, have for their motive some phase of this great human passion. Twenty-nine of the *tanka* are given to the more ordinary sentiments, and twenty-six to the scenes of nature. It will be well, however, in reading all these songs to remember that they need not be taken as transcripts of personal experiences. Most of them were creations for use in poetical contests and as exhibits of artistic skill."

Professor MacAuley gives specimen verses from the several divisions of the book. Speaking of the poems on love he says:

"*Tanka* thirteen tells of love perfected. The poet uses the figure of a mountain rill becoming a full, serene river:

From Tsukuba's peak
Falling waters have become
Mina's still, full flow.
So, my love has grown to be—
Like the river's quiet deeps.

In *tanka* sixteen, by means of two word plays—one upon the word Inaba, meaning a mountain or district to which the poet was going, and also the phrase 'if I go'; the other upon the word *matsu*, meaning 'a pine-tree,' and 'to wait,' as one *pinning* for another may wait—an assurance of faithful love is well given:

Tho we parted he,
If on Mount Inaba's peak
I should hear the sound
Of the pine-trees growing there,
Back at once I'll make my way.

In the eighteenth song, one of the distinctive devices of Japanese poetry, the 'preface' and euphonic 'introductory word' appear. In the English rendering the word 'gathered' reproduces ap-

proximately this device. The first two lines of the stanza are to be regarded as introductory. The theme is 'Secret Love':

Lo! the gathered waves
On the shore of Sumi's bay!
E'en in gathered night,
When in dreams I go to thee,
I must shun the eyes of men.

Unconfessed love, that betrays itself, is the theme of the fortieth song:

Tho I would conceal,
In my face it yet appears,—
My fond, secret love:
So much that he asks of me
'Does not something trouble you?'

Love perplexed is pictured in the forty-sixth song under the simile of a mariner at sea, with rudder lost:

Like a mariner
Sailing over Yura's strait,
With his rudder gone;
Whither o'er the deep of love
Lies the goal, I do not know.

Struggle to conceal a love that may not be shown to the one beloved is admirably exhibited in the eighty-ninth *tanka*, in an apostrophe to self. The poet wrote:

Life! Thou string of gems!
If thou art to end, break now.
For, if yet I live,
All I do to hide my love,
May at last grow weak and fail.

These are but a few of the many songs of which love, in some of its phases, is the theme.

"I will quote but one more of them. It is the one written by the compiler of the 'Hyakunin-isshū,' the poet Sadaie. It is a vivid picture of a common scene on Awaji Island, used in simile here for the poet-lover's impatience in waiting:

Like the salt sea-weed
Burning in the evening calm,
On Matsuo's shore,
All my being is aglow,
Waiting one who does not come.

THE STEADY GROWTH OF AMERICAN FICTION.

A GLANCE over the literary history of the past five years reveals unmistakably a steady and gratifying growth of interest in books of American life by American authors. *The Bookman* (February) exhibits this in a graphic way by the statistical method. Taking as a basis the month of December (which for several reasons is especially well adapted for purposes of comparison), it gives lists of the six most popular books from 1895 to the present year. The list for 1895 is as follows:

"Days of Auld Lang Syne," by Ian Maclaren. "The Red Cockade," by Stanley Weyman. "Chronicles of Count Antonio," by Anthony Hope. "Sorrows of Satan," by Marie Corelli. "The Bonnie Brier Bush," by Ian Maclaren. "The Second Jungle Book," by Rudyard Kipling.

Here there is neither American book nor American author. The year 1896, however, shows a little improvement:

"Kate Carnegie," by Ian Maclaren (British). "King Noanett," by P. J. Stimson (American). "Sentimental Tommy," by J. M. Barrie (British). "Quo Vadis," by H. Sienkiewicz (Polish). "Seven Seas," by Rudyard Kipling (British). "The Damnation of Theron Ware," by Harold Frederic (American).

A further increase of interest in American books and life is observed in 1897:

"Quo Vadis," by H. Sienkiewicz (Polish). "The Choir Invisible," by J. L. Allen (American). "The Christian," by Hall Caine (British). "Hugh Wynne," by S. Weir Mitchell (American). "In Kedar's Tents," by H. S. Merriman (British). "Captains Courageous," by Rudyard Kipling (British, but in the main on American life).

On the record for December, 1898, half the books are by writers born in the Western hemisphere:

"The Day's Work," by Rudyard Kipling (British). "The

Battle of the Strong," by Gilbert Parker (Canadian). "Red Rock," by T. N. Page (American). "Adventures of François," by S. Weir Mitchell (American). "The Castle Inn," by Stanley Weyman (British). "Roden's Corner," by H. S. Merriman (British).

But the record for December, 1899, is, as *The Bookman* remarks, "the crown and completion of that Americanism in literature which marked the year 1899":

"Janice Meredith," by Paul L. Ford (American). "Richard Carvel," by Winston Churchill (American). "When Knighthood Was in Flower," by Caskoden (American). "David Harum," by Westcott (American). "Via Crucis," by Crawford (American). "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen," by F. P. Dunne (American).

Not only is every book in this list by an American author, but in all but two instances ("When Knighthood Was in Flower" and "Via Crucis") the theme also is American. Among the other striking American successes of the past few months are Mrs. Burnett's "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," Mr. Booth Tarkington's "The Gentleman from Indiana," and Harold Frederic's "The Market-Place," which, tho written in London by one who had long resided abroad, may be classed as an American book.

RUSKIN AS A REVOLUTIONIST.

IN summing up Ruskin the man, it is impossible to gain a full comprehension of his message without an understanding of his social ideals. The fashion is to brush these lightly aside as "extravagant" or "visionary"; but whatever may be our own

summed by a passion for art. This is the keynote to his life. But to him the word *art* always meant infinitely more than the pictures we hang on our walls and occasionally go to see in galleries. In his mind it was simply a synonym for beauty in everything that the hand of man touches—in our cities, streets, and homes. From earliest boyhood his whole soul was in revolt against the sordidness and ugliness of the life that he saw around him. Looking at the matter first of all purely from the esthetic standpoint, he came to realize that popular art is inevitably rooted in social conditions—that it is, in fact, simply the outward expression of social ideals. He loved to look back to the Middle Ages, with their glorious architecture and their multitudinous art-products from the hands of unknown workmen. This, he said, showed the result of simple and wholesome lives of fellowship inspired by devotion to the common weal and to noble religious ideals. In the sordid city streets of to-day, on the other hand he saw simply the expression of a selfish commercialism.

"We can trace the current of Ruskin's revolutionary social thought in all his writings. We see it plainly in such books as 'Sesame and Lilies,' 'The Crown of Wild Olive,' and 'Time and Tide.' We see it even more unmistakably in those four essays on political economy which he called 'Unto this Last.' Finally, it bursts the floodgates in that fervid series of 'letters to workmen' entitled 'Fors Clavigera'—almost the last of Ruskin's writings.

"'Unto this Last' was contributed nearly thirty years ago to *The Cornhill Magazine*, of which Thackeray was then editor. After two of the essays had appeared, there was such a storm of indignation that Thackeray refused to print more. This little book was a bombshell thrown into the camp of the orthodox and conservative political economists. It attacked the very basis on which political economy was supposed to rest. In 'Unto this Last' Ruskin boldly declared that political economy was a science not of things, but of *men*, and that the test of modern society was not its material wealth but the character of all its men and women. The message of the book can be summed up in one sentence from it: 'There is no wealth but life.'

"'Fors Clavigera' is perhaps the most stinging indictment of modern society and religion in English literature. In one of these letters Ruskin exultantly declares himself a 'Communist, reddest of the red.' The following quotation is from 'Fors':

"'The guilty thieves of Europe, the real sources of all deadly war in it, are the capitalists—that is to say, people who live by percentages on the labor of others; instead of by fair wages for their own. . . . All social evils and religious errors arise out of the pillage of the laborer by the idler; the idler leaving him only enough to live on (and even that miserably), and taking all the rest of the produce of his work to spend in his own luxury or in the toys with which he beguiles his idleness.'

In the most deliberate way imaginable Ruskin declares that the wealthy class of to-day is essentially a parasitic class:

"'We, of the so-called "educated" classes, who take it upon us to be the better and upper part of the world, can not possibly understand our relations to the rest better than we may where actual life may be seen in front of its Shakespearian image, from the stalls of a theater. I never stand up to rest myself, and look round the house, without renewal of wonder how the crowd in the pit, the shilling

gallery, allow us of the boxes and stalls to keep our places! Think of it! those fellows behind there have housed us and fed us; their wives have washed our clothes and kept us tidy; they have bought us the best places, brought us through the cold to them; and there they sit behind us, patiently, seeing and hearing what they may. There they pack themselves, squeezed and distant, behind our chairs; we, their elect toys and pet puppets, oiled and varnished and incensed, lounge in front



THE LAST PORTRAIT OF JOHN RUSKIN.

individual view of society, we have to recognize the important influence which Ruskin's conceptions of social reform exerted in his writings and life. In *The Independent* (February 1), Mr. Leonard D. Abbott writes of Ruskin from the viewpoint of a revolutionary. He says:

"Ruskin, like his Socialist disciple, William Morris, was con-

placidity, or, for the greater part, wearily and sickly contemplative."

In order that he may not be misunderstood, he dwells on the point again and again:

"Nearly every problem of state policy and economy, as at present understood and practised, consists in some device for persuading you laborers to go and dig up dinner for us reflective and esthetical persons, who like to sit still, and think, or admire. So that when we get to the bottom of the matter we find the inhabitants of this earth broadly divided into two great masses, the peasant paymasters, spade in hand, original and imperial producers of turnips; and, waiting on them all round, a crowd of polite persons, modestly expectant of turnips, for some—too often theoretical—service."

"If we read these statements detached from their context, would we not be justified in supposing that they came from Socialist or anarchist pamphlets? Ruskin was unquestionably a revolutionist. He longed to see our social system changed from top to bottom. His ideal was almost identical with that of a Communist like William Morris, or an anarchist such as Kropotkin."

LETTERS OF CHARLES GOUNOD.

THE letters of this celebrated composer to his young friend and disciple, George Bizet (*Revue de Paris*, January 1), adds another name to the long list of distinguished artists and authors who of late have been revealed as never before to their admirers through the publication of their intimate and confidential letters. These of Gounod are at once simple and playful, wise and affectionate; they scintillate with wit and gaiety, and teem with luminous and profound reflections. Like the similar spontaneous effusions of Balzac, George Sand, Victor Hugo, Alphonse Daudet, Mme. Michelet, they show, however it may be as to the decadence of France as a nation, that her great artists, poets, and men of letters are remarkable for the clear comprehension and lofty devotion with which they confront and pursue their high vocations. They testify also to the purity and elevation of the domestic life of that country.

At the time the correspondence begins, Gounod was thirty-nine and his young friend seventeen. The latter, an Academy student, was competing for the great prize (the *prix de Rome*) for the best musical composition of that year—1856. "David," with lyrical scenes and three personages, was the poem proposed to the competitors. This is the theme of Gounod's first letter, which we cite in full:

"Thanks, dear child, for letting me know so promptly on what subject your imagination will be exercised during the next twenty or twenty-five days—yes, indeed, you will have it done in time, perhaps before the time allotted—I am sure of it! On the first day, a mere cantata seems like an opera in five acts, and one feels as if, working night and day, he will never get it completed. I know all about that, for I have been through it, and yet I have finished my work, and my comrades have finished theirs, and the time given was all sufficient for our need. *Do not hurry.* Everything will come at the right moment. Do not be in haste to adopt an idea, under the pretext that you will not perhaps find another; they will press upon you ten for one. *Be severe.*

"I am enchanted with your subject, for the simple reason that the figures are all characteristic. Have courage, be calm above all, for precipitation stifles everything; and if you will take my advice, do not work at night. The mind is then overwrought, agitated, and this fever has usually only one result—a discontent on the following day that will compel you to do over the work of the night before. Adieu."

The death of his mother calls out from Gounod a touching letter. Mme. Gounod, tenderly beloved by her son, as we already know from that exquisite book "*Mémoires d'un Artiste*," died in 1858, immediately after the appearance of one of his operas, "*Le Médecin Malgré Lui*," that crowned him at once with the brightest laurels which he had yet won. Gounod writes:

"Under what sad circumstances, dear friend, do I send you the

news which you demand. My poor mother is no more! She was taken from me on Saturday, the sixteenth of the month, at eight o'clock in the evening, the very day after the first performance of my new work.

"You know how I adored my mother; it is needless for me to tell you that I shall weep for her all my life, for she was the providence of my entire life. It would have been very sweet for me to have cheered her with this triumph, the most brilliant result yet achieved of a career begun long ago and pursued under her eyes with the most ardent desire of finally recompensing that existence so full and so laborious to which I owe the little that I am.

"Ah, dear friend! render your dear mother as happy as you can. When she is no longer by your side, you will deplore the least neglect that wronged her goodness, and will reproach yourself latterly.

"I will not sadden any longer your stay in the beautiful country that you will now see and love. You are in the golden age of life, dear friend, and you know not how vividly I feel with you in all your new experiences! Enjoy fully all that Rome will give you with an incomparable and exhaustless abundance."

Gounod's love for Italy, and especially for Rome, appears to have been a veritable passion. It is the keynote of a number of his letters to Bizet, during his two years' residence in the Eternal City, and gives tone and color to them all. On one occasion he cries:

"Admire! admire all that you can: admiration is a noble faculty, and it is at the same time one of the most vivid enjoyments of man, if not the newest among them. To admire is to expand, and if Italy is capable of developing us as she does, it is because she constantly invites and quickens the enthusiasm that belongs to admiration. How much more one lives there than elsewhere! What pulsations of the heart, of the soul, of the intelligence, in the existence that you are now about to lead! I can talk to you to-day in a language that you will comprehend, and in which, please God, we will commune more fully and clearly on your return."

And again:

"Rome is a being. It is more than a friend, it is a verity, profound and multiple; it is the key of a crowd of questions, since almost all questions are summed up in some few, the good, the true, and the beautiful; and Rome, withdrawing you from all the meanness and pettiness of the real life, permits you, isolated through reflection, to hover in the grand domain of the things that are eternal. It is this sentiment, absolutely free from all narrow preoccupations, that will constitute the most exquisite and divine recollections that you will preserve, and which we will reawaken the one in the other when we resume our pleasant talks of former days.

"Work, think, open your soul to all the grandeurs that surround you, breathe them in with full lungs, and believe always in the affection of your friend."

When at last George Bizet bids good-by to Italy, he announces that he will make only a rapid tour of Germany *en route* to his native land; but his wise preceptor enjoins him to reconsider his determination:

"Let me tell you this: after Italy, Germany is due; that is to say, after the contemplation, the sort of beatitude of the intelligence, the life of reverie that Italy induces, you must withdraw into yourself and cultivate, however painful the effort, the soil which Italy has sown. You will not understand fully at present the relation that unites these two realms of your being, for we do not attain a clear consciousness of what goes on within until later; but that relation exists, and the labor of which I speak can alone fecundate the germs that you will bring away with you from Rome, and which otherwise would remain absolutely sterile.

"I have heard M. Ingres declare: 'There is no art without science.' This is profoundly true. Question Germany then before quitting it. If she has a message for you, listen; and, believe me, before returning to this horrible Paris, teeming with all sorts of distractions and dissipations, it is of the first importance that you should have acquired habits of *work* that will become

a need and a force sufficient to sustain the assaults of all kinds to which we are exposed."

Later, when Bizet in his turn is mourning the death of his mother, in his brief strong letter of condolence, Gonnod utters the following line apostrophe in praise of the sovereign remedy for all human ills:

"The most consoling of friends in such periods of affliction is *work*. That voice alone is serious enough to address, and that hand alone gentle enough to touch, alike the most terrible griefs and the highest joys of life, because that alone is exempt from the stains and imperfections of our poor humanity. Avail yourself, as soon as you can, of this marvelous and inexhaustible support; it will not rob you of your recollections, but will surely eliminate their too poignant and cruel bitterness."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A NEW THEORY OF GENDER IN LANGUAGE.

GRAMMATICAL gender has always been more or less of a stumbling-block to the beginner in a foreign tongue. Why, for instance, are the Teutonic races so perverse as to call *table* feminine, *tree* masculine, and, worse still, *woman* neuter? Or what is the occult mental process by which the Latin races decide for themselves that *knife* shall be masculine, while *spoon*, violating all natural proprieties, is made a feminine article? Formerly answer was made that the human mind naturally personifies inanimate things, and that with the large in bulk or the active in temperament were naturally associated masculine qualities, and *vice versa*. Thus the sun, which is large in the Southern heavens, is masculine in Latin and all the Romance languages of Southern Europe, and the moon is feminine; whereas in the north of Europe, where the sun is less powerful, it is feminine, while the moon is masculine in gender.

This answer, however, appears less satisfactory than it once did; and now Mr. J. G. Fraser (in *The Fortnightly Review*, January) comes forward with a wholly new and certainly a striking theory, based on the study of the speech of certain South American tribes. Among the Arawaks each sex often has a different speech—different not so much in the use of distinct words as in the use of different prefixes and terminations. He says:

"For 'yes' the Arawak men say *tase* or *hese*, the women *tara* or *kisseira*; for 'certainly' the men say *dukessa* or *hedukessi*, the women *dukara* or *hedukara*. The word *ehe*, meaning 'yes,' may be used both by men and women. For 'no' men and women alike say *kawake* or *koake*. The men greet each other with *buill* or *bülluai*, 'Are you there?' to which the answer is *daili* or *dallisi*, 'I am there.' A woman, on the other hand, is greeted with *bairu*, 'Are you there?' to which she answers, *dairuru*."

Among the Caribs, also, the same peculiarity has long been noted. As examples of this difference of speech, Mr. Fraser quotes the following table from a paper by a recent traveler in the West Indies, Mr. Joseph Numa Rat, published in *The Journal of the Anthropological Institute* (1898):

	Used by Men.	Used by Women.
Moon	Nönn	Käti
Rain	Känöbul	Häya
Fish-hook	Küwi	Büre
Cassava root	Klere	Käi
Son	Wäkäri	Éyeri
Daughter	Wuri	Yäru
Pepper	Bärmäl	Ati
Fowl	Alira	Käyo
Sea	Bäraua	Bärawa

From an elaborate analysis of the words and the inflectional endings in the masculine and feminine speech of the Caribs and other American tribes, and from researches into the history of these races, Mr. Rat concludes that the feminine forms were originally a separate language spoken by the women of another tribe, and preserved by them after their capture and adoption into the tribe of their husbands. How the change came from

subjective gender to what may be called objective gender can only be conjectured; but it is not improbable, Mr. Fraser suggests, that when the two speeches finally coalesced, certain of the feminine forms for inanimate objects were retained together with masculine forms for others.

THE NEW ART OF DESCRIPTION IN FICTION.

THE great difference between the descriptive style of fifty years ago and that of to-day is one of the most marked phenomena of modern fiction. Prolixity and colorless detail have been succeeded by brevity and crisp, vivid outline. In *The National Review* (London, January), Miss Jane H. Findlater contrasts the style of such writers as Scott and Galt with that of the new school of novelists. As a typical example of the slovenly and tedious description which prevailed earlier in the century she quotes the following passage from Galt:

"The year was waning into autumn, and the sun setting in all that effulgence of glory with which, in a serene evening, he commonly at that season terminates his daily course behind the distant mountains of Dumbartonshire and Argyle. A thin mist, partaking more of the lacy character of a haze than the texture of a vapor, spreading from the river, softened the nearer features of the view; while the distant were glowing in the golden blaze of the western skies, and the outlines of the city on the left appeared gilded with a brighter light."

With this she contrasts the following from Kipling:

"The animal delight of that roaring day of sun and wind will live long in our memory—the rifted purple flank of Lackawee, the long vista of the lough darkening as the shadows fell; the smell of a new country, and the tearing wind that brought down mysterious voices of men from somewhere high above us."

But some writers of the new school, in their effort to be vivid and striking, have allowed themselves to be carried away into extremes. For instance, in Mr. Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage" the following typical sentences occur:

"His canteen *banged* rhythmically and his haversack *bobbed* softly . . . he *wriggled* in his jacket . . . the *purple* darkness was filled with men who *jabbered* . . . he felt the *swash* of the water—his knees *wobbled* . . . the ground was *cluttered* with men . . . a *spatter* of musketry . . . the fire dwindled to a vindictive *popping* . . . the man was *blubbing* . . . another man *grunted* . . . the guns *squatted* in a row like savage chiefs . . . they argued with abrupt violence, it was a grim *pow-wow*."

The straining after effect, and the extravagant use of onomatopoeicism here become so evident as to be uncouth. Still another vice of the less skilful writers of the new school is the glaring want of construction in their sentences. Says Miss Findlater:

"Because prolixity and over-elaborated phrasing were the snares of bygone writers, that is no reason why we should cut up our sentences into four or five words: Nothing is easier. The method is simple. It presents no difficulties. It is distinct. It appeals to many. It is new. Therefore it pleases. For a time. But not permanently. Men of intelligence yawn. The trick is too readily seen through. It is like an infant's reader: 'My cat is called Tom. Do you like cats? No, I like dogs. I like both cats and dogs,' etc."

NOTES.

THE publication of a new monthly periodical, to be called *The Magazine of Poetry*, will be begun in February by Mr. Daniel Mallett, of Flatbush, New York.

THE conferences this winter before the Comparative Literature Society at Carnegie Hall, New York, include lectures on "The Greek Epic" by Prof. Thomas Davidson (January 26); "The Finnish Epic," by Prof. G. L. Kittredge, of Harvard (February 3); "The Sanskrit Epic," with lantern slides, by Prof. Charles R. Lanman, of Harvard (February 17 and March 3); "The Medieval French Epic," by Prof. Arthur R. Marsh (March 17); "The Medieval Germanic Epic," by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith (March 31); "The Irish Epic," by Dr. F. N. Robinson, of Harvard (April 14).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH INVENTORS.

IN the noteworthy series of articles now appearing in *Engineering* (London) on the subject of "American Competition," one signed "A Practical Exporter" is especially interesting for its comparison of the sources of invention in England and the United States respectively. According to the writer, the American inventor is generally a workman; in England he is an employer, and the former is the better of the two. Hence the workman must be encouraged and raised if invention is to flourish. Says this writer:

"Let us take a look at England's early material for raising a corps of inventors. . . . The farm-laborer and the artisan, from which classes the rising industries drew their labor, were mechanics in the lowest sense of the term, doing their round of duties day by day in a dull, dogged style; thinking little of alteration or improvement in anything; kept down by class prejudice, woefully ignorant, few of them being able either to write or read. Borrow, who could not be accused of unfavorably misrepresenting his countrymen, describes the English working classes of his early days as dull, stupid, and heavy. Instead of such workmen being equal in intelligence to the old Yankees, it is very probable that even their masters, the English so-called middle classes, were hardly on their level, and they were certainly not above it. Yet traditions and ideas handed down from a past of old ignorance and prejudice mold to some extent the ideas of the English workman of to-day. One feels surprise at first that America has not long ago completely beaten England in the race; but we must remember that only within the last few years have the two countries come into sharp conflict."

The real inventive strength of a nation, the writer goes on to say, lies with the common workmen. "America treads on solid ground here, England on sand." The traditions of the English mechanic seem to be against invention. The Englishman has had to have machinery forced upon him all through this century, and is trying to keep up the conflict still. To quote again:

"Who can calculate the millions that Britain has lost by this suicidal purlblindness? America began its industries with invention, and among American mechanics invention has always been the order of the day. Instead of employers having to force new machines on their workmen, the men themselves are constantly on the *qui vive* to invent new machines or improve old ones. Thus, a current that in England has always been against the inventor, in America carries his bark on its bosom and bears him triumphantly forward. And, needless to say, this same hope and probability of inventing something is an active stimulus to the American mechanic, making him a clever workman and increasing his intelligence. He is always encouraged, too, by his employers, who give bonuses and rewards; some masters undertake to pay all the patent expenses and experimental expenses of an invention, the patent becoming the workman's property on some arrangement allowing a fair benefit to the employer. The American workman takes altogether a higher place in the industrial world than the English one; there is not between him and his master that great gulf, bridged only perhaps by a foreman of narrow intelligence, which we too often see among ourselves."

The English employer is to blame equally with the workman, the writer thinks. The employer has done his best to keep his workmen down. Each has regarded the other as "a kind of necessary nuisance." This must cease, and master and man must get down to a plane of mutual helpfulness if England is to keep her place as an inventive nation.

Commenting on this suggestive letter, *The American Machinist* (January 25) remarks that it contains food for thought for Americans as well as Englishmen. It says:

"Too many of our American shop proprietors and others seem to forget what this Englishman clearly recognizes and boldly states, *i.e.*, that very much of our acknowledged superiority in certain lines of manufacturing and our success abroad come from

the fact that American workmen and American employers were formerly in exactly the same social stratum, neither one claiming superiority nor acknowledging inferiority to the other. The workman of to-day has been the employer of to-morrow, has felt himself to be worthy of respect, and has commanded it.

"There are those who believe that this condition of things is passing away. If it is, then we believe our American industrial development will by that receive a far more serious blow than it can possibly receive in any other way."

NEW YORK'S GREAT UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

IF the contract that has been awarded by the rapid transit commission of New York City be carried out to a successful conclusion, the result will be the greatest underground railroad in the world, to extend from the New York city hall northward to the upper part of the borough of the Bronx. By means of this road New Yorkers hope to secure what they have been aiming at for a quarter of a century, namely, the power to travel through the thickly settled parts of the city at the speed of a fast express on a trunk railway line. The engineering difficulties to be overcome in the construction of this road are, of course, considerable, as may be seen from the following description in *The Journal* (New York, January 21) of the route chosen:

"After describing a double-track loop around the post-office, the big four-track tunnel (the two express tracks in the middle) will begin opposite Frankfort Street, under Park Row, and go northward.

"It will pass under Centre Street, New Elm Street, or Dewey Avenue, as this is to be called. It will continue under Lafayette Place, across Astor Place and private property, between Astor Place or Eighth Street and Ninth Street to Fourth Avenue.

"Up to this point the tunnel will have passed mostly through sand and soft earth. As there are few tall buildings on this part of the earth no great difficulty is expected in constructing it. Only a little masonry bracing will be necessary to keep the sidewalks and foundations of buildings in proper position.

"From Fourth Avenue northward throughout nearly the whole extent of the twenty-mile tunnel system, the boring will be through almost solid rock.

"While this will make the work slower and more costly, it will also simplify it. There need be no fear of buildings caving in. The solid rock on which they stand makes a natural foundation that no tunneling will disturb.

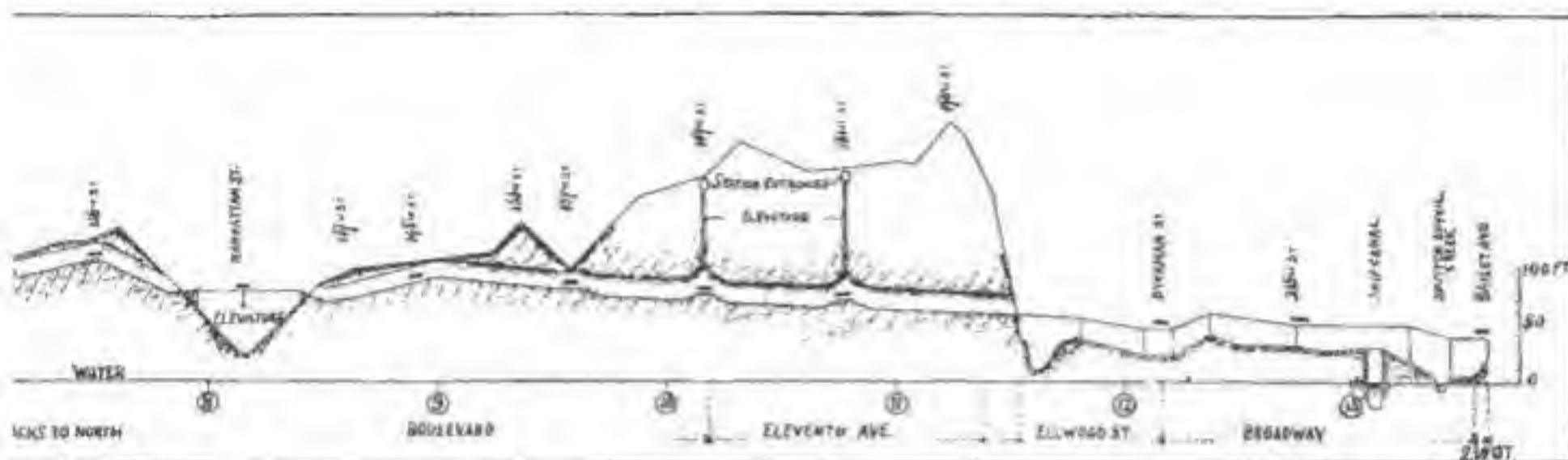
"From Ninth Street and Fourth Avenue, the tunnel will continue under Fourth Avenue and Park Avenue to Forty-second Street, thence under Forty-second Street to Broadway, and thence under Broadway and the Boulevard to a point at or near Ninety-seventh Street, all of which railway will be known as the main line."

At Ninety-sixth Street, the road separates into two double-track branches, one of which, the West Side branch, continues along the Boulevard, crosses the Manhattan valley on a viaduct, and ends finally at 230th Street, while the other, the East Side branch, runs under Central Park along Lenox Avenue, under the Harlem River, and so to Bronx Park by way of Westchester Avenue. We quote again:

"In addition to the construction of the railway itself, it will be necessary to construct or reconstruct certain sewers, together with house and other sewer connections, placing them at either side of the tunnels, and to adjust and maintain railways, pipes, subways, and other surface and sub-surface structures, and to relay the street pavement both on streets occupied by and on streets other than those occupied by the route of the railway.

"The tunnels for the most part will not be arched, as is usually done in building subways. They will be flat on the top, braced by three rows of steel pillars between the tracks and covered with steel plates. The tunnel measures fifty feet across in the main four-track section and is thirteen feet high.

"Under the present Park Avenue street-car tunnel, from Thirty-second Street to Forty-second Street, a variation from this



UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

who is to build the road (for \$35,000,000), is a contractor of wide experience. He was engaged in the work of improving the harbor of San Francisco, constructed a large portion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, built the Baltimore tunnel, and is now engaged on the Jerome Park reservoir in New York City.

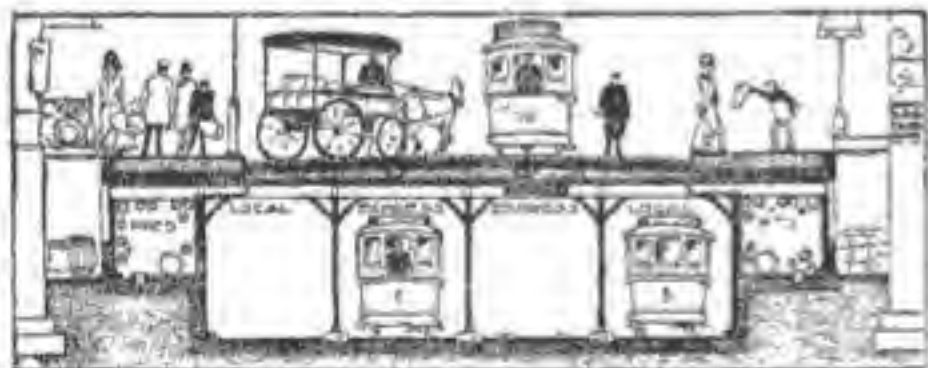
Controller Coler believes that the new road will be but the first link in a future chain of underground communications between the various boroughs of Greater New York. In an interview in *The World* (New York) he says:

"Rapid transit for all of the boroughs must follow. Of all the systems proposed, the best, to my mind, is a system of tunnel. The next step taken should be to continue the assured underground railway from City Hall Park to the Battery.

"The first tunnel, I think, should connect the lower end of Manhattan with South Brooklyn. It would be well if this tunnel could be completed simultaneously with the underground railway on Manhattan Island. Without it traffic will be heavy one way in the morning and equally heavy in the opposite direction at night. I estimate that for \$5,000,000 at the outside the rapid-transit system may thus be extended to South Brooklyn.

"Another tunnel under the East River should connect Manhattan with the borough of Queens, and eventually one under the Narrows should connect the borough of Richmond with South Brooklyn.

"The city could and should have built the tunnel through Manhattan and the Bronx. The contract should not have been allowed to go to a private individual or corporation. I have always favored municipal ownership. But now that the contract is let



SECTION OF UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

to an individual, we must be content with seeing to it that the city itself constructs the tunnels which should, and I am certain will, connect Manhattan with the other boroughs."

Use of Alcoholic Drinks in War.—The use of liquor among soldiers has greatly decreased since the old days when veterans mixed gunpowder in whisky and gave a drink to the recruits to instil in them Dutch courage. In an editorial in *The Medical Age* (December 25) comment is made on a report from Ladysmith announcing that whisky was selling at \$25 a bottle. That it had reached this price, remarks the editor, when neces-

sary provisions were fairly plentiful, indicated that it had not been provided in large quantities. He proceeds:

"The waning estimation of the value of alcohol for general purposes is perhaps nowhere more admirably exemplified than in the records of the British army. In old days, when it was the fashion of our forefathers to drink to excess, the same practise prevailed in the services, and in the army and navy grog was an indispensable and permanent ration. A very different place is now assigned to alcohol in the conduct of modern warfare. No longer is 'Dutch courage' the kind of courage thought desirable to attain. The modern general knows that hardships can be best borne and dangerous climates best encountered without the constant use of stimulants. This conviction has long been gaining ground. Even in the Indian mutiny Havelock's men performed the greatest feats of endurance on coffee alone as a beverage. To General Wolseley, the present commander-in-chief, may perhaps be particularly attributed the growing condemnation of the spirit ration. In the Red River expedition of 1870 Wolseley first discontinued the spirit ration, and it is recorded that no troops enjoyed better health than those engaged. The rum ration was discontinued in the Ashantee war of 1873, and was again prohibited in the Kafir war of 1877-78. In the Sudan expedition all alcoholic liquors were prohibited, and the men engaged achieved fine physical condition as regards health and endurance."

REJECTION OF THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

AFTER the favorable report of a government commission regarding the recent trials of the Holland submarine boat, the news of its final rejection by our naval experts comes as something of a surprise. Says the *Baltimore Herald* (January 23):

"It will be observed that naval experts differ concerning the practicability of submarine boats, the French, altho far more conservative than the Americans, favoring the construction of such craft as a necessary and powerful adjunct to the naval forces. The budget submitted to the Chamber of Deputies not long ago provided for a number of submarine torpedo-boats, and this recommendation is expected to go through.

"The rejection of the Holland experiment by the Naval Board of Construction has been interpreted as suggesting unpleasantly the prevalence of prejudice and other unworthy motives in the Navy Department. But this view as to the cause of the adverse verdict can not be entertained without convincing evidence. In the course of the past week Admiral Sampson's idea of superimposed turrets for the new battle-ships, authorized by Congress has encountered opposition sufficiently strong to insure its defeat.

"The failure of the ram *Katahdin* and of the dynamite-thrower *Texas* make the disinclination of the naval authorities to try any other innovations of doubtful merit excusable, and affords a rational explanation for the action of the Construction Board. So many considerations are involved in the problem of submarine navigation that only the most exhaustive

tests, if successful, would justify appropriations for a number of boats."

It is suggested by *The Standard-Union* (Brooklyn, January 25) that our action marks the beginning of a general abandonment of the submarine idea. It says:

"There is certainly something curious about the *Holland*, which is named after its inventor. It was first heard of about twenty years ago, more or less, and a great mystery was made of it. For a time it lay moored to a little pier on the shore at Bay Ridge. A reporter, who is now connected with this paper, who visited the place, had the satisfaction of seeing a few inches of the top of its whale-like back, and of seeing Mr. Holland descend to the interior—to show that it was hollow, the reporter thought, since the same privilege was denied the visitor, altho he explained that he was not a mechanic.

"When the Spanish-American war came upon us, it was thought a submarine boat would be just the thing to protect the harbor of New York from the dreaded Spanish fleet that never came—but the *Holland* was not ready. A number of tests of its navigating powers were made in the inner bay, and reports were made of its achievements, but somehow they all seemed to fall short of what was expected or desired, for the navy was not enriched by the addition of any boats of its type, and it is still waiting to get in."

On the other hand, the *Providence Journal* (January 26), in a carefully written article on the French submarine boats, states its belief that these craft have come to stay, but that France is far ahead of the United States in their construction. It says:

"The success of the *Goubet No. 2* has demonstrated that naval operations under water within certain not narrow limits are sure to be a feature of any protracted war of the future, and not on a small scale either. Whether France now constructs thirty-four or twenty-four or only fourteen submarine boats, or whatever number it chooses to build, it has a clearly defined plan of submarine construction, navigation, and warfare, which does not permit it to neglect the new type of naval architecture in its program.

"Comparisons with the trials of the *Holland* boat in November will show on what the French Government bases its faith in the *Goubet No. 2*. The *Holland* craft has never been tried in rough water. The French boat has been navigated in a heavy sea, has made six knots an hour outside at a distance of nine feet below the surface, and has been maneuvered in such waters and so far from sight by means of its 'optic tube.' The American boat has made a rate of six or eight miles an hour at the surface, has been incapable of maneuvers under water, and has shown no submergible capabilities except under favorable circumstances. *The Journal* has already praised the *Holland* design of submarine boats, and it retains faith in it. But there is no question that as compared with the best of the French craft it is merely of great promise. The *Goubet No. 2*, on the other hand, is a realization of great hopes."

Comment on the rejection of the *Holland* seems confined chiefly to the daily papers, the technical press having apparently no opinions to express, one way or the other. It must be remembered that the Government is now constructing for itself a larger submarine boat than the *Holland*, of the same type, and this will of course be available for further experiment. This fact probably had its influence on the decision not to purchase the smaller boat.

Pearls as Products of Disease.—Chemical analysis reveals the pearl as a compound of phosphate and carbonate of calcium, mingled with an organic substance called conchyoline. "These materials," says *The National Druggist*, "are deposited in concentric layers, the nucleus or center of which is almost invariably a foreign substance—a little acarian, an animal parasite, a grain of sand, a bit of shell all have been found, and many other substances as well, occupying the point of concentration of pearls, and whence, according to the generality of naturalists, the pearl is regarded as a pathological product, a concretion of the kidneys, expelled by the animal, and which almost invariably falls into the closely neighboring genital gland. The gem, the

pearl 'of purest ray serene,' is therefore nothing more nor less than a nephritic or urinary calculus, and we must regard the famous and aristocratic pearl oyster as merely a poor, unhappy, gravelly mollusk. However, we must admit that he does not belong to the ordinary run of the tribe. He belongs to the genus *Aviculidae*, or wing-bearing conchs, and sports the distinguished title *Melcagrina margaritifera*, tho he is nicknamed 'Pintadine' by the fishermen. There are two distinct varieties of the pearl oyster, distinguishable from each other by their relative size, and by the quantity of the product. The 'great pearl oyster,' or *pintadina grande*, is sometimes found a foot long, and weighs not infrequently ten pounds or even more. It inhabits a belt which girdles the earth, but only in the seas distinguished for the warmth of their waters does it bear pearls. Attempts have been made by scientists and others interested, to cultivate the pearl oysters, and exploit them methodically, with a view of obtaining superior pearls. The attempts have thus far not been very successful, but M. Dastre, in a recent article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, now holds out quite rosy views of the prospects in this direction."

Some New Uses for Milk.—From the casein derived from milk by coagulation, we are told by *L'Industrie Laitière* (Paris), is now made an artificial ivory known as lactite, from which are manufactured billiard balls, tooth-brush handles, combs, etc. The same journal informs us that by treatment of the same casein "certain manufacturers prepare a paste or powder that can be used instead of eggs in some kinds of cookery, while costing only half as much. The casein combined with alkaline bases makes a hydraulic cement. The curd is cut into bits which are dried rapidly and then finely powdered. The powder is mixed with 20 per cent. of pulverized quicklime. This cement keeps some time if placed in well-stoppered bottles after the addition of 1 per cent. of camphor. Finally, curdled milk has been for some time used in whitewashing buildings and to prevent scaling. For this purpose it is mixed with lime so as to make a thick liquid. Lactarine is a preparation of almost pure casein, which, dissolved in ammonia, is used to thicken colors used in cotton-printing."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Cause of the Earth's Magnetism.—Experiments seeking to connect the magnetism of the earth with its rotation have been successfully performed by Prof. Henry A. Rowland, at Johns Hopkins University, according to daily press despatches. According to these, Professor Rowland uses a wheel wound with miles of fine wire and revolving on a shaft run by a motor. About the wheel is a casting or sheath of brass, with an air or ether space between it and the circumference. The whole represents the earth with its atmosphere. By revolving the wheel an electric current is produced in the wire. Dr. Rowland is now working to show that the faster the revolution the greater the current and the stronger the resulting magnetism in the core.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

CHERRAPUJH in Assam, northeast of Calcutta, has the reputation, says *The Scientific American Supplement*, of being the wettest place on the earth, the average annual rainfall being 108.15 inches, while it has the record of one month in which 117.17 inches fell. The first half of the past year beat all previous records, 56.34 inches of rain having fallen between January and the middle of June, five months and a half, while 73.79 inches, over six feet of water, fell in a single week.

"The influence of the imagination," says *The Medical Press*, "is a factor with which physicians have to reckon very largely, and in the minor ailments of life, at any rate, the most successful practitioner is he who possesses the faculty of inspiring confidence in himself to begin with, and then in the treatment he advises. A recent number of *The Psychological Review* relates an interesting experiment made by Mr. Slosson with the view of demonstrating how easily this faculty can be called into play. In the course of a popular lecture he presented to his audience a bottle containing distilled water, which he uncorked with elaborate precautions, and then, watch in hand, he asked those present to indicate the exact moment at which the peculiar odor was perceived by them. Within fifteen seconds those immediately in front of him held up their hands, and within forty seconds those at the other end of the room declared that they distinctly perceived the odor. There was an obstinate minority, largely composed of men, who stoutly declared their inability to detect any odor, but Mr. Slosson believes that many more would have taken in had he not been compelled to bring the experiment to a close within a minute after opening the bottle, several persons in the front rank finding the odor so powerful that they hastily quitted the lecture-room."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT IS TO BE THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE?

A WORK which has attracted much attention has lately appeared from the pen of a French *savant*, M. Henri Constant, in which he expresses the view of many thinkers in France as to the future of religion. He regards dogmatic Christianity as hopelessly discredited and undermined, from the historical, scientific, and ethical standpoints. Yet, he believes, the sterile negations or still more brutal affirmations of materialism will never satisfy the human intellect or the soul, and the time will come when the noble philosophy of the Neo-Platonists and the doctrines of the extreme Orient will be sifted and accepted in part, supplemented by numerous contributions from the virile intellect and spirit of the West, including much from physical science, from spiritualism, and from such schools of thought as that of Prentice Mulford and the new metaphysical or mental science movement. In the light of this rational and humane religion, the dark superstitions and grotesque survivals of former barbarian ages will be dissipated as the sun scatters the shades of night. M. Constant formulates his prophetic statement of this new religion under eight heads, as follows (we quote from the *New York Herald*, January 7):

"First—A supreme intelligence rules the worlds. That intelligence, which we call God, is the conscious Ego of the universe. It is in the universe, for the universe, and through the universe that the divine thought is objectified.

"Second—All creations develop themselves in an ascending series, without a break in the continuity. The mineral realm passes insensibly into the vegetable, the vegetable into the animal, and this, in turn, into the human with no sharply marked lines of distinction. There is a double evolution, material and spiritual. These two forms of evolution run parallel and jointly, life itself being but a manifestation of the spirit appearing as movement.

"Third—The soul is elaborated in the midst of the rudimentary organisms. That it might become what it now is in man it had to pass through all the natural kingdoms. A blind and indistinct force in the mineral realm, individualized in the plant, polarized in the sensibility and instinct of the animal, the soul tends unceasingly toward that conscious monad in its slow elaboration, until at last it reaches man. In the animal it was as yet in a rude state only, in man it acquires consciousness and can never again go backward. But at every step the soul fashions and prepares its material garb.

"Fourth—The evolution of the soul is infinite, and each existence is no more than a page in the book of eternity. In every stage of evolution attained by the soul it has in itself the crowning synthesis of all the lower powers of nature, and at the same time it possesses the germ of all the superior faculties, power, intelligence, love, which it is destined to develop in succeeding lives.

"Fifth—The soul progresses in its corporal and spiritual states. The corporal state is necessary to the soul until it attains a certain degree of perfection; it is developed by the tasks to which it is adjusted for its actual needs, and here it acquires special practical knowledge. A single corporal existence would be insufficient for these ends. Hence it takes up new bodies as long as it finds that necessary, and each time it advances with the progress acquired in earlier existences and in its spiritual life.

"Sixth—In the intervals between these corporal existences the soul lives on in its spiritual life. That life has no fixed limit. The happy or unhappy state of the soul is inherent in its own degree of perfection. The soul suffers from the very evil it has committed. Because its attention is incessantly directed to the consequences of this evil it understands the pain and is stimulated to correct itself. It forms strong resolutions, and, the time having arrived, descends again into a new body, to improve itself by labor and study. It always preserves the intuition, the vague sentiment of the resolutions formed before its rebirth.

"Seventh—When the soul has acquired in one world the sum

of progress which the state of that world admits, it departs to be incarnated in another world, more advanced, where it acquires new knowledge, and, inasmuch as now the incarnation in a material body is no longer useful to it, it lives an entirely spiritual life. There it progresses in another sense and by other means. Arrived at the culminating point of progress, it enjoys supreme felicity, having been admitted into the counsels of the Almighty.

"Eighth—The soul has a fluid body, the substance or essence of which is drawn into the universal or cosmic fluid, forming and nourishing it as the air forms and nourishes the material body. This state of the soul is more or less ethereal, according to the worlds in which it finds itself and the degree of its purification. There is thus an intermediary between the soul and the body; an organ for the transmission of all the sensations. Those which come from without make an impression on the body, the intermediary transmits it, and the soul, the conscious and intelligent being, receives it. When the action comes from the initiative of the soul it may be said that the soul will, the intermediary transmits, and the body performs the act."

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AND THE CLASSICS.

THE news comes from Rome that the Vatican has decided adversely as to the rights of the Christian Brothers to teach the classics and higher collegiate studies in their American schools. The dispute has been causing difficulty for some time. The order, originally founded to teach the common branches only, has for many years maintained higher schools and colleges in this country and has much property invested in them. A few years ago, however, the superior general of the order, who resides in Paris, sent a summary command to the American Christian Brothers that all teaching of the classics must be abandoned, as a violation of the constitution of the order. This meant the closing of the various colleges maintained by the Christian Brothers and the relinquishment of the work built up by years of effort. The case was appealed to Rome, backed, it is said, by the unanimous support of the American archbishops; but apparently by the terms of the present decision the authority of the head of the order is to be maintained. Cardinal Satolli, late Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and the drafter of the report of the Propaganda, says in explanation: "Just as the Americans adhere to their national Constitution, so the Christian Brothers must maintain theirs. That constitution forbids the teaching of the classics."

The Independent (undenom., January 15) calls attention, however, to the fact that the Constitution of the United States has received fifteen amendments, and suggests that also that of the Christian Brothers might receive one. It says further that the decision is, as the archbishops declare, against the interests and the true management of Catholic affairs in America:

"It is a victory less for the French superior than for the Jesuits, who claim an especial, if not exclusive, right to control higher Catholic education. The decision is one greatly to be regretted, but it is likely that some way will be found to avoid its worst results. Very likely the members of the Christian Brotherhood in this country will seek the consent of Rome to establish a new order which will be free to give as high an education as may be desired. If Catholics had been content to leave education in the hands of the Jesuits they would not have founded the Catholic University at Washington as a direct rival to the near-by Jesuit university. We are glad to see that the Catholics are about to establish a girls' college in Washington, which it is intended shall have as high a rank as any girls' college in the country. It will be the first institution of its kind in the world, and it shows what is the initiative enterprise of American Catholics."

On the other hand, *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland, January 19) is disposed to welcome the Propaganda's settlement of the matter. More than half the Roman Catholic schools are without male teachers, it says, and until this field is adequately

covered it is difficult to see why the Christian Brothers "are willing to abandon any part of their legitimate work to enter new spheres already well cared for by others." Yet they can undoubtedly secure a separation from their present head, the paper remarks, and alter their constitution.

"In this way they would be free to take up the work they propose to themselves here. If they do this, it would be well for the Parisian head to organize new houses along the old lines to prevent the ambition of higher attainments interfering with the aims and purposes of their saintly founder. Perhaps this would be a happy solution of the difficulty. It would open the door to higher education for those who think that the Christian Brothers are needed in that work, and at the same time provide a place for those who believe like La Salle that the Christian Brothers have a work worthy of their best efforts in caring for the primary education of Catholic children, and leave the rest to others."

THE RELIGIOUS PROBLEM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN'S recent article on "Our Duty to the Philippines" has provoked an exceptional amount of comment from journals of all varieties. The only point in which they are all agreed is that the religious problem in the archipelago is fully as puzzling as is the military and the civil one, and that it will require still greater care in the handling. In the course of his article (in *The Independent*, December 28) Dr. Schurman said:

"The priests have ruled in Luzon so long that their influence is widespread, and the natives know of no other form of Christianity. The Roman Catholic Church has been established there for three hundred years, and the archipelago was really governed by the priests, and not by the Spanish civil or military commanders. Of the \$15,000,000 raised on the island about \$1,500,000 was used for the church's support. Each small church would receive about \$500 for its support, and the priest an allowance of \$300. We must credit the church with having done a great deal of good work among the natives. We must reckon with these facts when we send missionaries to the Philippines."

"Missionaries are needed in the islands, and I hope they will be sent there in large numbers. There is plenty of work for them to do, and I hope they will go with a complete understanding of the situation and an earnest desire to accomplish good. They must realize that they are contending with a Catholic-educated population that knows nothing about the fine differences between Protestant sects and denominations. Therefore it would be highly impolitic to send missionaries of different denominations to confuse the minds of the people. I do hope that when we send the missionaries we will decide beforehand on one form of Protestant Christianity. Send only one type of missionaries. The Filipinos will then have Catholic Christianity and Protestant Christianity presented to them so they can take their choice. We have no adequate idea how confusing to the simple minds of an uncivilized people the different forms of our Protestant faith appear. The Chinese, who are perhaps more intelligent than the Filipinos, regard our different denominations as so many different religions. This idea prevails in many other lands that we are trying to convert to Protestant Christianity, and it works confusion in the minds of the people that often sadly handicaps the labors of the missionaries. I hope that before sending missionaries to the Philippines the different denominations will unite on some common platform."

Roman Catholic comment on this suggestion is mostly inclined to be skeptical, if not decidedly ironic. *The Church News* (Washington, January 13) says:

"There are numberless varieties of Protestantism, and of course the professor will admit that all can not be true. And yet he urges that the poor Filipinos be taught either a creed composed of these various beliefs, or else some one of the many be selected to the exclusion of all others. Who is to make the selection?"

"There is something absolutely cruel in this suggestion of

Schurman's. We can readily understand how he could urge the various sects to send missionaries to the Philippines, but we can not understand why he is willing to risk selecting a creed that he does not believe himself, to have taught the natives. . . .

"The Philippines are not likely to become Protestant, it matters not what kind of creed is sent there. While there is but little prospect of the sects uniting on a common creed for the Filipinos, there is still less chance of their succeeding in destroying the faith which has been flourishing there for centuries."

The Catholic News (New York, January 20) says:

"The ignorance about the work of the Catholic Church in the Philippines displayed by certain lecturers and writers who pretend to know so much is amazing. These people have been in the Philippines; they say they have closely investigated the condition of affairs there; and they declare solemnly that they have no prejudice against the Catholic Church. But we can not help noting that never do they utter a good word for the work of that church, whose missionaries have succeeded in converting a nation of savages into a people whose religious devotion and purity have astonished Americans who have been among them. Under such circumstances, it is not strange that we are often forced to the conclusion that those who have been in the Philippines and who criticize the Catholic Church there are guilty of deliberate misrepresentation. The fact seems to be that they do not want to know the truth."

The Catholic Universe (Cleveland, December 29), under the caption "Protestant Impudence and Gull," says:

"Who is going to give us the best Protestantism? Is McKinley's Philippine commission empowered to recognize and name this new state church of imperialism from the hungry horde waiting open-mouthed for the crumbs of royal favor, or is it to be a religion by selection? If it is, what are the leading features to be? What is to predominate? The immersion tub of the Baptists, the amen corner of the Methodists, the rationalistic tendency of the Presbyterians, or that composite entity called Episcopalianism? Is Schurman in earnest or mad, or only joking? If he is in earnest, why does he not convene this church congress and insist that we have this best Protestantism for home consumption. We could then see what effect it would have in filling empty Protestant churches and correcting some of the vices that make Protestantism look like a soiled rag dipped in whisky compared with the spotless simplicity and purity of Catholic Filipinos."

Protestant comment is fairly represented by the following excerpts. *The Independent* (December 28) says:

"Every word of this is true; but the warning will be thrown away. No matter how impolitic, missionaries will be sent of different denominations to confuse the minds of the people. We are the Lord's foolish ones, and we waste much of our energy by our lack of intelligent cooperation. . . .

"The same thing will be done over again in the Philippines. We have no doubt that the chief denominations, and a score of small ones, will all establish missions there. Most of them will have their headquarters in Manila. Each sect, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Congregational, Disciples, Seventh-Day Adventist, will have its own organization. 'Join us,' 'Join us,' 'We are the true church,' will be the cry. At present there is no chance for anything else. What more can we expect? Baptists and Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Methodists, can not unite even in federation here in America. We fail even to see the scandal of the division; and the scandal is more offensive there."

"What can be done to remove the scandal? Nothing, we fear, until the denominations here are federated. Why can it not be done? Shall the century end and nothing be accomplished? In England already there is federation of all the free churches, and the conscience of our churches ought to demand as much."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc., January 3) says:

"The plan outlined by our Commissioner Schurman is impracticable. It will not be followed, and we incline to think that it should not be followed, even tho there are such things as missionary economy and common sense. In one sense the world has scores of 'religions.' In another sense, and in the proper sense,

there are but two forms of 'Christian religions' in the United States from which missionaries will be sent to the Philippines. Roman Catholicism already is in the islands, and has been there three hundred or four hundred years. While the Presbyterian, the Baptist, the Congregational, the Methodist, and other churches are here, these in fact are but one, in a sense which all these churches understand and accept. These are separate and distinct and different in the sense that the various brotherhoods and sisterhoods of Romanism are separate and distinct. Romanism does not admit that point, but its non-admission does not count. The competitions between the various American Christian churches known as Protestant are synonyms for veritable peace as compared with the competitions and sharp rivalries that exist between Romanist brotherhoods. The natives of Luzon are not ignorant that certain classes of friars and 'brothers' are features in the Roman Church as it exists on the islands. We are sure that the natives already are 'confused.' It may clear up things wonderfully if several Protestant churches are planted even on Luzon, so that genuine fraternity and Christian unity may be exhibited there."

In the mean time, Archbishop Chapelle, the apostolic delegate to the Philippine Islands, appears to be finding his task of adjusting the altered relations of church and state a delicate and difficult one, altho it is believed that his diplomatic skill and good sense will eventually prevail. His mission is a twofold one: to bring about an equitable arrangement as to the property rights of the church in the islands, and to arrange a *modus vivendi* between the Filipinos and the friars. These two aims are thus stated by the New York *Tribune* (January 20):

"It has been foreseen from the first by the thoughtful that the government of the Philippine Islands would involve some difficulty on account of the peculiar attitude of a great many Catholic inhabitants toward the friars of certain monastic orders there. Despatches now state that excitement has been caused by a report that the apostolic delegate, Monsignor Chapelle, had undertaken with authority from the Pope and from President McKinley to restore the friars to their parishes and to the power from which they had been driven by the Catholics themselves. Charges of extortion and immorality against the friars were said to have been one chief cause of the insurrection of 1896, which the Spanish Government broke down by bribing Aguinaldo and other leaders to betray their followers. More recent accounts have indicated that the inhabitants who did not give support to Aguinaldo, or who had ceased resistance and welcomed American authority, were generally opposed to the friars and intensely hostile to their reinstatement in their former power. . . .

"Apparently the root of the difficulty in the Philippines is a claim of the monastic orders to certain properties and revenues. The eighth article of the Treaty of Paris provided that the relinquishment of power by Spain 'can not in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds of . . . ecclesiastical or civil bodies.' The tenth article declared that 'the inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.' If these two provisions are by anybody construed to mean opposite things, if the claim of an ecclesiastical body comes to a denial of the free exercise of their religion by any inhabitants or involves any hold upon properties which the laws would not sustain, the courts established by the United States have jurisdiction and will control. How far they may prove adverse to the titles by which the monastic orders claim property it is not yet possible to judge, but there is every reason to expect that the Government will guaranty and preserve to Catholic as to other inhabitants entire freedom in the exercise of their individual choice in all matters pertaining to or growing out of their religion."

The statement from Manila alluded to above in the New York *Tribune*, that the mission of the apostolic delegate is to reinstate the friars in their former power, acting as joint agent of the Pope and President McKinley, has of course been denied by Monsignor Chapelle as a canard. The despatch gives the following additional details of the situation:

"Catholics of all sections are petitioning Monsignor Chapelle

and Major-General Otis against the friars returning to their parishes, repeating the charges of oppressions, extortions, and immoralities which, they assert, caused the revolution of 1896. The Catholics request that they be given priests not connected with the brotherhoods. Delegations from many of the towns are visiting the provincial governors for the purpose of making the same request, and prominent Manila Catholics are cabling the Pope on the subject.

"The people say the friars will be driven out if they return to their parishes, and that there will be continual trouble if the Administration attempts to protect them. To quell the excitement, Major-General Otis consented to the publication in the local newspapers of a statement which he had made to a delegation of Filipinos, as follows:

"If the church authorities assign friars to curacies who are obnoxious to the people they will not be compelled to accept them. The individual liberty guaranteed by the American Constitution will not be denied the Filipinos, and the Government will not force upon them any ecclesiastical denomination contrary to their wishes."

PRESIDENT SNOW'S DECLARATION CONCERNING POLYGAMY.

THE proclamation issued on January 8 by Lorenzo Snow, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, is regarded as one of the most important manifestoes of that church put forth during the past few years. It reads as follows:

"From the reading of the various editorials and articles of the public press it is evident that there is much misconception and



LORENZO SNOW.

misunderstanding as to the present attitude of our church respecting the subjects of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation; and, believing that many good and conscientious people have been misled and much adverse criticism occasioned thereby, I feel it but just to both 'Mormons' and non-'Mormons' to state that, in accordance with the manifesto of the late President Wilford Woodruff, dated September 25, 1890, which was presented to and unanimously ac-

cepted by our General Conference on the 6th of October, 1890, the church has positively abandoned the practise of polygamy, or the solemnization of plural marriages, in this and every other State, and that no member or officer thereof has any authority whatever to perform a plural marriage or enter into such a relation. Nor does the church advise or encourage unlawful cohabitation on the part of any of its members. If, therefore, any member disobeys the law, either as to polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, he must bear his own burden; or, in other words, be answerable to the tribunals of the land for his own action pertaining thereto.

"With a sincere desire that the position of our church as to polygamy and unlawful cohabitation may be better understood, and with best wishes for the welfare and happiness of all, this statement is made, and is respectfully commended to the careful consideration of the public generally."

The Deseret Evening News (January 8), the official organ of

the Church of Latter-Day Saints, comments as follows upon this letter:

"The president's statement is gratifying to us because it authoritatively asserts what *The Deseret Evening News* has advanced editorially. The church teaches obedience to secular law. It does not advise nor encourage any species of lawlessness. It supports the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of Utah and all laws passed in pursuance thereof. It has its own sphere, which is ecclesiastical. While it gives counsel and promulgates rules for the guidance of its members as to individual conduct in all the affairs of life, it does not interfere in any way with the free agency of men and women, dictate to them how they shall vote or to which political party they shall belong, or hinder them in any lawful course as to business or other personal affairs.

"There are persons in all religious bodies who act contrary to the faith they profess. The church or society with which they are connected is not accused of such derelictions by just and sensible people; they are charged only to the erring individuals.

"The Latter-Day Saints should ponder well this declaration from the president. It is of great importance. If there is any deviation from the path which he defines, it will be on the personal responsibility of the individual that pursues that way, and he must take the consequences whatever they may be. The church must not be burdened by the weight of anything that is contrary to its teachings.

"We believe the permanent, reasonable residents of this State, 'Mormon' and non-'Mormon,' will be pleased with President Snow's announcement, and will accept it in the spirit that prompted its publication. And we hope that it will aid in the establishment of that abiding peace that is necessary to the harmonious action of all classes, creeds, and parties, without which Utah can not achieve the success as a commonwealth that its best people desire to secure."

The *Denver News* (January 10) says that altho "all legal and constitutional precedents" have been overridden by those who opposed the seating of Mr. Roberts in the House of Representatives, yet the case "has not been without its good effects," one of which is this manifesto. It continues:

"The Mormon Church has been prompt to recognize the condition of public sentiment in the nation on this question, and President Snow's formal manifesto should be received by the country in the same spirit in which it is apparently issued. He announces that plural marriages were abandoned in 1890, and that no church official is authorized to solemnize them. While the maintenance of relations with plural wives entered into prior to 1890 has been tolerated by the church, the time has now come when such toleration must cease, and members of the Mormon Church must obey the laws of the land, or in suffering the consequences must bear their own burdens. In brief, President Snow's manifesto is as emphatic a repudiation of polygamy as can be desired by the most bitter opponent of Mormonism. It covers a repudiation of plural marriages, past and future."

THE BROOKLYN REVIVAL AND RELIGIOUS ANIMOSITIES.

PEACE and good-will to men have apparently not been the first fruits of the evangelistic efforts of the Rev. Len G. Broughton, a Georgia revivalist who has lately come to preach the Gospel to sinners in Brooklyn. In a recent address he made the following allusion to Unitarian belief (*New York Tribune*, January 28):

"It [the revival] is a war on all forms of infidelity and sin. Before God, infidelity is the most damning sin of all. Jesus said: 'He that believeth not the Son, the wrath of God abideth within him.' The rejection of Jesus Christ as 'the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world' is the one sin for which men go to hell, because it includes and fosters all other sins. When a man truly accepts Jesus Christ as his Savior, he gives up sin. Now, Unitarianism is only one form of infidelity, but it is the form that just now poses under the guise of culture and religion, and through pulpit and press during recent months has been in-

sulting believers in the deity of Christ by asserting that there is little need of multiplying Unitarian churches, because orthodox churches are full of such unbelievers."

In a statement to the press, Mr. Broughton reiterated and emphasized this opinion. He said (we quote from the *New York World*, January 29):

"I still stand by my guns and repeat that the man who believes in Unitarianism, and sticks to it, will go to hell.

"All sinners are Unitarians. All Unitarians are sinners because they deny the deity and divinity of Christ and His atonement by blood. Unitarians would go up Calvary's hill and tear down the cross of Christ itself. I don't run much on scholarship, but place my theology on the Bible. I claim I am as broad as my opponents. But I am narrow when it comes to the upholding of the Word of God. This fight is on, and, thank God, I am in it. To the minister who says that I am one of those sleepers, Southerners preaching a medieval theology, I will say that I preach to more people in one night than he does in a month. He says I am asleep, does he? Well, let him follow me and I'll keep him awake.

"I'm in this fight up to the chin, and I repeat that the man who denies the divinity of Christ can not be saved. Paul says 'By the deeds of the law shall no man be justified.' The Unitarian creed is that by the deeds of the law man shall be justified. Which theology will you have? I confess that I believe in sticking to Paul."

Taking this utterance as a basis, another of the evangelists, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, announced that the revival was to be a campaign against Unitarianism. Both these pronouncements were widely published, and an outburst of criticism and counter-criticism has been the result. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity (Unitarian), attacked the methods and the "medieval" theology of the revivalist, saying that "ministers of the Southern type have been asleep while the world has moved forward," and that "the weapons used by them would be about as effective, in the light of modern warfare, as the gun of Rip Van Winkle, and its watch-dogmas about equal to Rip's dog Snider." The Rev. Horace Porter, associate pastor of Plymouth Church, after a consultation with its leading officers, refused to read the printed announcement of the revival meetings from the pulpit. He said, as reported in the *New York Sun* (January 29):

"If the revival is, indeed, as has seemed to be indicated by the leaders of this revival, a movement not against vice and crime which are rampant, but is against one particular class, I am going to take the full responsibility in the absence of Dr. Hillis of refusing to read it [the announcement]. I have always found this class, against which, it is alleged, this movement is directed to be eminent for its nobility of character and the largeness of its charity.

"If these people shall turn from their deliberate efforts against one class to a general revival movement for the regeneration of the wicked, they will have no heartier support than from Plymouth Church."

Newspaper comment, so far as we have seen it, is distinctly condemnatory of the evangelists. The *Brooklyn Eagle* (January 25) says:

"In a borough of a million people, in a city of three millions, a town overflowing with misery, vice, and crime, these men, in the name of the Lord, are conducting a campaign, not against sin, but against another sect whose theology they do not approve of. Surely, the reduction of what was said to be a movement for the conversion of men to righteousness, to a squabble between sects, or, more accurately, of one sect against another, releases comment from the obligation which it is ordinarily under to treat with respectful sympathy any movement for the betterment of men."

The *Boston Transcript* (January 24) says:

"The interjection of doctrinal acerbity into these Brooklyn meetings has been both painful and hurtful. Salvation is a long way off when men sink their little six-inch plummets into their

own dogmatic beliefs or imaginings, and then assume that they have fathomed infinity and are commissioned to take the spiritual measure of all other men. The saint's calendar for Massachusetts would be singularly incomplete without the names of those noble men of the Unitarian faith whose fame is world-wide and whose memory draws to it even the honor and reverence of posterity. None were more quick to discern this odor of sanctity than the great Trinitarian leaders. There were no truer brothers in Christ to be found the world over than President Mark Hopkins, of Williams College, and the late Dr. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard, or than Phillips Brooks and Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and the list of such friendships, both personal and spiritual, might be indefinitely extended. Dr. Peabody and James Freeman Clarke not only believed the truth, but they did more, they lived it, and no men of their generation have carried the Christly standard higher."

DR. SHELDON'S EXPERIMENT IN RELIGIOUS DAILY JOURNALISM.

AN announcement unique in the history of journalism has just been made by the *Topeka Daily Capital*. The owners of that paper have—to use their own words—"decided to place its plant and the entire editorial and business control of the paper in the hands of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of 'In His Steps,' that he may exemplify his idea as to what a Christian daily newspaper ought to be." For six days, commencing with March 13, Dr. Sheldon will be absolute director of *The Capital*; unhampered, he will "dictate its policy, edit its news columns, control its advertising." It is expected that the experiment may have far-reaching influences upon the press, and without doubt it will be watched with keen interest by a vast number of people of all beliefs and occupations. Comment on the plan is of course voluminous and varied in tenor, for there is probably not a newspaper in the United States which has not devoted at least one editorial, sober or satiric, to this topic.

The *Chicago Chronicle* (January 24) points the following moral:

"Mr. Sheldon's publication will not be a true experiment, because for a single week it will be easy enough to draw such artificial support as its novelty may create. It is the pace that tells in the life of a newspaper, not for one week, but for a series of weeks and years. The trouble of innovators of the Sheldon type is that they imagine their particular interpretation of Christianity, with its elimination of the bad and preponderance of the good, to be adaptable to the needs of the every-day public. The average secular newspaper is merely a reflection of current life, and as the latter grows purer the newspaper columns will grow purer too. The religious propaganda has its place and force in human economy, but it is open to serious question whether the editorial sanctum of a secular newspaper is a better point of vantage than the time-honored pulpit."

The *Philadelphia Times* (January 22) gives Dr. Sheldon some sage advice:

"The Rev. Mr. Sheldon will get 'a good ready' before he starts, and then he will 'edit.' Like a great many other people, he believes that it is just as easy for a man to 'edit' as for a compass to point to the north. He will learn something he doesn't already know. He asks advice and suggestions from the editors throughout the country. Ours is the hint given to Caesar, which he disregarded: 'Beware the ides of March!'"

Most of the religious journals speak with approval of the enterprise. *The Independent* (undennom., February 1) says:

"We trust there are already other journals whose aim is as high as Mr. Sheldon's, to put nothing in that Jesus would not approve, advertisements as well as news reports; but newspaper ethics generally needs all the elevation that Mr. Sheldon's example might suggest."

The Baptist Standard (Chicago, January 27) does not think the experiment for so short a period will be conclusive, but upon

the whole it will be instructive. On the other hand, *Church Progress* (Rom. Cath., St. Louis, January 27) says:

"This man is going to show the world how Our Blessed Lord would run a daily paper if He were in Topeka, Kans. This same gentleman would damn Ingersoll for daring to utter the inane blasphemy that Almighty God should have consulted him before He promulgated the laws of nature. And yet, the irreligion and irreverence of Sheldon's hypocritical cant and blasphemous presumption amounts to almost the demoniacal conceit that conceived the temptations of Our Savior after His fast of forty days in the desert."

The situation has its ironies for Dr. Sheldon. For instance, Mr. E. W. Howe, editor of the *Atchison Globe* (author of "The Story of a Country Town") has announced that during the experimental week he will write and publish daily sermons in his paper on "How Ministers Should Preach the Gospel"; and he even offers to come to Topeka to relieve Dr. Sheldon of his pastoral duties. The latter, however, is apparently not appalled. He has declared himself glad to receive any suggestions regarding ministerial work Mr. Howe has to offer, and has added that he believes he will accept the "exchange of pulpit" if the members of his church take kindly to the idea. Dr. Sheldon has not yet announced what his plans will be, and prefers to let the paper speak for itself. He says:

"In fact, I have not fully matured them, except as to the main idea of a Christian daily. I want to make a success of the undertaking, and I am firmly convinced that I will. I am anxious to prove to the world that a daily newspaper can be run on Christian lines and succeed without catering to the morbid curiosity of baser instincts."

"I propose to inspect all matter that goes into the paper during the week and subject it to the general test, 'What would Jesus do?'"

Boer and Briton in the Psalms.—Ever since the Psalms were written by the ecclesiastical lyrists of the Jewish temple, their alternate benedictions and maledictions have been the delight of religious men of war. Cromwell and his troopers found solace in them, and now President Kruger, who has a keen eye for a text, calls down blessing on the Boers and confusion and death upon the British by an appeal to the Lord of Hosts in the Psalms. "Read Psalm xxxiii," he says in a message to his generals, and adds, "The enemy have fixed their faith on Psalm lxxxiii." The passages he refers to, says the *London Academy*, are evidently these:

PSALM XXXIII: BOER.

Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord: and the people whom he has chosen for his inheritance.

There is no king saved by the multitude of an host; a mighty man is not delivered by much strength.

An horse is a vain thing for safety; neither shall he deliver any by his great strength.

Our soul waiteth for the Lord: He is our help and our shield.

PSALM lxxxiii: BRITISH.

They have taken crafty counsel against thy people, and consulted against thy hidden ones.

They have said, Come and let us cut them off from being a nation; that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance.

Fill their faces with shame; that they may seek thy name, O Lord.

Let them be confounded and troubled forever; yea, let them be put to shame and perish.

Upon this *The Academy* remarks: "One can not but admire the President's selection of a Psalm containing the verse, 'An horse is a vain thing for safety,' since, humanly speaking, the Boers owe very much to their ponies. President Kruger's statement that 'the enemy have fixed their faith on Psalm lxxxiii,' tends to turn the words quoted against the Boers themselves; for the Uitlanders might well have adopted Psalm lxxxiii, as an expression of their grievances."

THE confirmations into membership of the Protestant Episcopal Church last year numbered 41,700. Of these, 5,750 came from families already connected with the church. The total increase in membership of the church was 10,000, showing, according to *The Christianian* (January), that the changes from this church to others are taking place with quite the facility of changes to it.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ARE THE LATINS DECADENT?

FOR some time France has been the scene of a considerable amount of self-abasement and of corresponding admiration for foreign races, especially for the English-speaking peoples. Our readers will remember the book written by M. Demolin, editor of *La Science Sociale*, on "The Superiority of the Anglo-Saxons" (THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 9, 1897; July 2, 1898). At present, however—owing, perhaps, to the resentment awakened by criticism in other lands called forth by the Dreyfus case,—a different strain pervades French literature. The new strain is illustrated by an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* written by Alfred Fouillée, a member of the French Academy, who undertakes to show that the Latin is not inferior to the Anglo-Saxon and Teuton. The following is his line of thought:

The birth-rate of France is not so very much below that of other countries. It is declining, naturally, everywhere; circumstances alter cases everywhere. In Canada, the French increase faster than the English. Nothing is more amusing than the accusation of sloth. Why, the Latin is too lively. Spain may be a little conservative, but France would be better off if she showed less longing for excitement. The Catholic religion, too, is mentioned as the cause of Latin decay. But neither in Belgium nor in Rhenish Prussia, neither in Austria nor the United States, does Catholicism appear to hinder progress. Individualism, another supposed advantage of the Anglo-Saxon, will presently become stronger in the Latin. The French are accustomed to grant too much power to the authorities from sheer habit alone.

One of the gravest complaints laid against the Latins is their criminality, especially in Italy. But Italy is not quite free from the influences of the past. The crimes of the Middle Ages mingle with those of modern society. Yet even Italy may not be called immoral. Personal purity, for instance, is respected more in Italy than in France. Suicide is rarer than in Germany, theft less common than in Great Britain. Illegitimate births and divorces are less common in Italy than in Anglo-Saxon countries. The more numerous murders are due to violent temper and blood feuds. On the whole, it may be said that all nations are passing through a moral crisis. The Teutons and Anglo-Saxons are wealthier, because they are more grasping; but this does not improve them morally. Wealth is honored everywhere; but in England even the desire for wealth is regarded as commendable, and honored more highly than the desire for rank, virtue, and learning. But that evidently will not save England from decay. Greed has led to excessive expansion of empire, an expansion so dangerous that England is now forced to respect even smaller fleets than her own. The future of the Anglo-Saxon is as uncertain as that of the Latin. No race can claim in perpetuity the exclusive possession of virtue and power. The future now as ever belongs not to any particular race, but to the most industrious, the most intelligent, the most moral nations.

M. Ch. Monue, in the *Revue Bleue*, Paris, admits that there is a serious falling-off in the energy of the French people; but he regards this as a national rather than a racial defect. He argues in the main as follows:

Births are more rare with us than with the Germans or English, chiefly because we have a decadent love of ease. We do not wish to share our heritage with a numerous progeny. This is shown in a most striking manner by the fact that our wealthiest families have so few children. In Berlin and London the wealthy have nearly twice as many children as in Paris. From a purely economical point of view this is to be deplored. The individual French capitalist, who limits his family rather than work to increase his income, may be a gainer; the nation loses by it. The more anxious Frenchmen are to live on the interest of their income, the less that interest in the end will be. But there is also a serious moral drawback to this love of ease. Idleness begets love of pleasure, and love of pleasure is the source of the illegitimacy of which we make so light. One is struck by the purity of morals in German plays, by the home life of England, compared with French comedy and with French homes. This, again, re-

acts upon our energies. The restrictions in the number of their offspring to which Frenchmen have accustomed themselves must ultimately place them at a serious disadvantage with their neighbors.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CHARACTER OF RUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE expansion of industry and trade in Russia is a subject everywhere discussed with interest. The Siberian, Central-Asian, and other great railroads, the hospitality extended to foreign manufacturers and capitalists, the adoption of the gold standard and other signs of material progress, have attracted general attention. The Russian Ambassador at Washington, Count Cassini, has officially spoken of Russia's preference for American manufactures, and the great opportunities presented by the new territories which are being opened to commerce, and a permanent exhibition of American machinery and other commodities is being planned at Moscow, the real center of capitalism in Russia. In view of these facts it is interesting to read a frank view of Russian industrial progress in the editorial pages of so influential a paper as the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*. It is not a flattering view, and it has surprised and displeased other Russian editors. The article is so significant that the essential portions of it are translated and given below:

"Russia is often compared to the United States of America, and, in some respects, not without justice. As there, so here, we see the rapid growth of centripetal forces, immensity of operations, gigantic colonial possibilities, exceptional natural opportunities for acquiring wealth, and, finally, the tremendous part played in all branches of activity by self-made men.

"But the comparison is far from favorable to us when we carry it into the field of general culture. We find that the American dollar and the Russian ruble do not give the same results. American pioneering quickly connects newly developed points with the civilization of the country at large, while our capitalism works in its own narrow sphere and takes no part in the larger life of the territory it fructifies. Decades go by without any effect on the intellectual and moral life of the place annexed by industry. Crowds of vagrant laborers are attracted and sources of wealth are opened up, but the old state of sloth, misery, ignorance, and stagnation is preserved, and no marks of progress appear except cards and champagne among the inferior employees. The ruble and culture seem to be divorced.

"In recent years many new points in the empire have received vast importance owing to their industrial position and rapid growth of their population. But only in a few of them have there arisen hospitals or schools, and even in these the capitalists have had nothing to do with these provisions for the welfare of their workmen. Labor is hired and exploited, but no attention what ever is bestowed upon its comfort or welfare.

"Now take old and long-settled industrial cities in our central provinces. The inhabitants are rich, but there is nowhere a trace of civilized existence. There is not a single improved or attractive street, not a public square, no pavements, no lighting, no library or theater, no educational institutions, and no social life of any kind. The millionaires live in the same darkness and fog as the paupers around them. Even Moscow, with its traditions, its university, and grand past, has retrogressed since it became a mercantile community preeminently. Her wealth has increased, but to talk about her progress is impossible, unless we mean by that term the saloons and hotels which the new era has called into existence.

"The million has arrogated to itself all power and might, and regards itself as the be-all and end-all of modern life. But in Europe, at least, the power of plutocracy is due to its close and historic association with culture. There the third estate is the richest, but also the most enlightened, and it has done the most for general progress. But what right have the millions which do not carry culture with them?"

Yet the *Novoye Vremya* is opposed to the encouragement of foreign capital and to the extension of franchises and privileges

to foreign manufacturers. Its motto is Russia for the Russians, even in an economic and industrial sense.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE ON SOUTH AFRICAN MATTERS.

AMERICAN readers have seen in recent cable despatches references to a secret correspondence, published in part in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), that seems to deepen the suspicion that the Colonial Secretary of Great Britain was involved, long before the war, in the machinations of the Chartered Company managed by Cecil Rhodes, and in the Jameson raid. According to the despatches, Mr. Chamberlain, in response to questions put in the House of Commons, has admitted that this secret correspondence is substantially as printed; but he has denied having had any personal knowledge of it until a few days before its publication.

The correspondence so far published consists of seventeen letters and telegrams chiefly between Fairfield, chief of the South African Department of the Colonial Office (of which Chamberlain is the head), and Hawkesley, the legal adviser of the Chartered Company and of Mr. Rhodes. Hawkesley tells Fairfield to get from Eyre & Spottiswood, the sworn Government printers, a copy of the government report of February 11, 1896, on the Jameson raid. On May 6, Fairfield assures Hawkesley that no harm will come to the Chartered Company, as Lord Selborne and Lord Mead protect it. Moreover, Chamberlain would speak in favor of the company. The next day Fairfield tells Hawkesley that the Chartered Company can not be saved unless Rhodes resigns from his position as director. On July 22, Hawkesley recommends Cripps, Q. C., Carson, Q. C., and Wyndham as members of the House of Commons who should be put on the committee of investigation. Carson wanted to know too much, and was not selected. Wyndham made a mild protest afterward against the proceedings. A letter from Hawkesley to Maguire (elected among the Irish members at the alleged cost of \$50,000 to Rhodes) shows that the "Harris" telegrams (which will be remembered by those who kept close track of the Jameson raid investigation) really came from the company. On February 20, Hawkesley in-

the first day, tho his evidence was good even then. Yesterday he was simply splendid.

"I do not think we are by any means out of the wood; but there does seem an off-chance of the plea of public interest being recognized and the cables of the last half of 1895, or rather the negotiations of that period, not being disclosed, tho I am bound to say that personally I think the balance of probability is that they will have to come out.

"If they do, Mr. Chamberlain will have no one but himself to thank."

Not without interest is a letter by Chamberlain's sister-in-law to Hawkesley, in the course of which she says:

"As long as you make it impossible for C. J. R. to give Jameson away, he will be loyal to him; but I am sure, from what I



"CONFOUND THOSE MAPS! NOT A SINGLE BOER AMBUSH MARKED! HOW CAN A GENERAL AVOID THEM?"

—*Finchietta.*

have said, that at one time Rhodes contemplated sacrificing the doctor. The doctor must never know this, and if any one can keep Rhodes up to the mark you can."

The *Indépendance Belge* has not yet kept its promise to publish further revelations, and suspicion is expressed that the paper has been bought up by the financial interests involved. Those wishing fuller account of the correspondence can get it either in the *London Speaker* (January 13) or in the *Indépendance Belge* itself (January 12).

Few British papers have thought it worth while (or had thought so prior to the interrogation in the House of Commons) to mention the revelations; fewer still have quoted them. Among these few is the *Manchester Guardian*, which thinks the matter should be investigated, and which remarks:

"The English press as a whole has thought it best to conceal these letters from its readers, but that proceeding will no more profit England than it profited France to have her chief newspapers suppressing all the principal evidence in favor of M. Dreyfus. The possessors of an empire like ours rely ultimately upon the regard of the civilized world, and we can not afford to ignore its loss."

The *London Clarion*, the only "imperialist" Socialist paper in England, says:

"It looks unkind of the *Indépendance Belge* to publish these letters just when our country is in such a hole; but if the unfriendliness of the Belgian press only opens the eyes of our countrymen to the real worth of their idols, it will have conferred unintentionally a favor on us, and have done a service to humanity."

The paper most determined to sift the matter is *The Speaker*, which says:

"For the present the appearance of these compromising letters



RAT BITES.

"A bit rough on one's tail; but I'll get there all the same!"

—*The South African Review (Cape Town).*

forms Lord Grey that Rhodes will manage to get out of the affair. He says:

"MY DEAR GREY: Thanks for your letter of the 9th ult., which I read with great interest. You will, of course, have heard that the committee was reappointed, and has got to work. I send you official prints of the evidence already taken. Rhodes has done very well, and I think will come out on top. He was nervous

has been ignored by almost the entire Unionist press. *The Times* carries its policy of suppression so far as completely to discredit its pretensions to collect and reflect foreign opinion. For everybody who reads foreign papers knows that most of them have reproduced, and a great many have discussed, the revelations of the *Indépendance Belge*. These revelations are generally regarded as of the greatest moment, and their effect has scarcely been to make foreigners look more indulgently upon the war. But the foreign intelligence columns of *The Times* know nothing of all this. The subject is as rigidly ignored by the foreign correspondents as by the editor himself. These revelations find no place in the rambling soliloquies of M. de Blowitz or the personal attacks of Mr. Smalley. And yet what a lot we heard a few months ago of impositions practised upon unfortunate Frenchmen by editors who did not want their readers to know what the world thought of 'L'Affaire Dreyfus.' "

The *Post* (Berlin) says:

"Even in the House of Commons voices have been heard to exclaim that Chamberlain may have some personal interest in the war, and that there are other reasons for killing the Boers beside the distressful cries of the poor Uitlanders. It seems that Chamberlain knew all about the raid, and it is certain that he shielded the chief actors in it. What is more likely than that the present war is being waged in the same interests?"

In the *Berlin Nation*, S. van Houten, ex-premier of Holland, writes that, in his opinion, Chamberlain is not unlike the buyer of green goods, "a cheated cheater." He put his faith in the Rhodes clique, and was forced to do their bidding.

The Boers also publish some secret documents captured during General Yule's flight from Dundee. The entire plan of invasion, including the attack upon the Free State, the detailed maps of the northern part of Natal, the manner in which Van Reenen's Pass was to be occupied, etc., fell into their hands. The documents are by Captain Melville, Captain Gale, Captain Wolley, Major Grant, and General Sir Redvers Buller.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE BAGDAD RAILROAD.

IT has long been the wish of the Turkish Government to connect the Mediterranean Sea with the Gulf of Persia by a railroad. Negotiations which promise to become successful are in progress, and the Deutsche Bank in Constantinople will probably finance the undertaking as the largest shareholder. British capital, however, will not be excluded from the enterprise. The *London Outlook* says:

"German capitalists are, it would seem, to get most of the plums—that is one penalty we have to pay for past British inertia. Yet the proposed fusion would probably do more for British interests than could be accomplished by isolated efforts; for, humiliating confession tho it be, there is only too much truth in the assertion of *The Times*, that 'the Turkish Government may flout or fleece an English company, but it will think twice and thrice before attacking the interests of capitalists, German, English, and French, who are safeguarded by the personal concern of the German Emperor for the success of their undertakings.' Under joint British and German effort, what limits shall be set to possible development in Asiatic Turkey?"

The *Berlin Tägliche Rundschau* describes the matter as follows:

"There is no definite agreement as yet. The Porte as well as the Deutsche Bank may withdraw at any time if either party fail to be satisfied with the terms of the commission appointed to inspect the route. But Germany has the refusal. The railway will benefit, in the first place, the Turkish Government. The majority of the Sultan's troops are now drawn from Asia, and it is to his interest to have roads by which he can quickly collect them. It is, therefore, only natural and just that the Turkish Govern-

ment should assume the financial risk, and as Turkish finances are not in very good condition, it is difficult to obtain adequate guaranties, for the sum involved is large, certainly not less than \$100,000,000. We are, therefore, quite willing to see other countries share with us in the undertaking, especially France. According to the latest accounts, French capital will be interest to the extent of 40 per cent. of the whole sum. We do not even object if British capital has a share. In the first place, this would lessen competition, and, further, it should be remembered that, in case of difficulties, it is best to have the assistance of as many interested nations as possible, even if German influence is not exclusive. In view of the railroads which must soon be built in Asia and Africa, we do not intend to tie down so large a capital and so much material in the Orient; for that the Bagdad line will pay at an early date, is much to be doubted."

The news that German and French capital will be employed in a common work, involving also the working side by side of French and German engineers, is received with pleasure in France, altho it is well known that Russia opposes everything that is likely to strengthen the military, political, and financial position of Turkey. The *Paris Journal des Débats* expresses itself in the main as follows:

We are aware that the prospect of the railroad puts the Russian press in a bad humor, but the press is not the Government in Russia. Nor can the Russians justly object to a strategical line which is so far removed from their frontiers, especially as they seem inclined to regard Persia as their exclusive domain. We are willing to admit that a railroad from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, if in the hands of Great Britain, would be likely to hinder Russian plans. But the work itself will be undertaken, progress is inevitable, and it is much better for Russia that the road should be in the hands of two powers of which one is an ally of Russia while the other traditionally follows a policy friendly to the Czar. To place serious difficulties in the way of France and Germany would lead to the strengthening of the very power which opposes Russia everywhere in Asia.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

South African Distances.—"Lord Roberts should have a force of not less than 70,000 strong when he crosses the Orange River, if he wishes to be certain of being able to crush opposition



and press forward to Pretoria, a month's steady marching away." This in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) from its military expert. It is a decided understatement. A month's marching, even without opposition, would not be sufficient to cover the distance. The *Handelsblad* gives a rough map of Europe, locating on it the South African towns that are most frequently mentioned in connection with the war, to enable European readers to realize the distances that have to be overcome by the British army of invasion. We give a map of the United States arranged in a similar manner. Lord Roberts with an army of 70,000 men, traveling with ox-wagons, could not make more than ten miles a day if no opposition whatever were offered to his progress. The route from Delagoa Bay (New York) to Pretoria (Buffalo) is still closed to the British. Colesberg (Lexington, Ky.) is a long distance from Pretoria (Buffalo), and is yet in the hands of the Boers. The chief base of supplies for the British is Cape Town (somewhere between Little Rock and Memphis) or near the Franco-Spanish frontier.

Current Events.

Monday, January 29.

—Conditions remain unchanged in South Africa; General Buller reports a long list of casualties.

—In the Senate, there is a lively debate on the war in South Africa, caused by alleged utterances of the British consul at New Orleans.

—Secretary Gage replies to a Senate resolution of inquiry as to his relations with the National City Bank of New York.

—In the House, the resolution proposing an investigation of Secretary Gage's methods is debated and sent to the ways and means committee.

—A great pro-Boer mass-meeting is held in New York, at which the speakers are Congressmen De Armond and Cochran, Mayor Perry of Grand Rapids, and others.

Tuesday, January 30.

—A Boer shell-factory at Johannesburg is destroyed by explosion; Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal, visits Berlin and St. Petersburg.

—Both houses of the English Parliament convene, and the Queen's speech is read.

—Senator William Goebel, the Democratic candidate for governor of Kentucky, is shot near the Capitol at Frankfort by an unknown assassin; the contest committee of the legislature decides that he is legal governor.

—The bodies of General Lawton and Major Logan arrive at San Francisco.

Wednesday, January 31.

—Additional casualty lists from General Buller make the total British loss since the beginning of the war 6,681 men, the losses north of the Tugela exceeding 2,400 men.

—The Democratic leaders in Kentucky have the oath of office administered to Senator Goebel, who is in a dying condition; he also signs an order dispersing the militia. Governor Taylor adjourns the General Assembly, and summons it to meet in London on February 6.

—A stormy debate in the Senate is caused by Mr. Pettigrew's resolution to recognize Aguinaldo's recent statement; he is called a "traitor" by Senators Hawley and Sewell.

—President McKinley's suggestion of a pan-American congress is favorably received by Central and South American countries.

Thursday, February 1.

—A London newspaper reports that Buller has again crossed the Tugela; there are rumors that Kitchener is advancing.

—William Goebel, contrary to the expectation of his physicians, still holds out; there are serious factions in the Kentucky militia, and civil war is feared owing to the intense excitement prevailing. Governor Taylor appeals to McKinley for Federal protection.

—The Isthmian Canal Commission arrives at Nicaragua.

—In the Senate, Mr. Allen criticizes Secretary Gage's financial methods.

—In the House, Mr. Stibley, of Pennsylvania, upholds the policy of expansion.

Friday, February 2.

—No official despatches from South Africa are made public, but there are persistent rumors to the effect that General Buller has engaged the enemy again.

—The Democratic members of the Kentucky Senate and House meet in secret and declare William Goebel governor, and J. C. W. Beckham lieutenant-governor. President McKinley refuses to comply with Governor Taylor's request to send Federal troops into Kentucky.

—Mr. Pettigrew again attempts to introduce anti-imperialist documents in the Senate, but is cut off by a point of order.

—The House committee adopts a tariff bill for Puerto Rico and decides that the Constitution and laws of the United States do not extend over new possessions.

—The report of the Philippine Commission to the President is made public.

Saturday, February 3.

—The Boers destroy the line of railway between Modder River and Kimberley; the Boer garrison of Stormberg is in danger of being surrounded by the British.

—Brigadier-General Kobbe occupies the islands of Samar and Leyte, of the Philippine group; several new hemp ports are opened in the islands.

—William Goebel dies at Frankfort, Ky., as the result of the shot from his assassin. J. C. W. Beckham immediately takes the oath of office, and issues a proclamation calling upon the militia to disband.

Sunday, February 4.

—A despatch from Durban, Natal, reports that General Buller has again crossed the Tugela.

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and is marching on Ladysmith; General French has a slight engagement with the enemy.

—The situation in **Kentucky** remains quiet, and preparations are made for the meeting of the legislature in London.

—The **Clayton-Bulwer Treaty** regarding the Nicaragua canal is the subject of negotiations in England and the United States in which American and British ambassadors take part.

—Advices from Albany state that **Governor Roosevelt** refuses to be considered a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

PERSONALS.

SENATOR W. A. CLARK, of Montana, whose seat is threatened by serious charges of political corruption, has been a remarkably successful man from several points of view. He is worth, say \$500,000, his property consisting of sixteen mines, banks, and a Democratic newspaper. He is just sixty years of age, strong, erect, vigorous, and with a shock of hair whose aggressive redness refuses to be tempered by the gray of advancing years. It is not generally known, but he is a graduate of Columbia College, where he took a course in mineralogy and chemistry before he entered seriously into mining. In this respect he is like J. H. De La Mar, who studied metallurgy before the mast and made millions in Arizona and Mexico. Should the charges instituted against him fall, he will have reached the heights of ordinary ambition—an ambition which he doubtless did not dare to entertain in the old days, when he was peddling clocks and gewgaws to the Indians and miners of the far Northwest.

REPRESENTATIVE RICHARDSON, of Tennessee, enjoys the unique distinction of having received more votes for Speaker of the House than were ever before received by any unsuccessful candidate for that office. He received 126 votes, while the next highest number ever received by a defeated candidate was that given for Mr. Carlisle in the fifty-first Congress, when he received 113 votes.

GOVERNOR BEADY, of Alaska, whose recent visit to Washington in the interests of his Territory has attracted considerable comment, was a homeless little waif, standing on a North River wharf in New York City, twenty years ago. He was found there by the Children's Aid Society, and with many others was sent to the country. The story of his life reads like a romance, and yet it differs very little from that of the lives of a great many other representative Americans, who have arisen from obscurity to eminence in the various walks of life. After securing an education, he entered into missionary work among the natives of Alaska, where he has toiled for many years. Few men, therefore, are more competent to speak with authority upon the topics connected with that country.

The titled families of Great Britain are largely represented among those who have recently joined the army in South Africa or volunteered for service there, says the *New York Independent*. In addition to the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Lonsdale, and others heretofore mentioned, the list includes the Duke of Norfolk (whose brother, Lord Edmund Talbot, is in the army); Lord Harris, ex-governor of Bombay; Lord Arthur Grosvenor, the Earl of Pingal, the Earl of Longford; Victor Cavendish, M. P., heir to the dukedom of Devonshire; Captain Holford, an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, and owner of Dorchester House with its picture galleries; Lionel, son and heir of Lord Rothschild, and Lord Stanley, son and heir of the millionaire

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Earl of Derby, who has joined General Roberts's staff. Lord Edward Cecil, son of Lord Salisbury, has been wounded at Mafeking.

SIR JAMES SIVEWRIGHT, of Cape Town, has turned over to the British Government his great estates, lying thirty miles from Cape Town, to be used as a hospital and convalescents' home for the army. Three different mansions, giving accommodations for nearly three hundred officers and men, have been provided. In addition, Sir James has equipped and brought to South Africa at his own expense two complete corps of doctors and nurses, one of them remaining on duty in and about Cape Town, while the other goes to the aid of the wounded Boers.

THE *Wichita Eagle* says that Gen. Fred Funston looked out of the car window at a small town in Western Kansas, and saw a seething mass of humanity at the depot to do him honor. Turning to his wife, he said: "Two years ago I lectured to an audience of seven in this town."

OOM PAUL, while still a lad, first gained prominence as a fearless tracker and hunter. He could tramp along the veldt all day, driving his string of oxen, and then spend all night in stalking wild animals. While still in his teens he killed a full-grown lion with nothing but a hunting-knife. Now that he is in his old age, he can still bend a rifle-barrel over his knee, or fell a bullock with his fist.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S distaste for physical exercise is as marked as his passion for orchids. At no period in his life has he indulged in any form of sport, and walking is his special aversion. Practically the longest walk he takes when in London is from Prince's Gardens to his clubs in Pall Mall or St. James's Street. To his sedentary habits he adds a love of smoking black cigars and drinking strong tea.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Difference.—The returning American, as he stands on the dock, is reminded of the fact that we have customs, but no manners.—*Life*.

She Received Many Calls.—"Is she really a society girl?" "Well, she makes and receives a great many calls." "Really?" "Yes, she's a telephone operative."—*Philadelphia Record*.

His Wondrous Faith.—DIX: "Weeks seems to have a lot of faith in homeopathy, doesn't he?"

DIX: "Never saw anything to equal it. Why, last summer when he had an attack of hay fever he married a grass widow."—*Chicago News*.

No Wonder He Felt Important.—HORSE: "What is that pompous, shabby-looking male braying about?"

AUTOMOBILE: "Oh, he's just home from a battle in South Africa."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

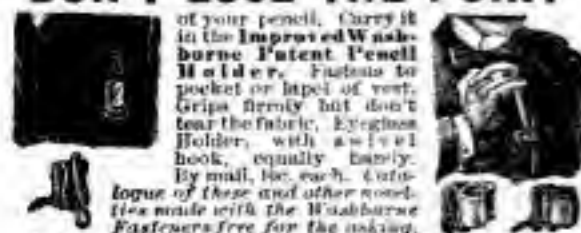
The Light of Love.—"Omed," whispered the dark, romantic maiden, "what is the light of love?" "The light of love," murmured Omed, with a far-away look, "is generally the gas turned down to a mere blue spark."—*Chicago News*.

Realism.—"Children! Children! Don't make such a frightful noise," said the mother. "We're

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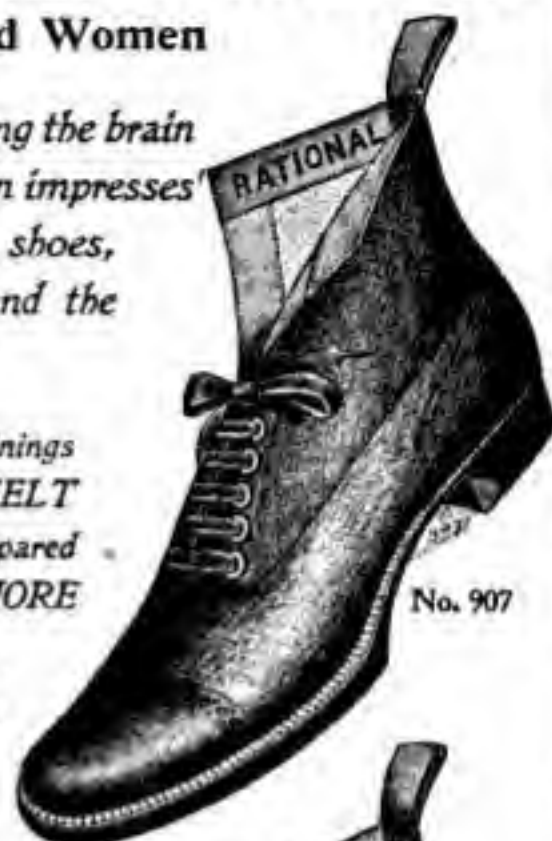
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playing omnibus, mamma," said Mattie, soberly. "Yes, I know, dear; but it isn't necessary to make such a terrible noise." "Yes, it is, mamma. We've got to where Hattie insists on paying the fare, and so do I."—*London Tit-Bits.*

The Joke Wasn't Appreciated.—BACON: "Some people carry a joke too far."

EGBERT: "Yes, Penman, the humorist, carried one to fourteen different newspaper offices, I understand, and didn't sell it even then."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The Baby's Present.—MRS. LASH: "What did you get baby for a birthday present?"

MRS. RASH: "I took four dollars and ninety-nine cents out of the little darling's bank and bought him this lovely lamp for the drawing-room."—*Boston Beacon.*

The Doctor Prescribes.—JIMSON: "Doctor, I am getting too stout for comfort, and I want your advice."

DOCTOR: "Nothing reduces flesh like worry; spend two hours a day thinking of the unpaid bill you owe me."—*Tit-Bits.*

Her Natural Rights.—MAMMA: "I don't see where you get your red hair; you don't get it from your papa, and you certainly don't get it from me."

LITTLE DOROTHY: "Well, mamma, can't I start something?"—*Twinkl.*

Was Looking For William J.—As the west-bound train dashed in the young hopeful to the Pullman gazed out upon the animated platform. "What do you see, Frankie?" inquired the stately woman by his side. "Oh, mummy!" he shouted. "I see the Chicago platform, but I don't see Bryan."—*Chicago Tribune.*

An Irish Definition.—LITTLE MIKE (who has struck a hard spot in his reading): "Feyther, phwat is an autopsy?"

MICHAEL (promptly): "An autopsy, is at? Sure, that's phwat a dead man requests the doctors to cut him up, so that he can find out phwat is the matter wid him."—*Humor.*

Two Kinds of Devils.—It was a proud day for the printer's trade when two men who had been apprentice boys in a composing-room presented themselves before the bar of the United States Senate to be sworn in as members. They were Peter C. Pritchard and Marion Butler, both of North Carolina.

"I didn't know you could make a Senator out of a 'devil,'" jocularly remarked David D. Hill, then a Senator from New York.

"Oh, yes," retorted Senator Lodge, "the transition is a natural and easy one—on your side of the House."—*Newark Evening News.*

A "Bird's-Eye" View.—The solemn air of judicial gravity and dignity of the Supreme Court is sometimes disturbed by a flash of humor. On one occasion there was an argument going on, and the attorneys were using a map to illustrate the case. One attorney pointed to the map and was proceeding to dilate upon it, when Justice Gray asked him what the map was. "Why, your honor, it is just a bird's-eye view of the land in controversy," answered the counselor. "Well," said Justice Gray, "I wish you would bring the map a little nearer, I haven't got a bird's eye."—*Indianapolis Press.*

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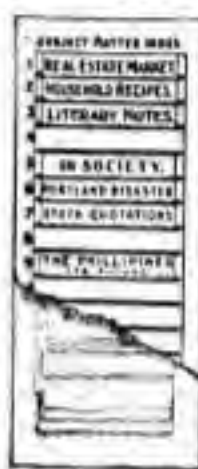
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Problem 452.

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White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Mr. Pulitzer has composed two problems for us. The first is given above, and he offers a prize for the best solution in time.

Solution of Problems.

No. 445.

Key-move, R-K B sq.

No. 447.

Key-move, Q-R 4.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Dieter, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. R. Conner, Lakeland, Fla.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; B. Moser, Malvern, Ia.; J. Chapin, Philadelphia; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Birmingham, Ill.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; H. Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass.; J. D. Campbell, Brenham, Tex.; the Rev. T. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.

445 (only): Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise, Kan.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; F. R. Osceola, North Conway, N. H.; M. F. Muller, Ponteroy, Ia.; R. B. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.; W. J. Lachner, Baker City, Ore.

447 (only): T. R. Denton, Asheville, N. C.

Comments (445): "Very good, not brilliant"—M. W. H.; "Of choice timber and temper"—L. W. B.; "A fine composition"—C. R. O.; "Worthy of a prize anywhere"—P. S. F.; "A polished masterpiece beyond criticism"—W. R. C.; "A gem"—A. K.; "An elegant problem, and deserves first prize"—H. M.; "A model of its kind"—J. C.; "Most beautiful"—H. H. B.; "Interesting"—C. B. H.; "One of the best"—R. E. B.; "Both beautiful and difficult"—P. H. J.

(447): "A knightly brush done in a rush"—L. W. B.; "Excellent"—C. R. O.; "Only four variations, but full of trouble"—P. S. F.; "After the Canadian war any ordinary war would appear easy"—W. R. C.; "Admirable, simple, symmetrical"—A. K.; "Puzzling at first, but really very simple"—R. M.; "Somewhat elementary"—J. C.; "Very fine"—J. D. C.; "First class, but not as meritorious as the war"—E. H. J.

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ERRATA.

In Problem 445, place a White P on Q Kt 4. As published, it has three solutions.

No. 445 is the same as 447. The key-move is Kt-Q 4.

A Woman Draws with Pillsbury.

(One of the games played in St. Louis at a blind-fold exhibition.)

French Defense

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 3	25 Q-K 3	Q-K 3 (a)
2 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	26 P-Q 4	K-N 4
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-Q B 3	27 K-B 4	K-K 2
4 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	28 P-K 4	K-Q 3
5 B-K Kt 5	B-K 2	29 P-P	P-R 3 (b)
6 B-Kt 1	B-K 2	30 K-K 3	B-B 3
7 B-Kt 3	Castles	31 K-B 4	B-B 3
8 B-Kt 1	P-K 4	32 P-K Kt 3	B-P 4
9 Castles	R-K 7 sq	33 K-K 3	B-K 3
10 R-Kt sq	B-R 3	34 P-R 4	B-D 4
11 R-K 4	B-Q Kt 4	35 K-Q 2	K-B 3 (c)
12 P-Q 4	R-R 3	36 P-Q 3	P-B 3
13 P-Q Kt 4	Q-Q 2	37 K-Q B sq	P-K 4
14 P-P	K-P 4	38 K-Q 2	P-P
15 Kt-K 5	B-Kt 1	39 P-P	H-Kt 3
16 K-B 3	R-K sq	40 K-Q sq	P-K 4
17 R-K 4	K-R 4	41 K-K 2	K-Q 3
18 Q-Q 2	Q-K 3	42 K-B 3	P-Q 4
19 P-K B 3	B-R 4	43 P-K 4	K-P 4
20 P-Q Kt 3	P-K 4	44 K-K 3	K-K 3
21 Q-B sq	R-K 2	45 K-Q 3	K-P 4
22 P-P	Q-P 4	46 P-B 4	K-K 3
23 R-Kt 4	R-K sq	47 P-B 3	Drawn (d)
24 R-K 4	Q-K 4		

Score and Notes from The Globe Democrat, St. Louis.

(a) Q-K 3 is preferable. The next move allows White's King to advance to center, gaining time.

(b) Well played.

(c) A lost move, as will be seen later on.

(d) If now K-Kt 4, White gives P-B 3, and Black can not take, as Kt-K 4 with Bishop.

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XX., No. 7

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

WHOLE NUMBER, 513

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MORE BRITISH REVERSES.

THE failure of General Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith; the retirement of Sir Hector Macdonald to the Modder River after an unsuccessful attack on the Boer force that bars Methuen's road to Kimberley; and the repulse of Colonel Plumer's relief expedition eighty miles from Mafeking make so little change in the situation and repeat previous experiences so closely that little comment that is striking or new appears. More interest seems to center around the new plans of both parties. The report from Durban that a Boer force 6,000 strong has crossed the Tugela and is threatening General Buller's right flank suggests interesting possibilities, altho the *New York Sun* thinks the report a rumor "that need not be taken seriously unless confirmed from some other source." The *New York Tribune* says that "it would be an interesting complication if, by using General Buller as a feint to distract attention from the Western campaign, Lord Roberts had left him to be surrounded and demoralized by the foe. That would be a fine case of the hunter hunted." The appearance of Lord Roberts in General Methuen's camp on the Modder River and his speech to the troops there, telling them that a hard but undoubtedly successful campaign was before them, is taken by the *New York Times* to indicate "that the theater of war is suddenly to be shifted from the extreme east to the extreme west," a fact which "confesses and emphasizes the failure of the campaign in Natal," and "seems to denote the abandonment of Ladysmith." The "plain statement of the case," says the same paper, is that "the British have definitely lost one campaign; they are about to begin another." Much interest is also aroused by the announcement in the British House of Lords that the size of the army will be increased to nearly 600,000 men, rearmed with the most modern rifles and artillery. A report from Berlin that Emperor William during a visit to the British Ambassador "touched upon the feasibility of friendly intervention" is again furnishing food for speculation.

The *London Times*, according to cabled reports, says of General Buller's retreat:

"If General Buller has failed, it seems unlikely that another attempt will be made. The terrible initial strategic mistake of abandoning the principal objective for a subsidiary operation [the relief of Ladysmith] still overweighs the campaign; but the time approaches when its baneful influence will cease to fetter our action. The great issues of the war will not be decided in Natal."

The *New York Herald* believes that "General Buller's campaign has signally demonstrated the futility of both direct assaults upon strong outposts and attempts to force them by tardy flank movements." The *London Standard* declares that the situation is no better than it was a month ago. The river still flows, it says, and the fortified hills still frown between the Natal army and the beleaguered town it is vainly trying to relieve. There seems to be no disposition, however, to blame General Buller for falling back. The *London Telegraph's* correspondent with General Buller says in his account of the ill-fated movement: "Only at the greatest and with needless risk could General Buller have forced his way through. He decided to face the wisest alternative and not to insist upon an advance that way. I ask you to suspend judgment and to rely on General Buller."

A more optimistic tone pervades other offices. The *London Morning Post*, for example, believes that General Buller "can hardly have been intending to relieve Ladysmith or contemplating a determined attack on the Boer army." It continues:

"The whole action must rather be taken as a demonstration intended to keep the Boer force on the Tugela until it is too late for the Boer commander-in-chief to send reinforcements to Magersfontein in time to influence the events impending there. This hypothesis would account for the present state of things at both theaters of war. General Buller would not be allowed to attack the Boers with a force that had already been shown to be inadequate if there was not a different plan afoot from that of a direct advance for the relief of General White."

The theory that finds most acceptance with the London military experts, says the London correspondent of the *Associated Press*, is that General Buller's retirement "was ordered by Lord Roberts, and that both General Buller's and General Macdonald's operations were made by the direction of the commander-in-chief, in order to occupy the Boers at widely separated points, so they would be unable to transfer any portion of their forces to oppose the projected central advance." The *New York Times*, too, suspects that Buller's advance was only a feint, and that some greater movement is on foot. It says:

"It is possible that this last advance was made as a forlorn hope, with the strong probability of a repulse perfectly well known, in order to keep the Boers employed and divert them from coming to the defense of the position against which the really serious and promising attack was to be directed."

The Paris correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* reports Emile Zola as drawing a new lesson from the Boer successes. M. Zola is reported as saying:

"The Boers are teaching us a good many things besides the power of a united people striving to defend a grand idea. They are proving that it is by no means the nation that spends millions a year in armaments that proves the strongest in war."

"They are making the strongest possible argument against the

exaggerated idea of the value of tremendous military establishments. Altho I am not at all opposed to the army, which I judge to be a necessary evil in society as at present it is constituted, I am powerfully struck with the new conception of national power for defense suggested by the success of these doughty Boers."

AN UNFORTIFIED NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE new treaty with England, now before the Senate, altho intended to bring about a peaceful settlement on questions involved in the construction of the Nicaragua canal, seems to have had its first effect in putting many American newspapers into a very bellicose mood. The provisions of the proposed treaty are briefly put by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* as follows:

"A guaranty to the United States by Great Britain of the right to construct, operate, maintain, and control an interoceanic canal, control to be subject to certain conditions.

"A guaranty by the United States of the absolute neutrality of the canal.

"A guaranty by the United States that it will not fortify the approaches of the canal.

"A guaranty to the United States of the right to police the canal.

"A guaranty that war-ships of belligerents, while permitted to use the canal in time of war, should not remain in it for more than twenty-four hours."

What arouses the opposition of the papers referred to is the guaranty of the canal's absolute neutrality in peace and war. Such strongly Republican papers as the New York *Sun* and the Chicago *Times-Herald* and *Inter-Ocean* believe that the Administration has made a mistake this time, and are urging the Senate not to confirm the treaty. Says *The Sun*:

"The more closely we examine the new convention offered as a substitute for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the more unacceptable it appears. Among the objections to the ratification of the instrument, which, as *The Sun* has pointed out, while ostensibly a substitute, is essentially a revival of the most obnoxious features of the former treaty, these are insurmountable.

"First, the asserted parallelism between the projected Nicaragua canal and the Suez canal [whose neutrality is also guaranteed by the powers] does not exist in fact; secondly, an agree-

ment on the part of the United States not to fortify the Nicaragua waterway would place our relatively unprotected cities on the Pacific coast at the mercy of any stronger naval power with which we might happen to be at war; thirdly, such an agreement would especially disable us in the event of a war with Great Britain, which is not only the greatest naval power on earth, but possesses in close proximity to the Atlantic entrance of the proposed canal a coign of vantage in British Honduras which she would be at liberty to fortify and garrison; finally, the agreement that Great Britain shall jointly guarantee the neutralization of the Nicaragua canal, and the invitation to other European powers to join in such guaranty are flagrant violations of the Monroe doctrine."

The Sun proposes that we annex Nicaragua and admit it as a State, so that the canal will become an internal affair, like the Erie canal across New York State, with which no other nation will have the slightest right to interfere. "Better to dig no canal," says the same paper, "unless it is to be a canal absolutely under the control of the United States in peace and in war, including war in which the United States may be engaged." The Chicago *Times-Herald* says:

"The United States is sovereign on this continent and its fiat is law. It will permit no other power to build the canal. It will do the work itself with a due regard for the protection of its own interests at all times. In time of peace the commerce of the world may ride the waterway, because this is compatible with these interests of ours. In time of war both the commerce and the war-ships of a public enemy of this country must be barred by our navy and by our forts in order to secure the advantage for which we pay. These are the considerations by which we are moved and they are the ones that will prevail. Fortifications are as certain as the canal itself in spite of the convention."

The Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) says that "England has given up nothing substantial, while we have signed away a prerogative of infinite importance and value." "If the free use of the canal is granted to the war-ships of an enemy," says the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), "this country will be furnishing to its foes facilities at great cost for carrying on war against it." The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) says that our right to an exclusive control of the canal "is the right of self-preservation. We are entitled, in time of war," it continues, "to control the nearest waterway between our east and west coasts. If there is any part of the Monroe doctrine which will commend itself to the



THE JOINING OF THE OCEANS.

—The Philadelphia Inquirer.



UNCLE SAM WILL GO IT ALONE.

—The Brooklyn Eagle.

THE CANAL AND THE CARTOONISTS.

common sense of mankind it is this." The *Detroit Tribune* (Rep.) declares that "no foreign government must be allowed to have a voice in its control." "We agree to pay all the cost of constructing the canal, instead of part of the cost," says the *Detroit News* (Ind.), "and receive nothing in exchange." "If we should pierce the isthmus on such terms," says the *New York Journal* (Ind. Dem.), "we should be simply opening a way for our enemies to attack us."

While so many Republican papers are viewing the proposed treaty unfavorably, we find it heartily indorsed by the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) and the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), two papers that are usually very free with the scalpel when the present Administration's acts are under treatment. *The Republican* considers the new treaty "very creditable to the Administration," and says of the neutrality proviso that "no other policy is morally justifiable in the present advanced state of civilization and international commerce"; and *The Evening Post* says that "the Secretary of State has risen to his great opportunity of preparing the way for an interoceanic canal that shall be a means of international unity and amity, as well as a highway of international commerce." The *New York Times* (Ind.) believes that the international guaranty of neutrality is the only thing that will keep the canal open at all, to friend or foe, in war time. It says:

"The contention that we must have the authority to pass our own ships while forbidding the passage of our enemy's is simply foolish. As a political demand it would never be granted by the nations of the world. As a point of strategy it would be futile, since no conceivable fortifications or means of defense which we might set up could be relied upon to protect the canal against effective obstruction by the enemy. We can well afford to take our chances in the time of war with the canal, since it will manifestly give us greater advantages than it will give our foe."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* points out that the reason the Suez canal is neutral is because England could not stand out against the maritime nations of the world; "and," continues the same paper, "neither can we, with England herself, far the largest maritime power, peaceful or belligerent, in the world, at their head." The *New York Herald* (Ind.) calls the contention for a fortified canal "a snarling, dog-in-the-manger policy, petty and ridiculous in a nation which has attained the rank and dignity of this country." The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"The question seems to be whether the United States is big enough and brave enough and strong enough to open this canal to the world and trust its own ability to cope with whatever improbable emergencies may arise, or is so given to seeing ghosts that it must line the canal with fortresses and sit up o' nights to watch lest some bad pirate enter it. To that question it should not take long to give an answer."

The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) points out that the policy of the new treaty is the historic American policy. It says:

"The open navigable character of all interoceanic waterways we have insisted upon from the first. We fought the North African pirates for the freedom of the Straits of Gibraltar. We forced Denmark to surrender her claim for sound dues at the entrance to the Baltic. We have applied the principle or joined in applying it to rivers like the Amazon and the Kongo. We have accepted the principle in our own case in the Yukon, whose navigation is free. . . . Any sign that the United States proposes to play the part of the bully, to refuse the plain rights of international law, and to depart from our own settled policy with reference to free waterways, converts our protection into tyranny and will link the Monroe doctrine with the unscrupulous disregard of international rights."

After touching upon some of the points already noted, the *Chicago Record* (Ind.) says: "Moreover, our neighbors in this hemisphere are likely to regard us with less suspicion if we do not insist on making a military fortress out of the waterway which is of so much importance to the development of both the Western

continents"; and the *Minneapolis Tribune* (Rep.) notes that by accepting the international guaranty of the canal's neutrality "the United States would thereby avoid the expense of defending it, involving the construction of enormous defensive works, and the maintenance of a strong fleet at either end and of strong garrisons along its entire length."

The Washington correspondents report that considerable opposition to the treaty is developing in the Senate, but that there is little doubt that it will receive the two-thirds vote necessary for ratification.

CIVIC RULE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

THE President's appointment of Judge William H. Taft as chairman of a new Philippine commission to establish civil government along the lines laid down by the old commission (outlined in these columns last week) has met with almost unqualified approval. Even the anti-expansion press, which refer

to the commission as one that has for its object the "shaping of a civil administration for a people who are laying down their lives rather than accept it," pay a tribute to Judge Taft's character and ability. The judge is forty-two years old, the son of Judge Alphonse Taft, who was Attorney-General and Secretary of War under the Hayes Administration. His record as Assistant Attorney-General and circuit court judge has been highly honorable, and he was men-



JUDGE WILLIAM H. TAFT.
Appointed by the President Civil Governor of
the Philippines.

tioned last year for the presidency of Yale College.

The new Philippine commission, which is appointed by the President without specific authority from Congress, will probably enter upon its duties after the passage of Senator Spooner's recent bill, of which the principal clause is as follows:

"That when all insurrection against the sovereignty and authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall have been completely suppressed by the military and naval forces of the United States, all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the said islands shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion."

Colonel Denby and Professor Worcester will serve on the new commission, with two others, as yet unnamed. There is a rumor to the effect that General Otis will soon return from Manila, and that the military government will be superseded wherever possible by a purely civil administration.

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says:

"It is safe to say that a majority of the people of the islands who have the sense to make an intelligent expression of their opinion on the subject of the government of their country desire the Americans to control it. There are good reasons for assuming that the only persons who are anxious to have independence are the little oligarchy under the leadership of the Aguinaldo cabal who wish to replace the Spanish despotism by an even

more drastic tyranny of their own. Events in the Philippines are shaping themselves in the direction of the interests of the United States and in justification of the policy which the Administration has been pursuing from the outset."

The *Washington Star* (Rep.) says that Judge Taft's sacrifice in leaving his judicial position for the more arduous service in Manila testifies, like the case of Gen. Leonard Wood, "to the high public spirit to be found in men of high moral and intellectual grade at a time when such men are so much in demand." The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) speaks of Judge Taft as "a man of high character, excellent ability, and judicial mind"; but adds that this indorsement of the man chosen "is a very different thing from indorsing the policy under which the President, not acting as commander-in-chief to name a military governor, assumes the dictatorial power of sending men to establish such civil government as may seem good to them and him, without the slightest authorization from Congress." The *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* (Rep.) says in a similar strain:

"If the insurrection is virtually at an end, as everybody hopes, and as the mouthpieces of the Administration assert, the question of Philippine government would seem to come within the legitimate scope of congressional duties. The President's desire to do all that is possible in extending the blessings of peace, order, and enlightened civil control throughout the archipelago is undoubted. But the wisdom of his going ahead in the matter without asking for further legislation and authority from Congress is open to question."

THE CLEARING SKIES IN KENTUCKY.

THE opinion generally obtains that the Kentucky crisis has passed, and that whatever the outcome of the contest for the governorship, no more blood will be shed. This first became apparent when the Democratic leaders moved their headquarters to Louisville, leaving the Republican governor in Frankfort and the Republican legislators in London, Ky., far enough away from each other to diminish greatly the chances of sanguinary strife. The conference of leading Democrats and Republicans in Louisville on Monday of last week was taken as another omen of peace, especially in view of the mutual spirit of conciliation that was manifested. If, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the conference, Governor Taylor had submitted to the legislature and surrendered his seat to Beckham, and the Democrats, in return, had repealed the vexatious Goebel election law, the Republican papers outside Kentucky believe that a revulsion of feeling against the Democrats would have thrown the State into the Republican column next fall. The Republican press in Kentucky, however, preferred the bird in the hand, and urged Governor Taylor to hold the gubernatorial chair at any cost. The Louisville

Commercial (Rep.) said: "If Governor Taylor must surrender the great office to which the people elected him, let the revolutionists, not the Republicans, force him out. Let it be understood that he goes down before the Goebel kuklux, not by private agreement to the burial of the Republican Party in Kentucky beyond hope of resurrection." The *Louisville Times* (Dem.) said that "unless he is demented this agreed basis of a settlement will be accepted and ratified by Mr. Taylor; if he is demented he will be dealt with and disposed of accordingly." Governor Taylor announced, on Saturday of last week, in a signed statement, that he will not sign the agreement, but will let the contest be settled by the courts.

From later accounts it appears that Mr. Goebel's appeal to the legislature, after the State Board of Election Commissioners had decided against him, was taken in accordance with a provision of the state constitution, instead of by the Goebel election law as previously reported.

Victory for Self-Government.—"No more signal proof of the capacity of the American people to conduct their own affairs

under conditions of the greatest confusion and perplexity, and to secure the realities of order and justice despite the apparently hopeless conflict of forms and methods, has been given since the famous disputed Presidential election of 1876. Had the same situation existed in a Latin country, the inextricable tangle which no logic availed to loosen would in all probability have been cut by the sword. But to the average American, taught by his own

experience that facts are too mixed and uncertain to permit the rigid application of logic to them, the situation called for compromise. The fundamental and lasting interest of all the community in order and peace was seen to be of infinitely more consequence than the vindication of the claim to regularity of either party. It is this keen and sound sense of the relative value of things in public life that constitutes the most precious qualification of our people for self-government. So long as we retain it in such a degree as has just now been manifested in Kentucky, we are safe from the dangers which democracy is supposed to involve."—*The New York Times* (Ind.).

Repeal the Goebel Law.—"Nothing short of an unqualified and unconditional repeal of the iniquitous Goebel election law by the joint assembly should induce General Taylor to surrender his claims to the governorship and recognize Beckham as the head of the State government. This infamous law, framed by the late Senator Goebel, was designed to throw the complete control of the State election machinery into his hands for the furtherance of his inordinate political ambitions. Under its operation it was possible to defraud the people and falsify the returns in every precinct and county in the State. It placed the verdict of the people at the mercy of partizan election boards, all of whom were friendly to Goebel in the last contest. It was the blackest stain on the career of Goebel.

"If the legislature will repeal this law or modify it so as to provide for non-partizan election boards General Taylor can go before the people again in November with the assurance that every vote cast for him will be honestly counted. Kentucky will then have an opportunity to right the wrong that has been done him by a partizan legislature in connivance with partizan courts, which defied the plain mandate of the people."—*The Chicago Times-Herald* (Rep.).

Taylor an Outlaw.—"The vital question involved in the Kentucky contest is whether the law shall prevail or whether force shall be recognized as the decisive factor in establishing and



SEAL OF KENTUCKY—REVISED.
—*The Minneapolis Journal*.



"KEEP RIGHT ON STUDYING, BOYS; DON'T MIND THE NOISE OUTSIDE."
—*The Detroit News*.

maintaining state government. Governor Taylor can not expect the support of law-abiding citizens throughout the Union if he stands as the champion of militarism in state affairs as opposed to the Constitution and the statutes. He has either blundered or else he has deliberately entered into a scheme which is revolutionary in the extreme. He has appealed to the bayonet instead of to the courts; he has coerced the legislature when he should have employed the whole power of the State to protect it and to make its deliberations as free as if no crisis had arisen. He proclaimed a state of insurrection when a condition of insurrection did not exist. He set his own power against that of the judiciary, and has done everything, in fact, which 'law-abiding citizens' will not tolerate. If he wishes their support he must first become a law-abiding governor. The issue in Kentucky, reduced to the last analysis, is not whether Taylor or Beckham shall be governor, but whether the law and the Constitution shall prevail. On that issue there can be no division of opinion among thoughtful men. If Governor Taylor outlaws himself he need expect no sympathy from those not blinded by partisan or personal considerations."—*The Baltimore Sun (Ind.)*.

LOCOMOTIVES IN THE STREETS.

THE increasing use of automobiles at high speeds in the streets of our cities is looked at askance by railroad men, who seem to think that the law is unfairly discriminating against railways. We have been crying out for years against grade crossings and have spent millions in abolishing them; and yet, without a moment's warning, say the railroad people, we admit to our streets a crowd of free-running motor-cars that may at any time run amuck, as one did not long ago on Fifth Avenue, New York, to the great danger of hundreds of persons. This seems to the railroad men somewhat inconsistent. Says one of their representatives (*The Railway Age*) in a leading editorial:

"If railway trains, running on a fixed and narrow path, with warning bell and steam puff, across streets guarded by gates and watchmen, and along their own right of way, fenced against trespassers, are considered dangerous, what shall be done with the fierce motors possessing the freedom of the streets, from curb to curb, that are soon vastly to outnumber the locomotives?"

"All the steam railways entering Chicago are now under orders from the city for track elevation. Probably forty miles or more of high earthwork and steel bridges have been constructed in the four years since elevation of the railways, instead of viaducts to carry the streets over the level or depressed tracks, was decided upon. Four companies alone, in their last fiscal year, expended nearly \$2,000,000 in that work, and others spent millions more. A few weeks ago the city council passed a single ordinance requiring four other companies to elevate a part of their tracks, at a cost estimated at \$2,500,000. The railways have accepted these heavy burdens, and will abolish level crossings, altho their tracks do not enter the heart of the city, where the trolley and the automobiles have full play.

"Assuming that track elevation has settled the problem of danger to street travel from the railways, how is the later and greater problem to be solved of protecting the hundreds of thousands of people who daily crowd our thoroughfares from the locomotives of all kinds whose right of way is the streets and crosswalks? That the danger is great and rapidly increasing none who are compelled to cross the streets of Chicago will question. Men who have faced bullets dodge through the crush of vehicles in greater peril than that of war, and women, children, and aged people essay the passage with trembling, and are fortunate to escape unmaimed."

The writer insists most earnestly that the danger he points out is not imaginary. Statistics prove, he says, that more people are killed and injured on the streets of the great cities annually than all the victims of railway accidents. If this has been true in the past, he asks, what will be the record in the 'horseless age,' if locomotives and pedestrians crowd the streets, on a common level? Elevated sidewalks are now proposed as a partial safeguard. Depressed or elevated tracks for vehicles the author

believes to be probably a more feasible remedy, but all, he says, are unsatisfactory. "Surface crossings by steam railways," he concludes, "were harmless compared with the dangers which will confront foot travel in cities in the automobile days of the near future."

COROLLARIES OF EXPANSION—II. SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

NONE of the proposed maritime ventures mentioned last week seems to have stirred up so much opposition as the bill before Congress "to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for government use when necessary." This bill, known as the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill, provides for the payment from the national Treasury of not more than \$5,000,000 a year for twenty years to owners of American ships, the swift vessels receiving considerably more than the slow ones. This measure, it is urged, will greatly encourage American shipbuilding and restore the American merchant marine of former years. In 1826, it is recalled, 92 per cent. of our foreign trade was carried in American ships, while now 92 per cent. is carried in foreign ships. The cause of this radical change, say the friends of the subsidy measure, is the cheapness of construction in the British shipyards and the cheapness of running the foreign ships with foreign crews. By paying the owners of American-built and American-manned ships a subsidy, they urge, the margin of loss on American ships will be replaced by a margin of profit, thriving shipyards will spring up along our coasts, employment will be given to many thousands of American workmen and sailors, the Stars and Stripes will again float on every sea and in every port, and in war time the American merchant marine will furnish a great naval reserve of swift cruisers, manned by trained American sailors.

The foes of the measure, however, reckon that the lion's share of the \$5,000,000 would fall to the transatlantic liners, which are held to be already doing business at a profit. The *New York Evening Post (Ind.)*, indeed, points out that if this law had been operating in 1897, steamship lines now running successfully without subsidy would have absorbed \$5,000,000 of the total. "We are informed," it continues, "that the subsidy which would be earned by the International Navigation Company under the proposed bill would in itself amount yearly to more than the gross earnings that can be made by either of the largest steamship companies now employed in the trade between England and America from the earnings of their regular business." In nine years, calculates *The Post*, the Treasury would, under this proposed law, pay "the whole cost of such a steamer as the *Verde York* or the *Paris*, at the end of which time she will be owned, not by the Government of the United States, which has paid for her, but by the company which has received her cost price—the United States being obliged to go on paying the yearly bonus eleven years longer." If this bill is pushed through by the Republican Party, continues the same paper, "it will be simply impossible to answer the taunting charge of Bryan that the Republican Party exists mainly to make the powers of Government subserve the greed and the gain of a few rich men and corporations."

The *New York Times (Ind.)* says that "surely we have had enough of the legislation that taxes and does not benefit those classes that are the great majority of the people"; and adds that it would be as reasonable for the farmers to ask the Government for new plows as for *The Times* to ask for new presses. The *New York Journal of Commerce* says that it—

"would be glad to see American steamships traveling every sea and carrying the greater part of our own commerce and a good part of the commerce of other nations; it would be glad to see

this upon one proviso, and that is that it should be profitable; that the business should earn more than its cost. If it should earn less than its cost, the country would lose the difference whether the loss fell upon the shipowners or whether the rest of the population were taxed to reimburse them; the loss would be there no matter who paid for it.

This paper does not believe that it is sound public policy to take out of the Treasury funds raised by taxation and hand them over to persons engaged in a private business to cover their losses. . . .

"Subsidies are wholly ineffective. We have tried them and abandoned them. Not over 4 per cent. of the British or German steam tonnage receives money from the Government, and in both cases the ships probably earn all they get by speed and frequency of sailings. France, which has adopted the universal bounty system now pressed upon our Government, is complaining of its absolute futility and is proposing the second increase of the rates of bounty in twenty years because the French mercantile marine is not even holding its own. No person who can read our economic history, or who can reason, supposes that our merchant vessels can be supported by the Government for thirty years and then be in a condition to meet foreign competition. They will have to have a constantly increasing amount of assistance until the system gets too heavy to be borne and breaks down."

The *New York Press* (Rep.) thinks that the bill should be changed so that the slow steamers, which carry the bulk of our foreign trade, will get a larger share of the subsidy.

The *Boston Journal* (Rep.) thinks that the United States or any other nation which does not use some means of protecting itself from England's competition in shipbuilding will inevitably lose its merchant marine. But, says the *Boston Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), "whatever the effect of subsidies may have been, the great mass of England's carrying trade has been in independent vessels that neither received nor asked any government aid whatever." This bill, it adds, "belongs in the rubbish heap of discredited legislation, and the sooner it is remanded there to stay the better." The *Boston Herald* (Ind.) calls the scheme "an effort on the part of a relatively few individuals and companies to secure a large annual subvention from the United States Treasury," and the *Worcester (Mass.) Star* (Rep.) declares that "it would be nothing short of an outrage to tax the general public to pay increased profit to a small class of shipowners."

The *Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) calls the bill "wholly pernicious," and the *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.) says that "should the nine millions a year prove insufficient to go around, it would prove a potential lobby fund for making a demand upon Congress for more. Once begun, there is no predicting where this scheme of spoliation and corruption would end." The *Philadelphia Manufacturer*, however, believes that the nation's shipping interests bear so important a relation to the nation's well-being that their prosperity will repay the country for all that it is likely to expend upon them; and the *Philadelphia Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association* takes a similar view. The *Iron Age*, of New York, on the other hand, says:

"It ought to be evident by this time that the country which eventually is to be supreme in the shipping trade of the world will not become so on account of the payment of subsidies. The American people have been able to develop an unparalleled transportation system on land by means of private enterprise and the employment of private capital. Why should it be more necessary to depend upon government aid in the building of ships? This question is pertinent in view of the success of the American shipping trade before the period when railway building began to absorb to so large an extent the capital of the country."

So much for the Eastern press. The *New Orleans Picayune* (Dem.) says of the bill that "there never was a more barefaced and wholesale raid on the Treasury than this ship-subsidy grab, except, perhaps, the pensions expenditures." The *Indianapolis Sentinel* (Dem.) says that "the apparent fact is that the subsidy

bill is the worst gouge ever attempted in this country, and it is meeting condemnation everywhere"; and the *Indianapolis News* (Ind.) argues that "there is no more reason why the farmers should be taxed for the benefit of the shipping interests than that the shipping interests should be taxed for the benefit of the farmers."

The *Chicago Inter Ocean* (Rep.) supports the measure heartily. It says:

"The United States, and particularly the South, abounds in all the materials for shipbuilding. We have capital eager for investment and men skilled to do the work. Our experience in war-ship building proves that where the demand exists steel ships can be built more cheaply in this country than elsewhere. It costs more to operate an American than a foreign ship because wages are higher. To meet this difference, a difference which makes for the general well-being of our own people, Congress is asked merely to take some of the money which we now pay to foreign labor and give it to American labor. . . .

"Inasmuch as we now pay at least \$300,000,000 a year of tribute to foreign vessel-owners, who have the greater part of our carrying trade, the moderate appropriations contemplated by the Hanna-Payne-Pryce bill will be a measure toward a great ultimate economy."

The *Chicago Times-Herald* (Rep.) takes a similar view, saying:

"The annual subsidies to be granted are limited to \$9,000,000, which is not half so much as is granted every year to the improvement of rivers and creeks that can not be located on the map. Deducting from this the sum of \$1,500,000, the present cost of carrying our ocean mails on American vessels, leaves the actual maximum annual expenditures proposed by the bill at \$7,500,000, an amount so small compared to the vast benefits that will accrue to the shipbuilding industry that it is not likely the opposition to government subsidies can muster enough strength to defeat the measure or some modification of it."

The *Chicago Tribune* (Rep.), however, says that "the trail of the serpent" is over the Hanna-Payne shipping subsidy bill. It is devised principally by one of the most odious trusts in this country. Its object is not to 'build up the merchant marine,' but to enrich the promoters of the enterprise." The *Chicago Chronicle* (Dem.) says that it is "a bill to take money out of the pockets of American taxpayers and put it into the strong boxes of the American capitalists who own ships and run them between American and foreign ports"; and the *Chicago Journal* (Ind.) says: "What American grain-growers are interested in is low freights. Low freights do not result from putting the carrying trade into the hands of a trust, as the Hanna-Payne bill would do."

The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* (Rep.) says:

"We are now producing steel fabrics of all kinds at less cost than any other country in the world, and there is apparently no reason why we can not compete successfully with any other nation in the building of steel ships. In all probability the steel trusts, and perhaps a shipbuilding trust, would manage to appropriate, if not the whole, at least a part of the subsidy in increased prices for material and construction. . . . Unless amended in such a way as to be plainly promotive of the up-building not only of an American merchant marine but of American trade with foreign countries, it will be difficult to justify the taxing of the American people to pay subsidies to shipowners."

The *St. Paul Dispatch* (Rep.), referring to the belief that most of the subsidy would go to the Atlantic liners, says: "If American products are to be shipped abroad they must go in freighters—not in the great ocean greyhounds. As well talk of stimulating the shipment of hogs from Chicago to New York by reducing the charge for berths in Pullman sleepers"; and the *Minneapolis Times* (Ind.) believes that a shipping trust would be formed, freight rates increased, and commerce, instead of being helped, would receive a staggering blow. The *Milwaukee Journal* (Dem.) says that the proposed law will make "fat picking for

the bounty beggars." The *Denver News* (Ind. Rep.) favors discriminating import duties as a substitute for the subsidy plan.

Most of the Pacific-coast press look upon the subsidy measure with favor. The *San Francisco Chronicle* (Rep.) calls it "the only course which will ever permit the United States to take its proper place as a maritime nation," and the *Tacoma Ledger* (Rep.) indorses it with the proviso that it be amended so as to favor the slower Pacific steamers more. With such an amendment, it says, the measure "would solve the problem of the Oriental trade and aid in building up the most magnificent fleet of merchant vessels in existence." The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.) thinks that some aid for American shipping is certainly needed, but admits that the question as to how the aid shall be given is a vexing one. The *Portland Oregonian* (Rep.) notices that Arthur Sewall, William H. Starbuck, and several other Americans have been able "to pile up colossal fortunes without the aid of subsidies, and to sail their ships in any part of the world, in direct competition with the British ships," and says that these examples "give the lie to all who assert that the American merchant marine can not float on its own bottom unaided by subsidies." Several other papers have pointed out that President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad Company, is preparing to build a fleet of twenty-five large steamers on the Pacific coast, without subsidy aid, for trade with the Orient, and expects to make them pay. The *Oregonian* concludes that the shipowner does not need the subsidy, and as for the freight-paying farmer, "if he is the man to reap the benefit, give it to him in the shape of a direct bounty, instead of a subsidy which is certain to fall into the hands of a few shipowners and shipbuilding syndicates."

The Washington despatches say that on account of the strong and growing opposition to the bill, both inside and outside of Congress, its promoters may postpone its consideration until the short session of Congress, after election.

A PROPOSAL TO TAX PATENTS.

A BILL has been introduced into Congress by Mr. Reeves, chairman of the House committee on patents, under the terms of which any persons or corporation that shall manufacture any article, machine, device, or thing hereafter patented shall pay into the hands of the Commissioner of Patents, for each of the things so manufactured, as a royalty for the privilege of manufacturing and selling such patented article, a sum of money not less than 1 per cent. nor more than 10 per cent. of the estimated cost of manufacturing such patented article, which royalty will be determined by the Commissioner of Patents. Upon receipt of this sum the commissioner will issue a stamp or certificate showing that the royalty has been paid, and this stamp or certificate shall be attached to such manufactured articles where practicable, and in all cases shall be delivered by the manufacturer to the purchaser, whether attached thereto or not. No manufactured article will be allowed to leave the hands of the manufacturer without the stamp

or certificate. The *American Machinist*, to which we are indebted for this summary of the proposed measure, calls on the manufacturers of the country to rally for its defeat. It says:

"This we consider to be one of the most foolish and ill-considered measures that have been proposed in Congress for some time. There are too many people who know nothing of the science of taxation, who seem not to know who finally pay all taxes, and imagine that whenever any man or class of men are wealthy it is the duty of somebody to devise a new tax to be applied to them or their business. The proposed tax would be an annoyance to manufacturers, would operate to prevent new inventions from being introduced, and would of necessity be paid in the end, not by manufacturers, but by the users of the particular patented articles, just as users pay all other necessary elements of the cost of producing such articles.

"Then, too, let us imagine, if we can, the difficulties and entanglements that would arise from the fact that the Commissioner of Patents is to decide whether a man pays 1-per-cent. or 10-per-cent. tax."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

There are no differences of opinion concerning Kentucky. She should not be annexed.—*The Indianapolis News*.

"After all," sighed Victory, leaning sadly upon her shield, "what would I be in these days if it were not for the press censor?"—*Puck*.

It is true that "the Boer is standing in the way of progress." That is to say, progress of the British troops.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

In one respect Aguirre has beaten Governor Taylor of Kentucky. The latter tried to move his capital, but couldn't.—*The Chicago Times-Herald*.

The woman suffrage associations may now discuss the question, "Are the men of Kentucky too emotional to be allowed to take part in politics?"—*The Woman's Journal*.

If General Roberts has profited by the experience of General Oia he will just remain at Cape Town and issue bulletins to the effect that the war is over.—*The Chicago Record*.

The *Durban Weekly Review* has been suppressed for criticizing Buller. This is the first complete victory that the general has gained so far.—*The New York World*.

It is said the Federal Government will not interfere in Kentucky. The Federal Government interfered in Cuba and Luzon some time ago and has not got out of it yet.—*The Chicago Record*.

They arrested a man in New York the other day for tickling his wife until she had hysterics. After this what excuse will any New York man have for trying to be pleasant around the house?—*The Chicago Times-Herald*.

If the English don't watch out the fight is likely to be given to the Boers on a foint. General Joubert complains that they "don't fight fair," as the boys say. Only a little while ago they planned a night attack on his camp, and then the order was countermanded without notification being sent to him. As a result he and his men lost an entire night's sleep. This, as every one knows, is against the rules of civilized warfare. Soldiers need sleep as well as other people, and to deprive them of it unnecessarily is to perpetrate a cruel injustice.—*The Chicago Evening Post*.



THE INFANT: "Oh, sir, protect me against that monstrous villain!"
—*The Detroit News*.



PREPARING FOR A "HARMONY" DINNER.
BREN FOX: "Let's get together, Mr. Rooster."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle*.

CURRENT CARTOONS.

LETTERS AND ART.

OPERA IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

MR. HENRY T. FINCK, the musical critic of the *New York Evening Post*, makes an interesting comparison of the conditions of the opera in the chief cities of the United States and of Europe, in *The International Review* (February). The contrast between the reception accorded to grand opera in New York and in Chicago is very marked, he writes, and he is rather severe in his judgment of musical taste in the latter city:

"Chicago claims a population of two millions, and it is estimated that among these there are perhaps four hundred thousand who were born in Germany, or born in America of German parents. The Germans are certainly more devoted to good music than any other nation in the world; yet when Mr. Maurice Grau invaded Illinois with an opera company which New York had patronized to the extent of nearly a million dollars, leaving him a clear profit of one hundred thousand dollars, Chicago, with its hundreds of thousands of Germans, treated it with such neglect that Mr. Grau solemnly resolved that he would never go there again. Last November, nevertheless, he made another attempt, changing his tactics by taking his company to Chicago before the New York season; thus silencing the objection that he did not give Western audiences a chance to hear his singers until their voices had been worn out by four months' work in New York. Again, however, his expenses exceeded his receipts, and this time he was charged with the crime of taking his company to Chicago first, in order that the performances there might serve as rehearsals for New York!

"The indifference shown toward Mr. Grau's company in Chicago seems almost incredible when we look at its make-up. No opera-house in Europe has half as many singers of the first rank as he took West in November. The names of the prima-donnas alone would take away the breath of opera-goers in any European city. There were not only the two most eminent American singers, Mmes. Eames and Nordica, but five of the foremost German and Austrian artists of the century. . . . The plain truth is, that the populace of Chicago, like that of most of our cities, does not care to support good music, for the simple reason that such music gives it no pleasure, being, in fact, more apt to bore it."

Philadelphia has of late made an effort to become operatic, and for many years New Orleans has had a praiseworthy French opera; but in the European sense, says Mr. Finck, New York still remains the only American city worthy of serious attention from the viewpoint of opera. Even in New York, opera has not always been prosperous. During the last season, to be sure, Mr. Grau cleared a hundred thousand dollars; but in 1884-85, the old firm of Abbey & Grau lost a quarter of a million and vowed that they would thereafter have nothing more to do with New York. Mr. Finck does not regard the prices paid to operatic stars as excessively high: "One might as well inveigh against great lawyers and doctors for the exceptional fees they receive; or against Kipling for getting more for a line of verse than Milton got for the whole of 'Paradise Lost.'" Mr. Grau does not grudge Jean de Reszke the fifteen hundred dollars or more per night when his receipts average three thousand more when that singer appears. Mr. Finck continues:

"In the days of Anton Seidl, the orchestra at the Metropolitan was as admirable as the great singers, but the chorus has seldom reached a high level. It is made up chiefly of Italians, who are not always on good terms with the pitch. I have heard them sing in such a way that one got the impression that they were split up into two dozen factions, each one asserting the claims of one of the twenty-four major and minor keys, with the adjacent territory. Of acting, they have no more notion than their predecessors in the Italian opera of the seventeenth century. As a stage manager once remarked, 'They seem to think they have done all they have been paid for, if they just stand around and sing.' Nor can I say much in praise of the Metropolitan scenery,

tho a few of the operas are well mounted. For so large a stage the facilities for making changes are lamentably deficient.

"The ballet has degenerated into a thing to be laughed at. We are far, indeed, in taste, from the times when operatic critics were expected to go into raptures over a Carlotta Grisi, 'bounding like a gazelle at sunrise, when first she starts from her couch of fern, shaking the dew from her haughty crest, lithe of limb, incarnate of grace.'"

As for operatic conditions in London, the situation at Covent Garden is so similar to that in New York as to require no separate description. The grand opera is transferred bodily from New York to London, where the season begins just a month later. Wagnerian opera, about which the Princess of Wales is an enthusiast, predominates, and only five Italian operas were given in London last season.

Across the Channel, in Paris, operatic music is dominant. The receipts at the grand opera average about six hundred thousand dollars for the season, but the singers receive much less than in England and America. Lately, the chauvinistic quarantine against Wagner has been removed, and now the great German holds the leading place.

In Italy we find nothing but decadence, says the writer: "Italy has long since ceased to supply the world's demand for opera singers, and the very few there are do not remain at home, because they can get so much higher terms in England and America." Verdi is the last of the great composers; for Mascagni, who, when he first appeared on the horizon with his "Cavalleria Rusticana," was thought to be a star, is now admitted, says Mr. Finck, to be only a comet.

Germany is far in the lead of Italy in operatic music, and the keynote of German musical life is cosmopolitanism:

"It is an actual fact that Italian and French operas are oftener sung in Germany than in Italy and France, and to these the Germans add their vast domestic repertory, including about fifty new operas a year. Most of these, it is true, are ephemeral. Indeed, the only brilliant successes within the last decade or so have been won by Humperdinck, Goldmark, Kienzl, and Siegfried Wagner. Richard Wagner still overshadows everything, his operas receiving between eleven and twelve hundred performances a year. In the larger cities—as has been the case also in Paris, London, and New York—Wagner gets one third of all the representations. In Hamburg alone Wagner had a thousand nights in twenty-three years, beginning in 1874, on the accession of Pollini as manager. At Baireuth the house is always sold out. The future is uncertain—not for Wagner, but for his successors, D'Albert, Weingartner, Richard Strauss, and others are industriously adding new operas to the repertory, but there is as yet no sign of a new genius; and, at the present date, it does not seem likely that Siegfried Wagner will astonish the world by making as long a stride from his first opera to his later ones as his father made half a century ago."

A Pioneer of Juvenile Journalism.—The recent death of Mr. Daniel S. Ford calls attention to a career of more than ordinary interest. Altho commencing life with a very meager equipment of education and means, Mr. Ford attained one of the great journalistic successes of the time, and through his widely circulated paper, *The Youth's Companion*, exerted a powerful influence, tho his personality was for the most part unknown to the public. The methods by which he attained his personal and business success are instructive. From a biographical sketch in *The Youth's Companion* (February 1) we quote the following:

"Only a few months before his death he related an instance of the manner in which his self-training was first practised. It reveals a characteristic quality of well-guided perseverance. He was working, in his early life, at his trade of printing. The editor whose paper he served was less industrious than he might have been, and was not sorry to receive 'copy' from his young printer. This printer saw therein his opportunity, and gave

most of his spare time to writing. All the while he did not fail to read the best exchanges, English and American, which came to the office, and had the good sense to recognize in them an editorial style much better than anything at his command. How could he, how did he, acquire it? Night after night he held himself to the task of learning how to write—and after this wise: He placed before his mind a single straightforward idea—capable of expression in about one page of manuscript—and proceeded to get at the best way of expressing it. In every form of words which his ingenuity could contrive, he wrote out this idea, sparing no drudgery or weariness until he felt that he at least could express it no better. It was an unconscious preparation for an English style of unusual effectiveness for its purpose—a style which had perhaps its best expression directly in editorial correspondence and indirectly in all the columns of *The Companion*.

In 1857, Mr. Ford bought *The Youth's Companion* from its founder, Nathaniel Willis, and thereafter devoted his whole energies to bringing about the great success which it later attained.

HAMLIN GARLAND AS INTERPRETED IN PARIS.

IN Th. Benzon (Mme. Blanc), Mr. Hamlin Garland finds a delightful sponsor for his introduction to the Parisian world. She calls him "A Radical of the Prairie" (*Revue des Deux Mondes*, January 1); and under this title writes such a thoroughly readable and appreciative review of his works that a new interest could scarcely fail to be awakened in his behalf. He has paid Mme. Benzon a visit, at her "little house" in the suburbs of Paris, and she has found in him that element of the primitive—"sauvage de l'Ouest"—that Europeans seem always to look for in Americans. She writes:

"An artist rarely resembles his work, because in this world absolute sincerity is rare. But one finds this sincerity intact in Hamlin Garland. In reading him, it is impossible to imagine him other than he is. All that he has written of the hard life of the pioneers of the Central West he has experienced. 'With my own hands have I cultivated hundreds upon hundreds of acres. I speak of nothing I have not accomplished myself; I have, by the sweat of my brow, transformed a desert into a field of wheat; when I plead the cause of the people, I feel myself one of these people, even to the very marrow.'"

There follows a short biography, telling of Garland's life on the prairies and his subsequent visit to New York and New England "in search of another kind of culture than that of wheat." For he believes, with Eugene Field, that genius is "the knowing how to remain face to face with an idea." Mme. Benzon continues:

"Hamlin Garland has remained and still remains face to face with an idea ever increasing within him, viz.: the resources and glory of the West, the inanity of the dead past, the duty of pressing on to the future. In his 'Prairie Songs' a perfectly new and original note is sounded. He sings of the vast plains of the great West, with the unique aim of catching in his poems what he has lived there, putting it all with precision and all possible sincerity, so as vividly to present this rival of the steppe and of the sea, the prairie. His thoughts are put to measure as they come to him under form of rapid impressions, but so just that one feels them, beholds the prospect, and breathes the aroma of the atmosphere. His verses strike you by the happy selection of words as much as by a sentiment of ineffable melancholy; they reflect the springtime, the nocturnal snows, the passage of the last buffaloes dispossessed of their empire, the flight of the threatening wolf; and the song of the shifting winds sounds in our ears."

Of the pitiless toil of Garland's characters, Mme. Benzon says:

"Of this labor, worse than that of slaves, Hamlin Garland speaks in such a way that one would call him a pessimist, did he not take the trouble to explain his particular kind of optimism. It is that of a man who, fully understanding the lamentable state

of things, believes, nevertheless, that it is capable of being ameliorated. He dares to speak the truth, even very black truth, but he believes there is a panacea for the future. What is it? Equal rights for all. That is to say, suppression of monopoly and of too great privilege."

Mme. Benzon believes, however, that in his case the radical will be eventually swallowed up by the nature-lover.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SOME ENGLISH VIEWS OF RUSKIN.

RUSKIN'S burial at Coniston, his old home, instead of in Westminster Abbey, has called forth some expressions of regret in England, altho the justness of the considerations which led his relatives to decline Dean Bradley's offer of a burial-place in England's great Pantheon is acknowledged. From the *Manchester Guardian* (January 16) we take the following description of the last rites:

"It is much . . . that he sleeps in the village churchyard, in the shadow of his loved hills and in the home of all the most beautiful associations which have grown up around his name. His place of burial is in the northeast corner of the churchyard, and is shaded by a row of cedars. Wordsworth made sonnets here, as everywhere in the Lake district; and it may have been of this churchyard that he thought when he wrote of the dead being 'soothed by the unseen river's gentle roar,' for the line has here a faithful significance. The church—which is severely simple within and without—is overlooked by the sheer Long Crag, now a dark brown in its winter foliage, relieved here and there with white strips of waterfall which are too far off to be heard but are infinitely refreshing to the eye.

"This morning the tops of Langdale Pikes caught and held the flying mist, and Coniston Old Man was simply blotted out of the prospect. Rain had poured in torrents all yesterday, and in the night there was a storm of wind and rain not often equalled even in the Lake district. It was in a drenching downpour that Mr. Ruskin's body was brought yesterday from Brantwood. The members of the Severn family accompanied the hearse in four carriages, one of which bore upon the panel Mr. Ruskin's characteristic motto—'To-day, to-day, to-day.' The members of the Parish Council and the committee of the Institute met the procession a quarter of a mile from the church and, notwithstanding the heavy rain, walked at its head. In the church the coffin was placed upon the bier which has frequently done similar duty for the humbler dead of the parish. The village choir sang 'Peace, perfect peace,' and Miss Bowness, the organist, played the 'Dead March.' The inner shell of the coffin was open over the face and fitted with glass to give Mr. Ruskin's friends a last opportunity of looking upon his features. The face bore a beautifully calm and peaceful expression, and it was remarked that Mr. Ruskin's hair retained its singular yellow-gray color so familiar to his friends for many years. The church having been visited by some hundreds of people, many of whom had traveled considerable distances, the coffin was closed in early yesterday (Wednesday) evening. Visitors, however, continued to pass the bier until ten o'clock at night, and after that hour and until the re-opening of the church this morning a band of villagers kept watch in relays of two. . . . The wreaths came from all parts of Great Britain, and there was one from Ireland—sent by Victoria School, Londonderry. Mr. G. F. Watts sent a crown of laurel from a shrub at Limmerslease, and with it the following note: 'A wreath of the true laurel, the victor's crown, to lay at his feet. It comes from our garden, and has been cut before three times only—for Tennyson, Leighton, and Burne-Jones. This time for the last of my friends.' The inscription accompanying the wreath was 'With profound admiration and deep affection.' . . . During the closing words of the service there was a slight renewal of the rainfall, but by one of the sudden transformations characteristic of the Lake district the sun partially dispersed the clouds before the end was quite reached, and there came a stretch of blue overhead which developed into a beautifully fine evening."

The Guardian, commenting on the chief lesson of Ruskin's life and teaching, says that it was his endeavor to reconcile the

two great classes that still dominate England and the world, the Roundheads and the Cavaliers—the people who see only duty and not beauty, and the people who see beauty but not duty. The soul of humanity should be large enough to include both these great principles:

"It is a fixed idea of one type of English mind that art is a rather wicked thing, just as it remains a very prevalent idea in other quarters that duty must be a very unpleasant and ugly business if it is to have any merit. Carlyle did a great deal to encourage this. He imported into English thought all the terrors of his Calvinistic tradition, and he made it rather a virtue to be surly and melancholy. But Ruskin taught us that joy was a duty; that you can not be good unless you like being so; and, most holdly of all, that art is a necessary part of good living. 'Industry without art,' he said to our great England, proud of its vast toils and its very ugliness, 'is brutality.' 'Art without industry,' he said to our *dilettante* artists, 'is guilt.' 'Art,' he said, in a fine paradox, 'alone is moral.' He endured the prophet's reward—of being scorned by both sides. But all he wanted was the 'crown of wild olive,' the 'wages of going on,' and those he has earned. He has taught us the beauty of holiness. There are plenty of teachers who will show us the dusty road of duty, but there are not many who can lead us on, like the Pied Piper, charming us by the strains of their lutes. That was Ruskin's work. There are some who see in it a strain of weakness, and we do not pretend that it provides a cure for the gravest moral tempests. But it has laid hold of young England, and has probably had more influence for good than many denunciations of doom."

The Standard (London, January 22) says:

"Few lives and reputations, it is not too much to say, would bear without impeachment and disadvantage the keen scrutiny which can be turned fearlessly enough on the life of Ruskin. According to his own lights—and they were, indeed, no mean ones—he was an absolutely faithful and helpful man. His impatience permitted him to say unwelcome things. A belief in his own inspiration—which had at least far more to justify it than the vanity of the convenient talent that has known how to make itself notorious—urged him sometimes into treating opponents with a harshness which, if he had realized it, he would have been the first to deplore. Those who knew him best knew that he was often of wonderful kindness in thought and act. Witness his public benefactions—Sheffield, Oxford, Cambridge—as well as his private services. He not seldom quarreled with others, but others rarely quarreled with him. And that was not their merit. It was his, almost entirely. For, with faults womanly or childish, he had goodness, virtue. Lovable in youth, energetic in manhood, and in later years at once to be venerated and pardoned, he was of a nature to make but temporary enemies—to make faithful disciples and devoted friends. Years—wearied years even after the end of his true career—the grave is closing over this poetic enthusiast, this generous soul, and this consummate writer."

The Academy (January 27) thus speaks of Ruskin's prose style:

"He acquired something of the Greek's noble limpidity without foregoing his own Gothic spirit of poetry, his own Teutonic love of color and sensitiveness to external nature. This is for us the authoritative Ruskin; upon this balanced and matured style our estimate of him is based. Let it be said that it is impossible to separate, in this perfected style of his, mechanism from substance. This is as it should be. In the greatest works both are indissoluble; the outward form being the limbs and lineaments of the inward meaning, and without significance apart from it. Despite those leonine roars of invective in which he remembers Carlyle, the true Ruskin is essentially feminine and persuasive. That later style of his is a wonderfully adaptable thing, gracious and pliant, lending itself alike to exposition, description, playfulness, eloquence—all the needs of the lecturer. The old Hellenic verbal teacher was reincarnate in our midst. The sentences were mostly short, unintricate, but ruled by a supreme sense of form. Most subtle and suave, they moved in an atmosphere of exquisite luminosity and clarity. The earlier insistence of adjectives disappears, while the sense of apt and chosen epithet remains. He can be austere in gnomic wisdom, or full of fluent charm in de-

scription. And there is no trace of effort. He attains the note of the complete master, the presiding greatness of a sweet and lovely peace. Out of this un-self-conscious style, at grips solely with the explicit delivery of its message, the loftier passages blossom naturally. Such is that on the Cumæan Sibyl of Botticelli in 'Ariadne Florentina.'

"There is no straining after eloquence; but impressiveness is beautifully, because righteously, attained. And the greatness of Ruskin's style at its best is that of most sweet adequacy and entire fulfilment; the adornment not a thing put on, but the expression of an innate grace."

The Tablet (Rom. Cath., January 27) says:

"He will be remembered not for his teaching on the principles of art or on politico-economical subjects, but for the nobility of his aims and the matchless dignity of his style, which, in spite of all its faults of prolixity and paradox, gives him an assured place in the majestic dynasty of the greatest writers of English prose."

The St. James's Gazette (January 22) says:

"Mr. Ruskin was indeed not without limitations of his own. He has said things about the artists of the Dutch school, and notably on Rembrandt, which leave one with the wish that his sympathies had been even wider. He was obtuse to the beauty of Raphael, and he indorsed a judgment on the great Italian master attributed, on good evidence and with every appearance of truth, to Velasquez, which is chiefly a proof that a man may be a consummate artist and yet want due appreciation of an art which is not congenial to himself. That Velasquez did not much admire Raphael is as credible as that Carlyle had no love for Plato. When both condemned what was not their own, they only proved that men may be great creative artists and yet be wanting in that impartial love of all things good and beautiful which is the virtue of the true critic. Perhaps Mr. Ruskin, whose claim was that he was a critic, erred in not being wider in his sympathies than the intensely individual Spaniard and the passionately individual Scotchman. But then he was himself far more artist than critic, and it is a mistake to look upon him as a judge. He had the indispensable qualities of the artist—the love and inner vision of beauty, and the power of giving form to what he felt."

LACK OF NATIONAL CHARACTER IN AMERICAN ART.

AMERICAN art as viewed to-day by one who is frankly—we might almost say defiantly—American is not altogether roseate in its coloring. Mr. Hamlin Garland looks upon the plastic and linear arts much as Whitman looked upon the art of literature—as presenting an inspiring opportunity for the display of all that is virile, and heroic, and distinctively democratic in American life; and, like Whitman, he sees very little of these qualities as yet in American art. In speaking of the splendid new Congressional Library at Washington, which he takes as a characteristic type of the American art of to-day, he says (in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, January 21):

"Here the mastery of means is complete; the sculptor's hand has gained extraordinary cunning; the painter's colors vibrate in harmony with the most advanced theories of art. Effects are studied, graded, juxtaposed, and blended. Enormous knowledge of modern methods, a cleverness which seems miraculous, is in every flying figure, in the set forms of the mosaic and in the sculptured cornices and balustrades; but it is all without national character; it is the art of culture, it is not creative. In excluding the coon and the buffalo, the jaybird and the prairie chicken, the painters have shut out everything which a hundred years from now will seem typical of our life at this day. One distinctive scene, an Indian picture-writing on a buffalo skin, stands out conspicuously alone in a chain of panels illustrating the development of the art of bookmaking; all else smacks of Paris and of Parisian cafés."

"Now, all this is deeply significant. The decoration of these buildings registers a curious stage in American art life. For some reason many of our painters to-day are frankly scornful of us. They consider their native land barren and hopeless, a place

unfit for them to inhabit. They sneer at the notion of a national art. To be 'little Frenchmen,' to paint canvas that shall look like the successes of the year in Paris, is to these men better worth while than the delineation of any phase of American life whatsoever. 'I'd rather be a beggar in Paris than a millionaire in America,' said one artist to me.

"They have no part in American life; those of them who remain at home herd together in the great cities; they may be found constantly at the clubs, where they talk each other into deafness if not into silence. They copy each other even to the brush stroke. They go to Paris if they can; if they can't, they complain of their hard lot. The Alleghenies, the great plains, the Rocky Mountains, the Sierras, and the Western sea are to them names. The life of the farm, the workshop, and the mines has for them no interest. At the very best they endure New York City. If a man is born west of the Alleghenies he hastens to forget it; he flutters around the flame of Paris and in the end is swallowed up.

"Great cities are in fact naturally inimical to the creative and individual in art and literature. They are market-places, points of comparison and criticism, but they are dangerous residences for the creative man. They warp all things to their own judgments, and a genuine national art is difficult in London, which considers 'the provinces' dark places, or in Paris, which considers itself Europe. In their clamor the painter loses individual quality and paints for the market, which is bad, or for his critics, which is worse."

THE NEW NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

IT is believed that a new influence for the advancement of American literature and art has arisen in the recent organization of the National Institute of Art and Letters, the first public meeting of which was held in Mendelssohn Hall, New York, on January 30. The original members of this body were selected by the American Social Science Association, acting under the power of its charter from Congress. The Institute, which now has an independent organization, comes nearer, therefore, than any other body to being the official representative of arts and letters in America. At the recent meeting addresses were given by the president, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, and by Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Mr. Warner's address (which, owing to his illness, was read by Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie) was in part as follows (New York Times, February 3):

"No one doubts that literature and art are or should be leading interests in our civilization, and their dignity will be enhanced in the public estimation by a visible organization of their representatives, who are seriously determined upon raising the standards by which the work of writers and artists is judged. The association of persons having this common aim can not but stimulate effort, soften unworthy rivalry into generous competition, and promote enthusiasm and good-fellowship in their work.

"In no other way so well as by association of this sort can be created the feeling of solidarity in our literature and the recognition of its power. It is not expected to raise any standard of perfection, or in any way to hamper individual development, but a body of concentrated opinion may raise the standard by promoting healthful and helpful criticism, by discouraging mediocrity and meretricious smartness, by keeping alive the traditions of good literature, while it is hospitable to all discoverers of new worlds. A safe motto for any such society would be Tradition and Freedom—*Traditio et Libertas*.

"It is generally conceded that what literature in America needs at this moment is honest, competent, sound criticism. This is not likely to be attained by sporadic efforts, especially in a democracy of letters where the critics are not always superior to the criticized, where the man in front of the book is not always a better marksman than the man behind the book. It may not be attained even by an organization of men united upon certain standards of excellence. I do not like to use the word authority, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that the public will be influenced by a body devoted to the advancement of art and literature, whose sincerity and discernment it has learned to respect, and admission into whose ranks will, I hope, be considered a

distinction to be sought by good work. The fashion of the day is rarely the judgment of posterity."

Continuing, Mr. Warner, differing from a large number of American and English authors (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 3, December 2, 1899), advocated perpetual copyright of books, stigmatizing the present copyright law as a "gross absurdity."

AMERICAN BOOK PRODUCTION IN 1899.

THE year 1899 was a good year from the publisher's standpoint, altho not a phenomenal one in the total number of books published and sold. Altogether 5,321 new publications were recorded for last year on the weekly lists of *The Publishers' Weekly*—more than in either 1897 or 1898, but less than in 1895 or 1896. In two respects, however, the year was phenomenal—in the great sales recorded for the three or four leading novels of the season, and in the fact that these were all books of American life by American authors. *The Publishers' Weekly* (January 20) gives the following summary of the production of books during the past two years:

"The table which follows gives in classes the figures approximately of the book production of this country in 1899, with those of 1898 for comparison. All the departments show an increase, excepting theology and religion, political and social science and medical science, in each of which there is a slight decrease. Fiction, it will be seen, still keeps the lead, as it has for many years. Law follows, as in the previous year. But theology and religion, which occupied the third place, fell to the fifth, taking the position of juvenile in the list, which rose to the third place. The changes in the other classes were not so notable. Education and language, biography and memoirs, and description and travel went up a little, but the other classes kept their old positions.

Classes.	1899.		1898.	
	New Books.	New Editions.	New Books.	New Editions.
Fiction	794	483	749	481
Law	407	39	454	33
Juvenile	305	37	434	34
Education and language	164	13	397	32
Theology and religion	406	49	393	37
Literary history and miscellany	313	39	304	42
Poetry	258	15	308	31
Biography, memoirs	173	23	288	22
History	344	35	345	22
Political and social science	343	14	326	12
Fine arts and illustrated books	744	19	704	29
Description, travel	434	13	369	28
Physical and mathematical science	143	34	376	25
Medical science, hygiene	183	45	129	31
Useful arts	206	5	99	24
Mental and moral philosophy	45	6	63	19
Domestic and rural	49	3	55	3
Sports and amusements	38	19	43	3
Humor and satire	33	2	26	1
Total	4,332	554	4,749	572
		4,178		4,749
		4,386		5,321

NOTES.

NOT many American authors have enjoyed the privilege of translation into Russian. Such, however, is the honor which has befallen Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby's "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable." Count Tolstoy, who has lately read Mr. Crosby's volume, thus writes to the author:

"I like the book very, very much. Some of the pieces—the choice is difficult because all are very good—I will have translated into Russian and published. There is nothing more new and interesting than the most common subjects looked at from a Christian point of view; and that is what you are doing in your book, and doing with talent and sincerity."

PHENOMENAL sales continue to be reported of the leading novels. "David Harum," in about a year, has reached a sale of somewhat over 400,000 copies, while "Richard Carvel" in seven months has reached 350,000 copies. Three new books are now pressing toward the front. "Janice Meredith," by Paul Leicester Ford (Dodd, Mead & Co.), has taken so remarkable a hold upon popular fancy that its sales in three months reached 200,000, and the interest and merit of the story have also won critical commendation. Crawford's "Via Crucis" is now in its seventieth thousand. It is a tale of the Second Crusade, and many admirers of Mr. Crawford think it equal to the best work he has done. Another book that is rapidly coming to the front is Booth Tarkington's "The Gentleman from Indiana," of which 4,375 copies were sold in December alone. Altho by a very young man, the book has, in its descriptive and humorous power, a decided touch of the spirit of Dickens, and the account of the Hon. Kedge Halloway's speech in the third chapter is Pickwickian in its slyly humorous portrayal of a rural scene. In Mr. Tarkington the great West has apparently found another Garland, altho one dealing with its life from an almost diametrically opposite standpoint of optimism.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW SCIENCE IS TRANSFORMING THE WORLD SOCIALLY.

THE result of the advancement of science seems to be a steady upward drift in the industrial scale. The introduction of improved machinery and better methods in all occupations throws men out of work, it is true, at the lower end of the scale, but it provides more intelligent work at the upper end, so that, altho individuals may suffer, humanity as a whole is a gainer. This is brought out in a recent article on the subject in *The Nineteenth Century*. Says the writer

"Science is steadily sweeping away all those humblest classes of employment. Hardly any man has now to toil up ladders with the hod of bricks upon his shoulder. The donkey-engine does the purely animal part of the work. The reaper is replaced by the machine, and the plowman is fast receding as the steam-plow makes its appearance. We rarely see long lines of men, laden with coal-bags, running up planks as in the olden days. The need of men to do the work of horses is steadily diminishing. . . .

"Where are now the armies of water-carriers, and chair-porters, and night men and sawyers whom our grandfathers used to require? Imagine, if ships had still to be moved by galley-rowers, what millions would be doomed to a beast-like toil. Some parts of the big domain of unreflective labor will long be left untouched, but the process is going forward; and it is clear that while education is rendering the lower classes unfit for the humblest sorts of occupations, science is steadily sweeping away these occupations. It would be too much to hope that these processes should be at all times strictly proportioned to one another, but in the general drift of things they are compensatory, and if we only give to science a reasonable time it will leave us none of that labor to be done which requires an uneducated laborer."

What is to become of the classes thus deprived of occupation? This, the writer confesses, is an "uneasy question." The working classes, especially in the older European countries, often curse the progress of invention, and look upon it as no friend to their welfare. In former times, this feeling showed itself in machine-breaking; but now the difficulty often arises in "acute, tho silent, suffering." To quote again:

"Unfortunately, society has always to travel to permanent good through transitory ills. When an army of compositors is dismissed because some one has invented a linotype machine, there is excuse for some bitterness of feeling. And yet there was a time when a whole army of manuscript book-copyers had to give way before the advent of the compositor.

"But the difficulty is always evanescent, for here, too, there are compensating influences at work. For if science is abolishing occupations at the lower end of the scale, she is creating new ones at the top. Think of the hundreds of thousands of men who in England are now employed in callings that had no existence sixty years ago: the telegraphers, and photographers, and mechanists of a hundred kinds. In the last decade or two what an army of skilled men have been demanded by the inventions of the bicycle, the telephone, and the electric light! As compared with the beginning of the century, think of the long array of marine and locomotive engineers, the chemists, the journalists and draftsmen, the teachers, the postmen, railway porters, and tram conductors. What a multitude of callings are there which are either new, or else newly stocked; so that while the population has quadrupled, their ranks have been multiplied a hundred-fold. But it is the entirely new employments that strike the mind most forcibly, and any one who runs his eye down a census of the occupations of the people will satisfy himself that in England of the present day one-fifth part of the adult male population find their livelihood in callings that had no existence when the century began."

That our workingmen here in the United States have learned this lesson better than their English brethren is one reason, we

are told by the experts, why America is wresting from Great Britain her industrial supremacy along certain lines. Even now British workman often fight against improved American machines because they require fewer men to tend them. This is, of course, only one instance of the truth that science takes away the low-class occupations. It is equally true that it adds to the high-class ones, tho this is not always so immediately apparent. The writer goes on to say

"Of course it never happens that the coal-heaver, when thrown out of work by the introduction of a steam-crane, can go away and get a place in one of the newly created superior callings. He is not such a fool as to waste his time in applying for an opening as an electrical engineer. But there is a gradual creeping up that is always taking place. And yet the transfer is much less effected by the promotion of individuals than by promotion of generations. No doubt, it sometimes happens that the intelligent plumber steps into the new opening for an electrical engineer, and leaves a gap which some one of an inferior calling steps into; the gaps being filled in succession, until, perhaps, the riveter, thrown out of work by the introduction of hydraulic machinery, finds a vacancy at last and steps into it. But it more frequently happens that the plumber educates his son to be an electrical engineer, and the carter apprentices his boy to the plumber, and the dock laborer sees his young folk aspiring to be carters.

"Thus the general drift of the whole social scale is steadily upward in proportion as science provides intelligent occupations at the upper end and abolishes those that are more or less brute-like at the lower, and so humanity as a whole is the gainer. There is therefore no reason to feel uneasy at a prospect of over-education."

NERVE TELEGRAPHY.

WE have in our bodies a complex telegraphic system—that of the nerves. It can not be called "wireless," for the signals from sense-organ to brain appear to travel only along the definite paths afforded by the nerves themselves. How do these signals travel, and what is their nature? M. Charles Richet, in a recent address that has been much commented upon, and that is published in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 23), tells us of the latest work of physiology on this interesting subject. He says:

"The exterior world, with all its aspects, infinitely diversified, its colors and its forms, is but the sum of different vibrations. These vibrations, of very diverse qualities and energies, act on the living being and produce sensations in him.

"Now it is very likely, and I shall try to prove this, that the vibrations in the external world act on our sense-organs by producing in us another form of vibration necessary for the existence of perception and sensation. Nerve-vibration thus seems to be the consequence and the final result of external vibrations. If there were no nerve-vibration there would still assuredly be in the world all the other forms of vibration that now exist; but they could produce no physiological effects. The human consciousness would not be reached. The living creature, by the fact of his own vibrations, is the receptacle, the microcosm, on which at each moment the different vibrations of the universe are concentrated, and the universe is accessible to our knowledge only through this vibration."

M. Richet then proceeds to describe the nervous system as an aggregate of cells, or neurons, each in close relation to all the others, so that the individual may be regarded as "a colossal nerve-cell" sensitive to all external excitation and responding to it by movement. This sensibility and responsiveness operate by means of what we call "nerve-vibration." Has such a name any justification? In the first place the transmission of nerve-action has a definite velocity which has been measured and found to vary with temperature and with the nature of the excited nerves, but to be always about 100 feet a second. It is accompanied by special electrical phenomena, and probably also by chemical and

thermic modifications. Finally, if a nerve be cut, transmission ceases, even if the cut ends be brought together again. Evidently there is a passage of something along the nerve. What is it? M. Richet enumerates hypotheses as follows.

1. *Mechanical hypothesis.* What passes is a mechanical vibration or jar, like a ripple in a liquid. The trouble with this is that the filaments seem too small to allow the passage of any such vibration in their semi-liquid protoplasm.

2. *Chemical hypothesis.* What passes is a wave of explosive chemical action, as when a train of powder is lighted. This would explain why feeble excitation of a nerve may produce such a powerful response, but it is hard to see how a second wave of chemical action could pass a fraction of a second after the first. The same train of powder can not be fired twice in succession.

3. *Electrolytic hypothesis.* What passes is a progressive action like the decomposition of a liquid by an electric current, where,

to arrive at such a result, it may be said that nerve-vibration has been shown to be of type *B*, and that a single vibration takes about one tenth of a second. The vibration is thus enormously slower than those that produce the sensation of light. Of the time occupied, the preliminary swing takes about one tenth or one hundredth of a second, while the slow return to equilibrium occupies the rest. Occasionally the second phase is absent, and occasionally, too, the type has been found to be more nearly that shown in type *C*. The fact that a nerve-vibration lasts one tenth of a second accounts, M. Richet tells us, for the fact that we can have only about ten distinct sensations a second. When they come at shorter intervals they are confused—a fact that has long been recognized. Likewise the muscles can make only about ten voluntary movements a second, altho when directly excited, as by electricity, they can contract thirty or forty times a second. He goes on to say:

"There exists, then, in the very nature of our cerebral organization, a narrow limit to our appreciation of time. We propose to call this 'the psychologic unit of time,' the minimum time appreciable by our intelligence, an irreducible unit, which we can theoretically split up into smaller fractions, but whose divisions correspond to no real mental image.

"In other words, the minimum of time that our consciousness can directly seize is one tenth of a second.

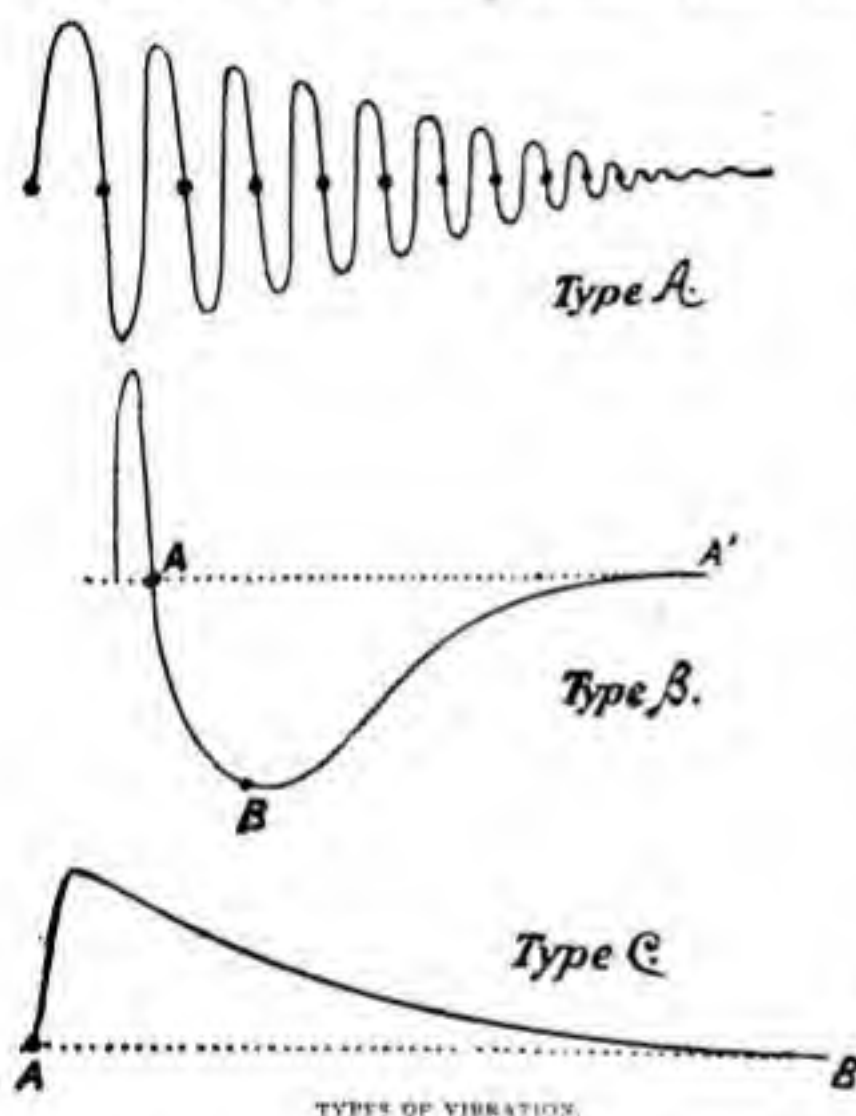
"We say commonly 'as quick as thought'; but we see now that thought is not very rapid, compared to the prodigiously swift vibrations of light and electricity."

Another interesting point noted by M. Richet is that, altho the vibration is practically over in one tenth of a second, it is really never quite completed. This, he thinks, may explain the phenomenon of memory, for, as the neuron never quite returns to equilibrium after once being disturbed, it always retains the stamp of that disturbance. A man pronounces a syllable. One tenth of a second later he can pronounce another; but the memory of the first persists. This, says the author, is only an analogy; it does not even rise to the rank of a hypothesis, yet it is interesting as showing agreement between the mathematico-physiologic theory of nervous vibration and the hitherto inexplicable facts of memory. M. Richet concludes thus:

"So nervous vibration, by its form, its period, and the manner in which it dies away, can be compared to the other vibrations of the boundless universe in the midst of which we exist. But this resemblance should not make us lose sight of the abyss that separates it from all other phenomena accessible to us. The vibrations of natural forces are probably blind . . . the nervous vibration can know and judge; it has conscience-knowledge of itself. It can distinguish itself from the world that surrounds and excites it."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Search for Water with the Divining-Rod.—The use of the so-called divining-rod for the discovery of hidden springs or underground watercourses is about to be scientifically investigated. A commission has been appointed in France to study all apparatus and methods employed by sorcerers, "water-seers," wizards, and all specialists in occultism, in the discovery of water in other ways than by those recognized in geology and hydroscopy, such as the divining-rod, exploring pendulums, hydroscopic compasses, magnetic and electric apparatus, etc. The president of the commission is M. Brothier de Rollière, a French engineer. Says *Cosmos*: "To get at the truth, M. de Rollière will procure, seek, and collect all devices, works, reviews, journals, experiments, reports, and observations for and against the divining-rod and other like apparatus, with names and addresses of the authors or inventors; he will put himself in communication with all persons who have experimented or written on the subject, with a view to holding a meeting of them, and clearing up, if possible, these cloudy questions that ought to be treated in public.

"He wishes, therefore, to collect the largest possible number of addresses of sorcerers and wizards. . . . It is said that these exist everywhere, in all parts of France and of Europe; but when



as soon as the current ceases, the elements recombine. M. Richet believes that this hypothesis approaches the truth.

4. *Electric hypothesis.* What passes is a real electric current. The chief objection to this is that the nervous current is vastly slower than the electric, but M. Richet thinks it probable that retardation due to poor conduction may explain this. He goes on to say:

"The hypothesis that nerve-vibration is an electric phenomenon is quite satisfactory, especially if we suppose that it resembles electrolytic phenomena.

"Of course we must recognize that, very soon perhaps, some one will give a formal demonstration of a profound difference between electric and nerve currents, showing that nerve-vibration has certain special properties that differentiate it from all other known forms of vibration."

What is the form of a nerve-vibration? Vibrations in general are of three types, M. Richet reminds us, as shown in the three annexed curves. In type *A*, the return to equilibrium, as with a pendulum, is through a long series of oscillations; in type *B* it takes place slowly, after one quick swing; in *C* it occurs at once without any swing at all, but with increasing slowness. Without going over the experiments by which it has been possible

they are sought, they can not be found. It would, nevertheless, be very interesting to know them; for if their science is exact, they will, of course, find lucrative employment and will render valuable service. If their knowledge is worthless, it will be so proved, and people need no longer employ them. M. de Rollière therefore makes an appeal to all persons, in France and elsewhere, to furnish him with the necessary documents in great number. We take great pleasure in making known a request which will interest all students of science, both theoretical and applied." All facts or documents for M. de Rollière may be sent to the office of *Cosmos*, 8 Rue François Premier, Paris. It may be doubted whether scientific hydroscopey will gain much from this inquiry, but it ought to bring out a rich collection of facts for students of folk-lore, the psychology of superstition, etc."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AN IMITATION MOUNTAIN RANGE.

THE Paris Exposition is to contain a Swiss village that will rejoice in an imitation mountain chain of great size and remarkably faithful in detail. Its construction is not only an engineering feat, but also an achievement from the point of view of the geologist or geographer, since it will be practically a huge model of a Swiss mountain range, with rocks, trees, and water-



SKELTON OF THE SWISS MOUNTAINS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

falls complete. The construction of this wonder is thus described by M. S. Regelsperger in *La Science Illustrée*:

"The passer-by who stands to-day at the top of the stairway that leads from the Trocadero Palace toward the gardens sees a curious spectacle. . . . As far as the Seine and beyond, on both sides of the Eiffel Tower and in its rear, are scaffoldings, galleries in construction, iron framework, palaces, domes, minarets. If we look toward the right, we shall be somewhat surprised to see in profile, as on a distant horizon, a whole mountain chain, with the snowy hues of winter. . . .

"This phenomenon, however, has nothing to do with geology. These mountains, which make us think of the magnificent panorama visible from the terrace at Pau or from the cathedral at Berne, are nothing at all but lath and plaster. They form the background of the curious and picturesque 'Swiss Village' which Messrs. Hennsberg and Allemand are building between the avenues of Suffren and La Motte-Picquet. This work, which is carried out with an exactness and sincerity worthy of the greatest praise, will give an image, reduced but faithful, of Switzerland, with its mountains, its cascades, its pastures, its ancient buildings, its old houses, its chalets.

"Beyond streets of elegant buildings that will recall the different regions of the mountain republic will extend the country, a whole Switzerland in miniature, with its beautiful and picturesque landscapes and its most varied features. Here grass-clad and there rocky, the chain of mountains that shuts off the horizon can not fail to produce a striking effect on the visitor. It will be 600 meters [2,000 feet] long, and its height will vary between 20 and 40 meters [65 and 130 feet]. The proportions have been so well chosen in the smallest details that a real illusion is

produced; the summits will thus easily be made to appear as if they reached the lower limit of the glaciers.

"How has this mountain chain been built and of what is it made? These gently undulating fields, these pastures bordered by precipices, these high rocky walls, have been obtained by means of wooden framework, bearing only the necessary earth for plantations of trees that have already begun to be placed on them.

"The frame that forms the skeleton of the Swiss Village is both odd-looking and complicated. It is composed of wooden pieces that are almost never arranged in the same plane; they are usually disposed to form spirals or in fan-shape, and are at all possible angles—here salient and there reentrant. It is this irregular frame that has enabled the builders to imitate the most varied forms of natural scenery.

"The frame has been put together so as to be able to support a considerable mass of earth, varying according to place. The weight of this is quite great, for if we assume that the soil is 30 centimeters [a foot] thick, which is the case in most parts of the mountain, the weight supported by the framework is not less than 400 kilograms to the square meter [about half a ton to the square yard]. . . .

"The whole surface of the frame is covered first with a sort of wooden floor, then with a layer of asphalted paper to make it waterproof, and finally, to prevent the earth from slipping, cleats are nailed across, the size of these varying with the slope and the mass of earth.

"Most of the rocks are made of staff, molded from actual casts taken in Switzerland with modeling-clay. . . . These are nailed on the plank floor, according to certain geological forms. . . . The joints between blocks are carefully filled with plaster. The whole thus forms a mass of perfect cohesion and great solidity.

"The rocks placed in the lower parts of the mountain, where visitors can see them close at hand, are real, and special care is taken in their selection. Two Geneva architects, Messrs. Hennsberg and Allemand, have carried the passion for realism so far that they have sent these all the way from Switzerland, principally from the Jura.

"These mountains are not uniformly bare and rocky. Vegetation, varied and scientifically arranged according to the nature of the site and its supposed altitude, will diversify the landscape. It will include handsome trees of average height; pines, firs, cedars will be scattered here and there, or grouped together. The rhododendron, the edelweiss, and other Alpine plants are not forgotten and will have their place.

"That vegetation placed in such abnormal conditions may keep fresh and green during the Exposition, a system of watering has been devised which has necessitated the construction of a road around the mountain. On this road have been placed hydrants at regular intervals.

"Finally, to complete the charm of this curious reproduction of mountain scenery, a real cascade, 100 feet high, will fall from the sides of a peak, giving rise to a brook that flows through the village. This cascade, which will use 4,000,000 liters [about a million gallons] of water a day, will probably be one of the wonders of the 'Swiss Village.'—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Celery as a Vehicle of Infection.—The possible danger from fertilizers, and especially from the use of sewage, has recently been brought to public notice. The use of animal fertilizers has been suspected of doing harm to those who have eaten of the vegetables grown under their stimulus, and of being the possible cause of disease in some obscure cases. Says *The Journal of the American Medical Association* on this subject: "A rather striking object-lesson is reported from one of the Eastern States where an epidemic of fever occurred in one of the State institutions. It was found that the disease could apparently be traced to the use of celery grown on some sewage-fertilized grounds, the practise of banking up the stalks making these plants specially adapted to receiving and holding the germs. As soon as the use of the plant was stopped, the epidemic diminished, and finally ceased altogether. These facts indicate the need of a caution in using this popular vegetable, which, with its corrugated stems, etiolated by banking up with earth often saturated with fertilizers of one kind or another, and generally eaten raw, might very possibly carry the germs of disease. The danger is

not great or we would hear more of it, but that it may exist occasionally the above case seems to prove."

RESEMBLANCES BETWEEN ANIMATE AND INANIMATE MATTER.

IT is becoming increasingly difficult to draw a line between the phenomena of life and those of dead matter. Extremists, of course, go so far as to say that there is no difference; but even those who contend for a rigid distinction admit the discovery of interesting facts that furnish analogies between the organic and non-organic worlds in totally unexpected places. Some of these are brought out by M. C. E. Guillaume in a recent paper read before the Swiss Society of Natural Sciences, of which the following abstract appears in the *Journal de Genève*:

"At bottom, the abyss that seems to separate brute matter from living matter does not exist, and the more deeply we investigate intermolecular phenomena, the more analogies we find with those of biology. Whether it forms part of a living or non-living body, the molecule undergoes multiple metamorphoses, more or less rapid disaggregations, movements, etc. The metamorphoses of non-living matter, ordinarily very slow, are always adaptations to varying conditions, just like the transformations of the living organisms, properly so called.

"The microscope, which has opened up such vast regions in the mechanism of fermentations, for example, by enabling us to connect this with the action of determinate microorganisms, is in the way of rendering an equally great service in its application to inanimate matter.

"The form of this latter, taken in a solid state, is not variable. Every one knows that glass contracts with temperature, that all bodies acted on by external force are deformed, and that brass, for instance, under the influence of heat, passes from the ordinary to the annealed state.

"Modern physics shows us that ordinary brass is composed of little broken crystals, mingled with a mass which they penetrate completely. In annealed brass, on the other hand, the crystals are reconstituted and separated from the amorphous mass. Now these crystals could not have been formed without a movement of the molecules in the interior of the metal—a movement that is much greater than ordinary molecular motion, reaching hundredths, and even tenths, of a millimeter."

Where, asks M. Guillaume, does the mobility of the molecules in a solid body have its limit? It is doubtless greater, he believes, than has usually been supposed. At the temperature of 700°, a small cylinder of lead, in contact with a disk of gold for forty days, has, at the end of that time, gold throughout its whole mass. The astonishment that such an experiment excites grows less, the writer reminds us, when we compare the result with the long-known fact of the penetration of carbon into heated steel. When we add external to molecular forces, we get effects of still greater intensity. To quote again:

"In facts of this kind, which modern discovery is multiplying daily, M. Guillaume finds the proof of molecular displacements measured by millimeters and centimeters; it is then wrong to draw a line between so-called inert matter and animate matter.

"On the other hand, brute matter is modified by adaptation. When we subject a steel bar to a pull sufficient to break it, a narrow neck is first formed at the point where the bar will break. But if we cease pulling as soon as the narrowing becomes noticeable, and then turn the bar down to a uniform diameter in a lathe, when we subject it a second time to this treatment we shall find that the neck always forms in a new place. It appears that wherever, under traction, the metal begins to be thinner, the substance 'instinctively' hardens, to resist the effect.

"In the alloys of nickel and steel studied by M. Guillaume, similar facts have been brought out. . . . We can mention here only one—the fact that under the influence of great cold, bars of nickel-steel lengthen in such a way that when the phenomenon is seen for the first time it seems as if the inert matter had been suddenly endowed with life.

"Phosphorescent bodies, from the point of view of adaptation

to external circumstances, furnish an analogy with social organization. M. Guillaume cites a beautiful example taken from Becquerel's process of color-photography. Chlorid of silver, which becomes red under the influence of red light and green when subjected to green light, is only, by this process, protecting itself against the light, which tends to break up its molecule.

"In closing, M. Guillaume, after indicating the likenesses that appear to exist between inert and animate matter, takes care to remind us of some of the fundamental facts that forbid us to believe that these forms of substance are one and the same. It would, of course, be imprudent to generalize prematurely, but M. Guillaume has certainly shown us analogies where they would have been least suspected."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS ELECTRICITY A SUBSTANCE?

THE controversy over the dutiability of electricity has already been alluded to in these columns. Apparently the question may turn upon another. Is electricity a substance or not? This is a good old question, and is still unsolved. It is largely a matter of definition, for the two words "electricity" and "substance" are still used in various ways. The engineer often means "electrical energy" when he says "electricity," while the physicist usually postulates the existence of something that is the vehicle of this energy. Now if something analogous to a substance is introduced into this country from Canada, it may be dutiable, while if only energy or "power" is brought in, it may not. The whole subject is elusive, and it will be interesting to see how the Patent Office will deal with it. *The Electrical Review*, in a leading editorial, seems to take the view that the electricity can not be made to pay duty because it passes continuously around a circuit and hence is exported as fast as it is imported. It says:

"The electricity—whatever that may be—could be justly considered to travel along the line into the United States, and at once to travel back to Canada.

"Suppose two pulleys, one on each side of the Niagara River, with a rope or belt connecting them. This arrangement would transmit power if one of the pulleys was turned. Similarly, while it was running there would be a more or less rapid importation of the belt, and an exactly similar exportation. And it could not be said with truth that such an arrangement constitutes an importation of power, for the power, in its applicable form, does not exist in transit, but only at the driven pulley. Now this arrangement is an exact analog of an electrical-power transmission.

"If those who are anxious to prevent Canadian importations would only turn their attention to certain unenumerated, unmanufactured products of that country now entering duty free, such as blizzards, north winds, hunting and fishing stories, etc., they would do a good work."

Immediately following this editorial is another in which the ground is taken that electricity is not a substance at all. It appears that *The Commercial Tribune* (Cincinnati, Ohio) has suggested the possibility that electricity may be not only a substance but an exhaustible substance, and "views with alarm" the possibility that the world's supply of it may give out. To this the writer in *The Review* rejoins that our supply can not be exhausted, for electricity is not a substance at all, but a mere condition. He says:

"To define this condition of matter and ether that is commonly called 'electricity' is not yet perfectly possible, tho the true nature of electricity is far better understood than that of so simple and everyday a phenomenon as gravity. We know enough about it to say that electricity is certainly not a substance, and, for the present, perhaps it is safer to let our definite assertions stop with the statement that it is a state into which a body and its surroundings may be brought by suitable work done upon it. That is all. Hence we are in no particular danger of seeing our stations crumbling into picturesque decay, and our telephones on the scrap heap. Indeed, if all the electricity were gone, we wouldn't see anything, because there would be no more light."

This whole discussion is very interesting, as showing how a subject may leap fully armed from the regions of metaphysics into the "strenuous" arena of commerce.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SOURCES OF STRENGTH OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

MR. H. D. SEDGWICK, JR.'S recent article in *The Atlantic Monthly* on the future of the Roman Catholic Church in America (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, November 15, 1899), has received much attention from the Protestant and Roman Catholic press. Naturally, some of his reasons for believing that the Roman Catholic Church will be the dominant one in this country at a not far distant date are contested by Protestants. One Protestant writer, however, Miss Pauline G. Wiggin, believes that Mr. Sedgwick has overlooked one of the strongest elements of power possessed by that church. While she points out that certain portions of the Roman Catholic flock—notably the farming Portuguese—are falling away from the church's ranks, and that her gain in country regions can not be compared with that of the Methodists, Miss Wiggin still believes that the Roman Catholic Church, by virtue of her unrivaled organization and her sacraments, possesses a power of reaching young children far beyond that of any other church, and she thinks that Protestants themselves would profit by a study of this system. She writes (in *The Outlook*, January 6):

"This is a matter of greater importance than seems to be commonly recognized. One calls to mind the old Jesuit maxim: 'If you give us a child the first seven years of his life, you may do as you like with him afterward; his religion will be fixed'; and altho this is, of course, an exaggeration, it is certain that most persons depend very largely upon their childhood teaching for their religion. This truth the Catholic Church has always recognized more fully than the Protestant, and her advantage in this respect has grown to enormous proportions of late years since the secularization of the schools. The daily recognition of Christianity in the reading of the Bible and in the prayer, slight and perfunctory as it often was, at least kept the facts of religion before the child's mind and gave them a recognized place in his life. Family prayers also used to be a common institution in Protestant homes, whereas now it is a rare one; and the family, unorganized and preoccupied as it so often is with material or purely intellectual interests, can not now be relied upon to give systematic training. Thus deprived of regular religious teaching both in the school and the home, the Protestant child has now become peculiarly dependent upon the church. And how do the churches meet its need? By an hour's instruction once a week, under teachers who, it must be admitted, are, as a body, incompetent and irresponsible. There are educated and earnest men and women who give their Sunday-school classes the time and thought and faithful work they give to their daily business, but they are very few in comparison with the number of children to be taught. No one could maintain that the average instruction of children in the Protestant religion is as efficient as is their instruction in arithmetic."

The parochial schools also are a strong bulwark, but Miss Wiggin believes that these are destined to disappear "by an irrevocable sentence of economic law," since they can not hope to compete, she says, either in financial backing or in pedagogic quality, with the common schools. Nevertheless, without them "the church will still stand strong":

"In the first place, her services appeal far more than Protestant services to those human faculties, the heart, the imagination, and the senses, which are strongest in children. While the reason sleeps these are alive, making for virtue or vice, for lofty or low ideals and purposes, and determining the springs of action; and the church which is to be strong must draw from these sources of strength as well as satisfy the reason. If its head should be in the clouds, its feet must rest upon the ground, and this the Catholic Church has always realized to her advantage."

"Moreover, the Catholic organization has better means at its disposal than the Protestant denominations for the definite instruction of children in the faith. Its Sunday-schools are more

efficient. They are taught, as a rule, by persons especially vowed to the service of religion, who would naturally make better teachers of its tenets than the average willing but otherwise preoccupied persons who take classes in Protestant vestries and chapels; and their very uniforms inspire respect. They spend a larger part of their lives in the service of the ideas they are teaching, and are therefore likely to teach them with more force and conviction, and they do not so often neglect their duties by absenting themselves from school. The religious orders make very good material from which to draw Sunday-school teachers. The instruction, too, is, as a rule, better organized and proceeds in a more regular and orderly manner from year to year; and, if the results do not always seem to us very good when we question our Catholic servant-maids, we should not forget that Protestantism could not any better afford to be judged by the irrational, conflicting notions of its ignorant supporters. We can not expect a consistent system of philosophy from persons whose opportunities have not fitted them to receive it; no method of instruction could accomplish this; for, as the old Sanscrit epigram has it,

"The pitcher at the well is filled, not more
Drawn at the ocean shore."

But it is a serious matter for consideration whether in Protestant churches the wells of instruction do not oftener than need be run dry before the pitchers are filled."

Still another source of strength to the Roman Catholic Church is the First Communion and Confirmation:

"The Episcopal Church retains the latter, but the great opportunity of the First Communion has been relinquished by all Protestant churches; and anyone who knows how much the ceremony stands for in the life of French girls, for instance, how it becomes a season of uplift not only for themselves but for their families, must feel that it is a serious loss. We need such seasons of special exaltation. Monotony is nowhere the rule of human life; we can not if we would keep Sunday every day of the week, or Lent all through the year; but, altho our souls can not live in the upper air, now and then they can take a flight into the blue, and it is well for us to have them guided thither, as the Roman Church guides her children through the First Communion and Confirmation, when we are docile, enthusiastic, impressionable. There is, I believe, nothing in the Protestant church organization which fully fills the place of these sacraments."

"Such advantages as I have mentioned would undoubtedly make a strong case for the future of any church, and the lesson should not be ignored. If Mr. Sedgwick's prophecy should eventually be fulfilled, it will be, I believe, largely because the Protestant denominations fail to recognize and meet the increased responsibility for the distinctively spiritual training of young people which has lately fallen upon the churches. It will be because they neglected the children."

Prayer as Wireless Telegraphy.—The Rev. Canon Wilberforce takes a novel but suggestive view of what is to some people a vexed subject. In the January number of an English publication called *St. John's Parish Magazine* the following report from a recent sermon by him appears:

"Intercessory prayer is that divine essence of soul union, that heavenly ministry, which laughs distance to scorn and creates a meeting-place in God for sundered hearts and lives. I can not analyze it and reduce it to a proposition; but neither can I analyze the invisible fragrant vibrations which proceed from a bunch of violets, and which will perfume a whole room. I can not analyze the passage through the air of the dots and dashes of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. But I know that intercession is a current of the breath of God, starting from your own soul, and acting as a dynamic force upon the object for which you pray. It sets free secret spirit influences (perhaps the Father's mighty angels, that excel in strength, who can say?) but which influences would not be set free without the intercession. I can well understand Mary Queen of Scots saying that she feared the prayers of John Knox more than an army of 10,000 men. Why should not intercession be part of God's regularized workings, as much as wireless telegraphy? Why should it not be a natural law, and none the less spiritual, because natural? Such forces do exist—call them thought-transference, psychic

sympathy, spiritual affinity, what you will. These forces of influence between man and man, acting independently of distance, are rapidly claiming recognition from the physical investigator. Why should not intercession be one of these secret affinities, appertaining to the highest part of man, and acting, by divine natural law, directly upon the object prayed for, originating from the divine nature in you, and passing, full of the infinite resources of God, directly to the one for whom you pray?"

"THE CARDINAL AND THE HERETIC."

DR. ST. GEORGE MIVART'S alleged heresy, as displayed in his recent articles in two British reviews (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 3) continues to occupy the attention of religious circles in England and, to a considerable extent, upon this side of the Atlantic. Professor Mivart has resented what he terms the "personal attack" made upon him in the *London Tablet* (Rom. Cath.), the official organ and property of Dr. Vaughan, cardinal archbishop of Westminster, and an exchange of letters between the scientist and the cardinal followed, culminating in the inhibition of Dr. Mivart, thus depriving him of the sacraments of the church until he shall have specifically denied the opinions which his recent articles appear to advocate. The correspondence is published in the *London Times* (January 27). The cardinal, almost at the outset of the correspondence, asked Dr. Mivart to sign a formula or profession of faith, in part as follows:

"I hereby declare that, recognizing the Catholic Church to be the supreme and infallible guardian of the Christian faith, I submit therein my judgment to hers, believing all that she teaches and condemning all that she condemns. . . .

"I therefore firmly believe and profess that the Blessed Virgin Mary conceived and brought forth the Son of God in an effable manner by the operation of the Holy Ghost, and absolutely without loss or detriment to her virginity, and that she is really and in truth as the Catholic Church most rightly calls her, the 'Ever Virgin'; that is to say, virgin before the birth of Christ, virgin in that birth, and virgin after it, her sacred and spotless virginity being perpetually preserved from the beginning, then and forever afterward. . . .

"I firmly believe and profess in accordance with the Holy Council of Trent that the first man Adam, when he transgressed the command of God in paradise, immediately lost the holiness and justice in which he had been constituted, and that he incurred through that prevarication the wrath and indignation of God, and that this prevarication of Adam injured not himself alone, but his posterity, and that by it the holiness and justice received from God were lost by him, nor for himself alone, but for us all (cf. Council of Trent, Session V.). . . .

"I reject and condemn all doctrines which deny the reality and transmission of original sin, and the perfect sufficiency of the atonement by which man is reconciled to God in the blood of Jesus Christ, as false and heretical, and contrary to the holy Catholic faith now and at all future time.

"I firmly believe and profess that the souls of men after death will be judged by God, and that those who are saved will 'go into everlasting life' (Matt. xxv. 46), and those who are condemned 'into everlasting punishment.' I reject as false and heretical all doctrines which teach that the souls in hell may eventually be saved, or that their state in hell may be one which is not of punishment (cf. Constitution of Council of Lateran IV.).

"I firmly believe and profess that the doctrine of faith which God has revealed has not been proposed like a philosophical invention to be perfected by human ingenuity, but has been delivered as a divine deposit to the Spouse of Christ, to be faithfully kept and infallibly declared, and that, therefore, that meaning of the sacred dogmas is to be perpetually retained which our Holy Mother, the church, has once declared, and that that meaning can never be departed from, under the pretense or pretext of a deeper comprehension of them. I reject as false and heretical the assertion that it is possible at some time, according to the progress of science, to give to doctrines propounded by the church a sense different from that which the church has understood and understands, and consequently that the sense and meaning of her doctrines can ever be in the course of time practically explained away or reversed (cf. Dogmatic Constitution of the Vatican on Catholic Faith, chap. iv., can. iv.).

"Moreover, I condemn and revoke all other words and statements which in articles contributed by me to *The Fortnightly Review* and *The Nineteenth Century*, or in any other of my writings are found to be, in matter of faith or morals, contrary to the teaching of the holy Catholic faith according to the deter-

mination of the Apostolic See; and in all such matters I submit myself to the judgment of the said See; receiving all that it receives and condemning all that it condemns."

Dr. Mivart, however, did not hasten to affix his signature, as desired, to this document, and after some waiting Dr. Vaughan wrote "for the third and last time" for his submission; otherwise "the law of the church will take its course."

Professor Mivart's reply, setting forth the difficulties which he says the modern man of science finds in trying to reconcile science and Christian dogma, is in part as follows:

"When I was admitted as a Catholic I made, of course, a profession of the creed of Pope Pius IV. But I have no recollection of ever having made, or been asked to make, the following profession, which forms part of the document I am now asked to sign:

"In accordance with the Holy Councils of Trent and of the Vatican, I receive all the books of the Old and New Testament, with all their parts as set forth in the fourth section of the Council of Trent and contained in the ancient Latin edition of the Vulgate, as sacred and canonical, and I firmly believe and confess that the said Scriptures are sacred and canonical—not because, having been carefully composed by mere human industry, they are afterward approved by the church's authority; not merely because they contain revelation with no mixture of error, but because, having been written by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, they have God for their author, and have been delivered as such to the church herself."

"Now, I beg of Your Eminence, as my ecclesiastical superior, to tell me whether I am, or not, right as to what would be the consequences of my signing the above?"

"It would be easy, of course, by a little dexterity, to distort and evade what appears to be its real and obvious meaning. As God is the First Cause and Creator of all things, He is, in that sense, their author—author of the 'Decameron' of Boccaccio, as well as of the Bible. But to make a profession with such a meaning would be, in my eyes, grossly profane and altogether unjustifiable.

"Your Eminence, of course, means and wishes me to sign *ex animo* the document sent to me, and I, for my part, desire to be perfectly—transparently—honest, candid, and straightforward.

"Now in my judgment an acceptance and profession of the above-cited portion of the document sent me would be equivalent to an assertion that there are no errors, or altogether false statements, or fabulous narratives, in the Old and New Testament, and that I should not be free to hold and teach, without blame, that the world was not created in any six periods of time; that the story of the serpent and the tree is altogether false; that the history of the tower of Babel is a mere fiction devoid of any particle of truth, that the story of Noah's Ark is also quite erroneous, as again that of the plagues of Egypt; that neither Joshua nor Hezekiah interfered with the regularity of solar time; that Jonah did not live within the belly of any kind of marine animal; that Lot's wife was never turned into a pillar of salt; and that Balaam's ass never spoke. I only put these forward as a few examples of statements (denials) which it seems to me any one who holds that 'the books of the Old and New Testaments, with all their parts, were written by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost and have God for their author' ought not and could not logically or rationally make.

"If, however, Your Eminence can authoritatively tell me that divine inspiration or authorship does not (clerical errors, faults of translations, etc., apart) guarantee the truth and inerrancy of the statements so inspired, it will in one sense be a great relief to my mind and greatly facilitate the signing of the document, Your Eminence's decision on the subject being once publicly known, and also the conditions under which I sign it."

The cardinal's answer to this letter is the answer of St. Augustine: "Ego vero Evangelio non crederem, nisi me Catholicæ Ecclesiæ commoveret auctoritas" ("I should not believe in the truth of Scripture unless the authority of the Catholic Church so bade me"). The cardinal adds:

"But if you are going to give the assent of faith only to such doctrines as present no difficulties beyond the power of your finite intelligence to see through and solve by direct answer, you must put aside at once all the mysteries of faith, and you must

frankly own yourself to be a rationalist pure and simple. You then constitute your own ability to solve difficulties, intellectual or scientific, into your test of the doctrines proffered for your acceptance. This is to return to the old Protestant system of private judgment, or to open rationalism and unbelief.

"But you will let me, I hope, be frank and urge that it is your moral rather than your intellectual nature that needs attention. God gives this grace to the humble; it is 'the clean of heart' who 'shall see God.' Let me press upon you the primary necessity of humility and persevering prayer for light and grace."

Without waiting for a reply, the cardinal then issued his inhibition. Dr. Mivart's final response is of considerable length. He laments that the cardinal says neither yes nor no to his question, and, referring to the famous encyclical of Leo XIII., known as "Proventissimus Deus," which maintains in the strongest terms that the Bible is without any kind of error, he writes thus of his changed attitude upon the publication of that document in 1893:

"It then seemed plain to me that my position was no longer tenable, but I had recourse to the most learned theologian I knew and my intimate friend. His representations, distinctions, and exhortations had great influence with me and more or less satisfied me for a time; but ultimately I came to the conclusion that Catholic doctrine and science were fatally at variance. This is now more clear to me than ever since my 'Ordinary' does not say whether my judgment about what the attribution of any document to God's authorship involves is or is not right. To me it is plain that God's veracity and His incapability of deceit are primary truths without which revelation is impossible. The teaching then of Leo XIII., addressed dogmatically to the whole church, comes to this: Every statement made by a canonical writer must be true in the sense in which he put it forward whether as an historical fact or a moral instruction.

"Thus it is now evident that a vast and impassable abyss yawns between Catholic dogma and science, and no man with ordinary knowledge can henceforth join the communion of the Roman Catholic Church if he correctly understands what its principles and its teaching really are, unless they are radically changed.

"For who could profess to believe the narrative about the tower of Babel, or that all species of animals came up to Adam to be named by him? Moreover, among the writings esteemed 'canonical' by the Catholic Church are the book of Tobit and the second book of Maccabees, and also the story which relates how, when Daniel was thrown a second time into the lions' den, an angel seized Habakkuk, in Judea, by the hair of his head and carried him, with his bowl of pottage, to give it to Daniel for his dinner.

"To ask a reasonable man to believe such puerile tales would be to insult him. Plainly the Councils of Florence, Trent, and the Vatican have fallen successively into greater and greater errors, and thus all rational trust in either popes or councils is at an end. . . . Now I have myself maintained, and maintain, that a secret wish, an unconscious bias, may lead to the acceptance or rejection of beliefs of various kinds, and certainly of religious beliefs. But when the question is a purely intellectual one of the utmost simplicity, or like a proposition in Euclid, then I do not believe in the possibility of emotional deception. The falsehood of the historical narration about Babel is a certainty practically as great as that of the equality of the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle.

"Happily I can not speak with entire frankness as to all my convictions. *Liberavi animam meam.* I can sing my *Nunc Dimittis* and calmly await the future."

Dr. Mivart categorically refuses to sign the profession of faith. He is, however, attached to Catholicity "as he understands it"; and, loving its rites, he will not cease to assist at them, for he regards divine worship "as the highest privilege of a rational nature."

The New York *Sun*, which finds in the episode a confirmation of its own position (that there is no other choice than that of absolute dogmatic belief or rationalism), comments as follows on the correspondence:

"Cardinal Vaughan, it will be seen, would have no parley with

Professor Mivart, but required of him, first of all, that he should recant recent teachings of his as to the conflict of the Scriptures and certain fundamental dogmas of Christian theology with facts of science he held to be demonstrated unchangeably, under pain of excision from membership in the Roman Catholic Church, of which he had been so long a defender. Undoubtedly no other course was possible if that church is to retain its position, and the refusal of Professor Mivart to submit was not less requisite if he was unprepared to make a complete surrender of his intellectual convictions. The truth is thus again made evident that modern science and the church can make no terms with each other. If, on its side, Christian theology would preserve itself from destruction it must, perforce, refuse countenance to all scientific rejection of its dogmas on the ground that the supernatural authority on which they depend contradicts natural demonstration.

"That great battle has been joined in Christendom during the last quarter of a century, and it will be waged all the more fiercely because of the treatment of the case of Professor Mivart by Cardinal Vaughan."

A writer in the London *Times*, quoted in *The Westminster Gazette* (January 27), says, on the other hand:

"The threat of excommunication, terrific in the tenth century, has a touch of the ridiculous in the twentieth; and ridicule kills. . . . A condemnation of Mr. Mivart would be taken by many persons within and without the Roman Church as an admission of the incompatibility of Catholicism and science, in the largest sense of the term. The inference, indeed, would be illegitimate, all that the facts would warrant being the conclusion that freedom of speech among Catholics is limited; and this at once reduces the question from one of principle to one of expediency and degree. It would be drawn, however, by many; and it is one which the church can ill afford to have, rightly or wrongly, drawn."

RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES IN JAPAN.

DR. MICHEL REVON, late professor in the Imperial University of Japan, who for seven years has carefully observed the religious movements in the island empire, says that no one can be in doubt as to the changes which the modern scientific spirit is making in the old religious beliefs of that people; the tendency of the modern Japanese mind is toward agnosticism. In *The Independent* (December 28) he says:

"An interesting effort is now being made by some of the more thoughtful to adapt Herbert Spencer's philosophy to the religion of Buddha—and the two coalesce surprisingly well, for Buddhism is at bottom only the doctrine of evolution in mystic form, plus a certain amount of superstition, and this extra element of superstition is rapidly disappearing, so far as the educated classes are concerned.

"This interpretation of Buddhism by modern science seems likely to increase somewhat the hold on Japan that the Buddhist priests first gained by explaining that the Shinto gods were re-incarnations of Buddha.

"The new scientific spirit is entering even into Shintoism, the original religion of Japan, and the faith to-day of the Emperor and of perhaps a majority of the most enlightened Japanese who are not already pronounced atheists. The strength of Shintoism to-day is indicated by the fact that only a few years ago it made a determined contest with Buddhism for designation as the state religion of Japan. Neither succeeded, however, and it has been decreed recently that no religion whatever shall be taught in the public schools.

"It is a fact that the word 'Buddhism' no longer has a definite significance in Japan. Many who through life are Shintoists ask when dying for Buddhist burial—sometimes for no other reason than because it is more gorgeous than the Shinto ceremonial. Many others are Buddhists only in name, and atheists in fact. From that stage there is every gradation back to the complete and literal acceptance of the doctrines laid down by Saka-Munji.

"This new and increasing tendency toward agnosticism has retarded the progress of Christianity in Japan, and actual converts have not increased in proportion to the increase in population. Many who embrace it in the belief that it is responsible

for the advance of Western civilization drop it when they encounter the miracles of which it tells. Some have been known to adopt it temporarily for the sake of learning the language. The attitude of another class is indicated by a pamphlet written some years ago, in which it was seriously explained that Christianity was very good for the Western people, as it helped to restrain them from murder and robbery and the other great black sins to which they were naturally addicted; but that the Japanese needed no such religion, for they were naturally good."

BIBLES BY THE MILLIONS.

THE figures showing the number of copies of the Bible put into circulation during the past century are little less than marvelous. According to trustworthy estimates, some 280,000,000 copies have been published and disposed of during that period by the Bible societies alone; and, if all printed copies were to be

included, it is probable that the number would not be less than half a billion. The Bible societies are the chief agencies of distribution, however, and there are seventy-three of these, chiefly in Europe and America. *Leslie's Weekly* gives the following account of their work:

"Two Bible societies stand far above all others in the gross amount of their circulation—the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose output during the century has reached a total of 160,000,000, and our own American Bible Society, which issued last year 1,380,802 volumes, and in all, since its foundation, 66,000,000 volumes. Where has this vast army of books gone, and how did they reach their destination? It has taken a regiment of skilled laborers to accomplish it—porters and carriers, or colporteurs as they are technically called, carefully marshaled and organized under a staff of experienced officers in many countries all over the world, and employing every mode of transportation known to



JAEMON NAGASAWA, EIGHTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE—FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS A CHINESE COLPORTEUR.

Courtesy of *Leslie's Weekly*.

mankind to carry the book across seas and continents, so that it may reach not only great nations in China and India, but even those unknown and barbarous tribes who have no literature until this, the finest literature of the world, is thus brought to them. Already the agents of the American and of the British foreign societies are beginning work in the Philippine Islands. Rev. Jay C. Goodrich and his wife are probably by this time in Manila with an abundant stock of Bibles and Testaments, not only in Spanish and English, but in some of the unnumbered languages and dialects that our scholars must grapple with, translations into Tagalog, Visayan, and Pangasinan having been begun.

"The Zulu Bible, published by the American Bible Society, is a factor in South African affairs larger and more influential than many more conspicuous in international politics. Whatever happens in the Transvaal, it will not cease to do its silent work. On the west coast of Africa, Bible translation has been proceeding for half a century, and the sheets of the Benga Bible, intelligible not only to that tribe, but to a cluster of rude tribes dwelling on that far-off coast, have been passing through the press of the society in New York, and when finished sent on their voyage to the Gaboon and Corisco Mission. Tho numerically less, not less interesting is the circulation of the Bible among our own aborigines. Only lately a grateful letter came in acknowledgment of a consignment of Bibles for use among the full-blooded Choctaws, who number 12,000. Choctaw and Cherokee, Mohawk and Dakota, Arrawack and Ojibwa, Seneca and Muskokee—what a polyglot undertaking it is to reach all these! Yet they are reached in one way and another. Some-

times there come back marvelous tales of their interest in the book that is brought to them. A Cree Indian and his son, fishing in the Northwest in the winter-time some years ago, traveling on snow-shoes across the snow-covered plains, carried what they called 'the Book of Heaven' in their pack, and found, when they reached a hunting-ground 140 miles distant from the fishery, that the book had been left behind. One of them went back on his track, and walked in four days 280 miles through the wild forest to regain his treasure.

"Sometimes a consignment of Bibles is lost. So it recently happened when the good bark *Johanna*, bearing a consignment of gospels in the Kusaian language to those who spoke that strange and unknown tongue in Micronesia, foundered at sea with all her precious freightage. Steamships, and the various modes of conveyance used in Western countries, are sometimes lacking; express companies and parcel posts are not found everywhere. In China, for instance, the American Bible Society issued last year 438,000 copies, printing them in China, through its Shanghai agent, and using for their distribution native coolies and burden-bearers, as well as foreign missionaries."

IS SOCIAL DEMOCRACY GENUINE CHRISTIANITY?

IN Germany, where Social Democracy commands more than a million votes throughout the empire and is the most aggressive party in the country, the relation of its teachings to Christianity has been a matter of considerable discussion, altho for the most part it has been regarded as naturally anti-Christian and anti-churchly. Recently, however, a prominent pastor of the Protestant Church, the Rev. Dr. Blumhardt, of the famous Bad Boll, in Württemberg, the headquarters of the pietistic school, has astounded church and state by his open declaration that in reality the principles of Social Democracy are the modern reproduction of primitive Christianity, and that Christians and Social Democrats should stand and fall together. His address, originally delivered in a public assembly, has been published through the length and breadth of the land. We reproduce its outlines from the *Leipziger Chronik* (No. 36):

When I look at the present condition of the workingman, I much despair that civilization and Christianity have not yet produced better results. Through legislative enactments practically no substantial improvement of the condition of the poor has been or can be accomplished. I can see no way for permanent betterment except by an absolute reorganization of the social status of modern society. For many years it has been my conviction that no religion is worth anything that can not transform society and raise it to a higher and better level and make men happy here on earth. In this sense I understand the Scriptures, and in that sense I understand my Christ. And therefore I feel myself inwardly related to those people who are charged with aiming at a Utopia; I am their associate and one with them in spirit. May the time come when money shall not be the measure of all things and of all values, but the life and happiness of man shall become the chief thing. What we need is a Christian state, with the spirit of Christ controlling all things.

Let it not be regarded as astonishing that a man who confesses the Lord Jesus Christ acknowledges his agreement with the ideas of Social Democracy, with the poor working people of the land. For Christ Himself was of the lowly. He was crucified because He was a Socialist; twelve members of the proletariat were His apostles. People are mistaken when they think a man ceases to be a Christian when he joins the proletariat. Paul did the same thing. . . . It is impossible that the present condition of affairs should continue among the working people, and this change must be effected along the lines pointed out by Social Democracy. The current claim that the Christian religion has no part or claim on Christianity is a great mistake. The aims of that party can be best realized in accordance with the teachings of Jesus Christ. It was a part of the accepted social order of the day that the poor should be oppressed, and it is against this order that He fights.

These sentiments have awakened the greatest of interest in Germany, on account of the prominent position of the new con-

vert. But they are also recognized to be symptomatic. Both Catholics and Protestants have long since recognized that there is, in the aims of the Social Democrats, an element of truth in full accord with the ideals of Christianity. For this reason, the late Catholic bishop of Mayence, the famous Dr. Ketteler, was untiring in his efforts to combat the new gospel by appropriating some of its leading ideas in the interests of this church, and Dr. Stöcker, the famous court preacher of Berlin, organized a Christian Social party. In general, however, the religious journals see in Blumhardt's position an extreme radicalism not justified by Biblical teachings.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN CHURCHES.

WHAT it is hoped may prove one of the important religious movements of the coming century was inaugurated in New York early this month by representatives from over sixty church organizations, acting as delegates to the "Conference in the Interests of Federative Action among Churches and Christian Workers Throughout the United States." From *The Outlook* (February 10) we quote the following account of the meetings:

"The first session was mainly devoted to a general discussion of the need and opportunity of federation among churches and Christian workers throughout the country. Representatives of federative work from various parts of the country participated in this discussion. With large agreements there was still some difference of opinion as to the extent to which interdenominational cooperation could go. After the Conference had dined together at the Aldine Club, the evening session was devoted to addresses. No more convincing argument could be presented for federation than President Hyde's account of 'Ten Years of Federation in Maine.' On the morning of the second day the contemplated movement was decisively initiated by the unanimous adoption of the report presented by a committee. This declares that 'the time has come for the institution of a national conference for Federation among Churches and Christian Workers in the United States,' and recommends the creation of an executive committee of nine ministers and nine laymen. Some of the functions of this committee are: (1) To facilitate and foster intercommunication between local federations, and diffuse information regarding the work. (2) To give counsel and assistance in the interests of comity and cooperation, and to promote the formation of local and state federations. (3) To arrange for a similar conference next year, and to report to it a plan for a basis of membership in the conference. Finally, a committee was appointed to select the executive committee and call it together. The contemplated federation, like that already formed in Great Britain, does not undertake to be a federation of all Christian churches, but only of those Protestant churches which are denominated 'evangelical.' Such a limitation, however regrettable, is in existing conditions the *sine qua non* of any federation at all."

The Independent (February 5) says of the conference:

"President Hyde in his address urged that the same common sense and tact, energy and enterprise that are used in the maintenance of a business trust be applied to reconstruct missionary competition and promote church cooperation, and held that this would strengthen hundreds of feeble churches, encourage thousands of disheartened ministers, and secure a greatly increased efficiency with a decreased expenditure. . . . It is sincerely to be hoped that the plan will be carried through. At no time in the past has there been such a conviction of the necessity of such federative action and on the whole so general a willingness to enter into it."

The *New York Evening Post* (February 2), under the caption "A Religious Trust," after referring to Dr. Schurman's recent words about the need of a single form of Protestant Christian missions in the Philippines, says:

"President Schurman has already uttered a warning on this point, and has called attention very plainly to the evil consequences of a policy which, by permitting unlimited competition and duplication, should not only mislead but alienate the minds of people who know nothing of our theological or ecclesiastical

distinctions. In other words, what is needed here is combination, not competition. What is demanded is, in the best sense, a religious trust—not a multitude of rival concerns.

"We are glad to see signs that the truth of this has begun to appeal to the authorities of the churches, and that the possibility of cooperation in missionary work, particularly in our newest possessions, is being seriously considered. . . .

"The Young Men's Christian Association—the greatest of our religious organizations outside of formal church lines—might, if it could but break away from the narrow theological lines which so generally confine it, contribute powerfully in this direction. Moody's Northfield conferences have unquestionably worked to the same end. It is humiliating to think that the opposition to such business-like union comes mainly not from the smaller denominations, but from one or two of the largest and most powerful ones; yet even here there are not wanting some encouraging signs of a better day. Doubtless we must still expect much stubborn adherence to the old ways, and much stirring up of the faithful in the interest of sectarian prestige; yet we can but think that the larger interests of religion are, on the whole, steadily making their way."

Are We in the Twentieth Century or the Sixtieth? A Religious View.

—The discussion concerning the century's end will not down in the religious press any more than in profane journals. The Rev. W. P. McNary, D.D., writing in *The Midland* (United Presb., Chicago, January 15), proposes to show not only that "the Pope is fallible as well as some other people," in supposedly announcing the present year as the first of the new century [as a matter of fact, the Pope distinctly recognized that the nineteenth century has *not* yet ended.—EDITOR OF *THE LITERARY DIGEST*], but also that on January 1, 1901, we shall be at the commencement of the sixtieth century. He dates his article "Dawn, Monday, January 10, 5901; 59 [century] A.M.; 19 [century] A.D." and says:

"Waiving the question of the supposed error of four years in the date of the Christian era, and all similar questions, let us suppose that Adam was created at or just after midnight of January 1 and that Christ was born just four thousand years later. Let us suppose that Adam wrote up his diary some time during the first day and that he and some of his descendants have kept it up until the present time. The following table will show how that diary would have been dated:

	Month.	Day	Year A.M.	Cent. A.M.	Year A.D.	Cent. A.D.
Day Adam was created	January	1	1	1		
Last day First Century	December	31	100	1		
First day Second Century	January	1	101	2		
Last day First Millennium	December	31	1000	10		
First day Second Millennium	January	1	1001	11		
Last day Fourth Millennium	December	31	4000	40		
First day Fifth Millennium	January	1	4001	41	1	1
Day Christ was Born						
Last day First Century A.D.	December	31	4100	41	100	1
First day Second Century A.D.	January	1	4101	42	101	2
Last day Nineteenth Century A.D.	December	31	5900	59	1900	19
First day Twentieth Century A.D.	January	1	5901	60	1901	20
Last day Twentieth Century A.D.	December	31	6000	60	2000	20
First day Seventh Millennium	January	1	6001	61	2001	21

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A COMPLETE copy of the famous Bible Commentary of Nicholas de Lyra, in five volumes, printed originally in Rome by Don Pietro Massimo in 1475-76, was recently discovered by the antiquarian Leo Olschci of Florence, in a private collection of books in Venice. Copies of this work, which are exceedingly rare, have been sold for as high as 30,000 lire [\$5,250]. It also marks an era in Bible illustrations, its abundance of pictures being evidently the work of a master, probably Mantegna, at the close of the fifteenth century.

THE two largest Presbyterian churches in New York—the Fifth Avenue and the Brick Church—greeted new pastors in January. They are, respectively, the Rev. Dr. Purves and the Rev. Dr. Babcock, and tho said to resemble their predecessors neither in manner nor method, they are apparently to revive the memories of old Presbyterianism in a close adherence to conservative evangelical doctrine. The religious writer of the *New York Sun* (whom Dr. Fulton, editor of *The Church Standard*, has lately termed a "Jesuit in disguise") says that the two new pastors are "prudent in not attempting to reconcile the old faith with the new skepticism," for the two are natural and irreconcilable enemies according to his view.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

AMERICAN SENTIMENT ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

A FEW weeks ago the opinion prevailed in nearly every prominent British paper that the sympathies of the American people were, on the whole, with Great Britain in her struggle with the Boers. That opinion has been losing ground, and the admission is now found in Conservative as well as Liberal



THE RETURN OF THE LEOPARD
— *Paul Rieu, Paris*

papers that American public opinion is on the whole in favor of the Boer cause. The London *Saturday Review* says:

"We fear that no accurate presentment of the real sentiment in the United States regarding the war in South Africa reaches this country. It is true that many of the leading newspapers take the pro-English view, but, taking journals all over the country and not only in New York, there is no doubt at all that the balance is heavily against us. So it is with public opinion.

the proportion of anti-British sentiment is by far the greater. The quotations which reach our newspaper readers by no means afford a correct idea of American opinion. Briefly the condition of public feeling as expressed in newspapers may be summed up thus. The Administration organs and the financial organs are still strongly with us, but the latter are beginning to waver because the war is beginning to injure trade. It must not be forgotten how completely the Administration is in the hands of the great financiers and trust companies."

The same paper warns English statesmen that if they "handle the 'alliance' carelessly" they "may render assistance where they least wish to," that is, to Bryan and the Democrats.

The Spectator is in hopes that the Boers themselves may destroy the favorable impression held of them in this country. Referring to the distrust with which the Boer authorities regard our Administration, as reported by an American correspondent of the *London Times*, *The Spectator* says:

"The American correspondent's general impression is that 'the Boer dislikes an American.' That is, we believe, true, and to this fact is due the studied rudeness with which America has been treated by the Boers. People here and in the United States wonder at this, and ask how it is that clever politicians like the Boers can be so infatuated as to risk annoying so mighty a state. They forget the very practical nature of the Boer. The Boers argue, and argue very rightly: 'The Americans can not possibly injure us, for they can not get at us with their ships, and they certainly will not send troops, whatever we do; therefore, it is perfectly safe for us to show our feelings. We lose nothing by being absolutely frank. Besides, we do not want to encourage Americans to come and settle here, for they do not understand our ways, and are as troublesome as the English.' The Boers, in fact, know their own minds exactly, and are not awed by such conventional notions as 'small states must not be rude to great states.' They only ask whether the great state could hurt them."

A similarity between the present war and our war of the Revolution is referred to by a writer in *The St. James's Gazette* as follows:

"The American war was produced by an attempt to interfere with the internal affairs of certain British colonies in regard to their right of taxation. No one who reads the history of the time can doubt that there was a strong case for the Home Government, and public opinion in England supported the interference as strongly as it has supported Mr. Chamberlain in the present instance. . . . The argument for the fatal tax on tea was precisely that used in the present war—the desire to assert British supremacy. From a financial point of view it was worthless; but 'suzerainty' was thought to be at stake. The spirit in which the nation entered into the war was very much the same as that shown at present. The 'Yankees' then were spoken of very much as the 'Boers' are spoken of now, and there was the same persistent effort to represent them as savages outside the pale of civilization.

"The analogy is made even closer by the new argument that this is not a war against a foreign state, but against a dependency in rebellion. If the Transvaal war is to be called the 'Boer revolt,' then it becomes much more like the 'American revolt' of the eighteenth century. The Cape Colony is still fortunately loyal, we must not forget that many of the American colonies were loyal during the earlier years of the war, and were only driven into disloyalty by the recklessness of 'patriots' at home and the unwisdom of English generals.

"The granting of the franchise to newcomers is, in all states, a matter of internal administration, and our claim to dictate to the Transvaal on this point is not by any means so very dissimilar from our claim to tax the Americans in order to support the imperial troops. Then, as now, there were faults on both sides; but now, as then, the dangerous feature of the situation was the arrogant and intolerant spirit of public opinion at home."

There is hope, however, in the breast of some English editors that we may draw nearer to Great Britain on further consideration. The *Newcastle Chronicle* says:

"By and by, when both nations come to see, as they probably will, that they are inspired by much the same ideas, are seeking much the same objects, and are pursuing much the same methods, they will come to a better appreciation of each other's motives and purposes. It is not an alliance that is needed—an alliance would be desirable for neither of us—it is simply a cordial and sympathetic relationship. Such a relationship would save the still barbarous regions of the globe for freedom and commerce—from the fate of Madagascar in the hands of France and the fate of the Chinese provinces in the hands of Russia."

The anti-British feeling here is attributed chiefly to "Irish



THE TIGELA PROBLEM

THE LOSS: "Come out!"

THE OOM TORTOISE: "Come on!"

—*Westminster Gazette.*

malcontents," and "Dutch and German Creoles"—the latter term referring to the descendants of Germans and Dutch.

In the *Toronto Weekly Sun*, Goldwin Smith, who is opposed

to the war, expresses delight over the waning of the "alliance" sentiment. He says:

"British reverses seem to have cooled the friendship of President McKinley and thrown him back into an attitude of rigorous neutrality. For this let us be thankful. Great Britain is well able to do her sinister work alone. Entanglement with Mr. McKinley and his game could only add to the darkness of a business which, unless the sympathies of the whole world are at fault, is dark enough already."

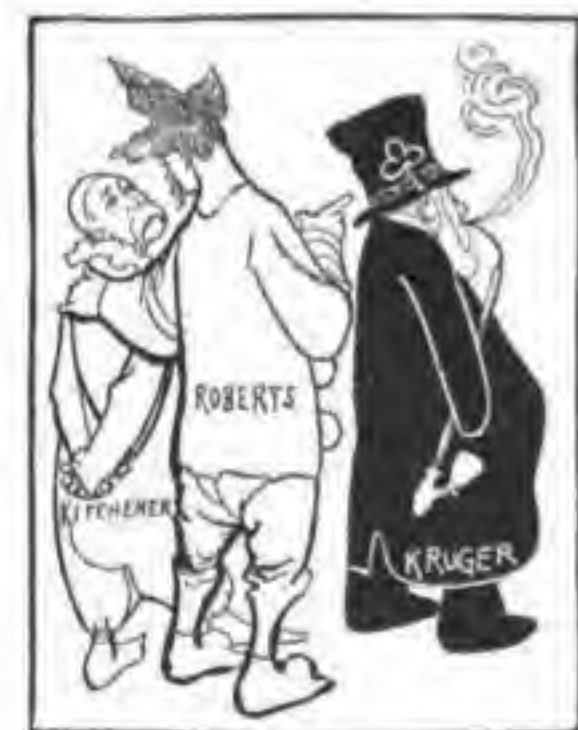
The *Toronto World* argues that the interest of the United States is involved on the British side because British reverses depreciate our stock values; and where would the American farmer be if he did not have the British markets? The *Toronto Evening Telegram* thinks that Uitlanders who obtain wealth from Canadian mines are very ungrateful if they side with Britain's enemies. It says:

"Public opinion ought not to be hostile to Great Britain in a State benefited as largely as the State of Washington has benefited by the liberality of the laws which have made so many of its citizens rich with the wealth of British Columbia's gold-mines. Senator Turner was practically snatched from the jaws of the poor-house by the wealth of a mine in Canadian territory. He of all men ought to have been ashamed to rise in the United States Senate and proclaim his sympathy with the Boers and his hopes for the defeat of the nation whose flag sheltered his successful pursuit of wealth."

Many British and Canadian papers appeal to us on the score of Anglo-Saxon civilization, which they regard as superior beyond comparison. "Happily one old friend, 'manifest destiny,' seems to be on the side of better relations," remarks the *Toronto Globe*, and the *Montreal Daily Witness* says:

"Orators knowing the sentiments and prejudices instilled into their hearers in youth by the school-books, draw an inspiring analogy between the American colonists fighting for freedom against British tyranny and the simple, heroic farmers of South Africa now arrayed in the same cause against the same old tyrant. With impassioned eloquence they appeal to the instincts

of American free-men to repudiate an Administration and a party which, as they allege, has taken sides with the oppressor against a people fighting for freedom. Unfortunately for the Republicans, the policy to which they are committed in the Philippines and the feeling of obligation which the Administration seems to entertain for Great Britain on account of her attitude during the war with Spain, give point and emphasis to these attacks. . . . The fate of Anglo-Saxon progress seems to hang in the balances. Should



THE NEW CLOWNS.

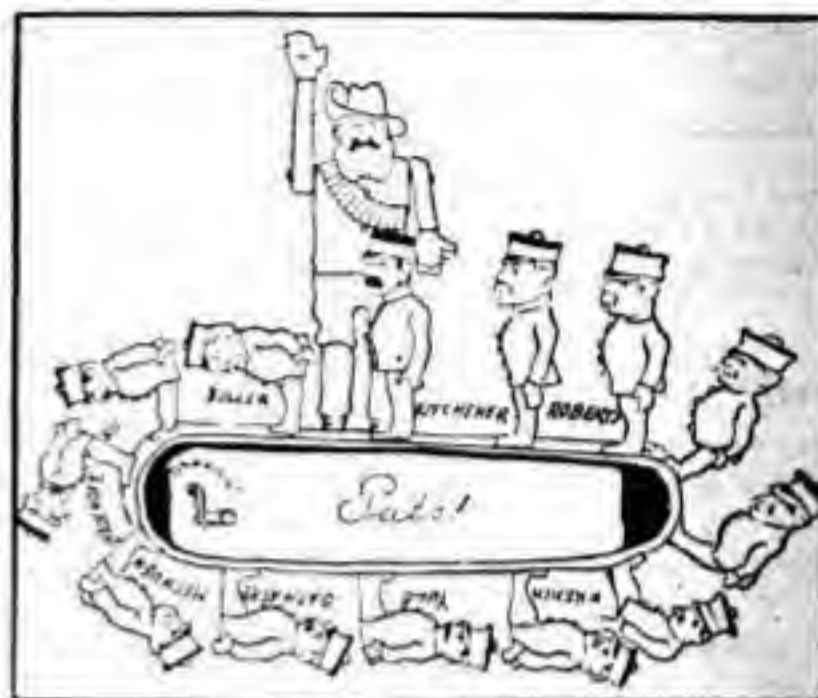
ROBERTS: "Let's bash in his hat!"
KITCHENER: "But suppose he has a brick in it?"
—*Humoristische Blätter, Vienna.*

the United States once more in the day of Great Britain's extremity assail her from behind, all the races of earth would rejoice, but the shadow would go back on the world's dial many degrees."

On the Continent of Europe the opinion is frequently expressed that many Americans have no wish to see their country follow

closely in the footsteps of England. The *Paris Journal des Débats* says:

"We have no means for ascertaining what is passing through President McKinley's head. . . . But, not to speak of the Irish, Germans, and other strangers who have gone to the great republic to become Americans, yet do not intend to become bottle-holders of aggressive England, it is sufficient to remember that



THE LATEST TOY.

—*Vitenspiegel, Amsterdam.*

the Americans have not forgotten their own struggle for independence. This will convince them that they ought not to do anything likely to prevent the independence of the Transvaal."

The *Berlin Tageblatt* points out that the Americans are not greatly impressed with the military efficiency of the ally who was to join them in conquering the world, as the comments of *The Army and Navy Journal* show. The *Vossische Zeitung* thinks that the newspapers in England are inclined to underrate the power of the non-English element in the United States, and to overrate the influence of the journals manipulated for the benefit of the great capitalists. The *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks that even the attempts to obtain the good will of America by inciting her against Germany are failing now, as is shown by the reception given a recent article in *The Spectator* in which America is advised to increase her navy, as Germany will sooner or later attempt to establish herself in South America, where already large German settlements flirt with the mother country. The *Amsterdam Handelsblad* says:

"Numerous pro-Boer meetings show that the people are not in sympathy with their administration in the matter. The people endeavor to impress the Government with the fact that they do not, as Mr. Chamberlain thinks, give their moral support to his policy. Even the unfairness of the great journals can not prevent this."

The same paper publishes a letter from a Mr. George Wilson, of Lexington, Ky., to the effect that only a few rich persons in the East side with England; but that these, owning newspapers, can make themselves heard unduly. He explains further that the English and their descendants are not in the majority, and he doubts that more English is spoken throughout the country than German and French. Not without interest is a theory set forth at length in the *St. Petersburg Zeitung*, which we summarize as follows:

The United States did not show as much firmness in the matter of alleged contraband as did Germany; but there is no longer such warm friendship for England in the Administration at Washington. The American Government is not sentimental. Sentiment is, however, cleverly used to stir the masses. Thus in the Secessionist War, the negro question was made the outward cause of hostilities, and in the war against Spain the "lib-

eration" of Cuba formed a good rallying cry. If the Americans thought it would pay, the Government would be for the Boers at once. And that may happen. The Americans at first sided with the English; but now the Boers have shown their strength, and the Americans follow the lead of their mules. In Washington and in Pretoria strange things are going on. President McKinley says he is altogether innocent of them. Of course he is; he will not spoil matters by undue haste. Webster Davis is entirely "unofficial" in Pretoria, and Montagu White has no official standing in Washington. Wait and see! The cat is a cat, but what we innocently thought a she-cat can be conveniently discovered to be a tom-cat when the time comes. If the Boers lose, all America will talk of their wickedness and their barbarities, and of the chivalry of Buller and his men. If the Boers win, the boot fits on the other leg. But the United States will not be friends with a beaten state, that is certain. The news from the seat of war around Ladysmith will probably decide the matter. —*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE "PALACE REVOLUTION" IN CHINA.

ANOTHER "palace revolution" has taken place in China. Emperor Kwang-Su has appointed Prince Tuan, a nine-year-old child, as his successor. Whether Kwang-Su has acted of his own free will or under compulsion, it is not easy to determine. It is even surmised that the Emperor is no longer living, a rumor which has often before been set on foot. Emperor Kwang-Su is supposed to have offended many people by his desire to introduce Western reforms, after the manner of Peter the Great or Joseph II. of Austria. This, however, seems certain, that the Empress-Dowager is more firmly established than ever, and that Li Hung-Chang is again in power. This reduces Great Britain's influence, and increases that of Russia. The *Paris Journal des Débats* says:

"The Emperor favored the English, the Empress-Dowager the Russian, or, to be more correct, Franco-Russian parties. Hence the English were tempted somewhat to exaggerate the Emperor's efforts in the direction of Western civilization. . . . As for ourselves, we frankly confess that we would like nothing better than that the Chinese should cut their pig-tails and dress themselves in European fashion. But, after all, it is our own interests we have to attend to, and if these are better served by the old political school which leaves the Celestial his tresses and flowing gown, we do not complain."

There is, however, a third candidate for the position of tutor to the Chinese, and he seems likely to be accepted in the end. This is Japan. We condense the following from an article in the *Berlin National Zeitung*:

Altho the Japanese do not seem to use their advantageous position to the best effect, their influence in China is growing, and their leading papers, especially the *Nichi* and the *Jiji*, never tire in their efforts to awaken Japan to the realization of its advantages. The chief difficulty is to be sought in the fact that Japan since her victory has become more jingoistic and less enterprising. Yet the position of the Japanese in China is rapidly improving. The Chinese have many sympathies for the Japanese, while they have nothing but sovereign contempt for the European and his ways. The Japanese do not hurt the feelings of the Chinese. They do not interfere with their customs, and do not offend by introducing missionaries. The people of the far East are no fools. They know well enough that the stranger from the West hides in his phrases about the blessings of his morals, culture, and civilization nothing but the most sober selfishness, and that no one except the missionaries would go to the far East if he did not intend and hope to profit materially. The missionaries, of course, are rejected for different reasons. The often-mentioned and often-denied alliance between Japan and China may therefore become a fact when both countries fully realize what dangerous enemies threaten them. The Europeans can learn much from the Orientals; but, so far, only Russia is anxious to learn, and it is not impossible that Russia and Japan may settle their differences peaceably.

The *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd* reports that the Chinese Govern-

ment is gathering funds far in excess of needed expenditure. The rumor that China means to do something for her defense is, therefore, likely to have some truth in it. The *Westminster Gazette* relates that Japanese will be permitted to train the Chinese troops. At any rate, no serious opposition to their influence is expected just now by the Japanese. Some highly educated Japanese, we happen to know, left for South China late in January, and much Japanese money is invested in joint ventures with the Chinese. How this will influence Russia's attitude is a matter of speculation. Many Japanese think that sooner or later Japan and Russia must come to blows. We quote from the English section of the *Yorodzu Chōhō* (Tokyo, Japan):

"It can not be denied that a great majority of the Japanese people are not friendly disposed toward Russia. More than thirty years ago, this country was obliged to concede to Russia's claim to the Saghalien. Russia thereby sowed in the Japanese mind the first seed of antipathy against herself. It has grown steadily, in proportion with the development of Japanese interests in Korea, where they inevitably have come to collide with those of Russia. Then Russia intervened against this country at the close of the Japan-China War. All these events have fostered Japanese antipathy against the great Northern power to an almost bursting point. On the other hand, Russia views this country as a chief obstacle to her expansion in these parts of the world, and everything indicates to her harboring an intention to crush us before we are too strong to allow that. . . ."

"After all, then, those rumors of war are nothing greater or less than rumors. But as we have said before, the Japanese and the Russians look upon each other as their inveterate foes, and a war will break out between them sooner or later. If thus a Russo-Japan war must come at all events, it seems to us that *The Daily Mail* is quite right when it says: 'Japan knows that her time for striking is now—in the forthcoming spring, that is to say. She must assail Russia before the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and while the hands of France are tied by the Paris Exhibition. If Japan takes her opportunity, war is likely to have but one result. Russia was never more heavily handicapped, and Japan will never be better equipped.'"

The *Calcutta Friend of India*, which hopes that while England is engaged elsewhere the United States may assist Japan, says:

"We do not grudge the Americans their new possessions, because there is a general harmony of ideals between them and us; but we do resent the advance of Russia into territories bordering upon our own, or into regions where our influence was beginning to be felt, because it means the aggrandizement of a power which we do not understand, and the extension of ideals which are repugnant to us. The struggle between England and Russia in its ultimate form is the struggle between despotism and liberty, and when the crash finally comes, there can be little doubt that we shall see the progressive and enterprising islanders of Japan fighting by the side of the islanders of Great Britain."

On the whole, the English papers of the far East fear that Great Britain can not use her powers to the best advantage while she is engaged in the Transvaal struggle. *Ost Asien*, a paper published by the Japanese in Berlin and supposed to be officially influenced from Tokyo, advocates an anti-Russian alliance between Japan and Germany, the latter being described as the coming naval power. The *Vossische Zeitung* has no objection to the most cordial relations with the "Prussia of the far East," but does not think it necessary that Germany should threaten any country, certainly not Russia. —*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Some Fulfilled Predictions.—It is pointed out by Mr. R. E. C. Long in the London *Westminster Gazette* that M. Bloch, in his work on future wars, which is said to have influenced the Czar when he decided to call together The Hague congress, predicted what would happen if two white races opposed each other. Mr. Long reproduces that part of the prediction which relates particularly to tactics and strategy. Mr. Bloch's predictions were:

"That the war of the future would be a war of sieges and entrenched positions.

"That to carry out frontal attacks would be impossible without immense losses and great superiority in numbers, and that it would, therefore, seldom be resorted to.

"That with equality in numbers modern wars would last longer than past wars.

"That decisive victories would be rare, the beaten side immediately taking up fresh positions to the rear which would be prepared in advance.

"That artillery would be put out of action by sharpshooting riflemen who would kill off horses and men.

"That adequate reconnaissance would be almost impossible, and that an enemy's position would only be revealed by the volleys from their trenches.

"That even then, owing to the use of smokeless powder, it would be impossible precisely to locate them.

"That attempts to surprise an enemy would often result in counter-surprises.

"That entrenchments constructed for protection against modern artillery and rifle fire would be invisible.

"That the loss in officers would be abnormally large.

"That ambulance work, owing to the great range of modern weapons, would have to be carried on under fire, with the result of mutual accusations of abusing the Red Cross flag."

All these predictions, it is pointed out, have been fulfilled to the letter in the South African war.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE FUTURE GERMAN FLEET.

KAISER WILHELM recently sent a telegram to the King of Württemberg which was as significant in its way as the famous message sent to President Kruger four years ago. "If Germany had an adequate fleet," said the Emperor, "none of her ships would be stopped." The British press, however, have received this message in a very different spirit from that in which the former message was received. Even the jingo papers, having in mind the Kaiser's plan to double his fleet, do not like to arouse the German people by further taunts. On the contrary, the effect of the seizure of German ships upon German public opinion has aroused serious misgivings in England. Speaking of the protracted examination of the *Bundesrath's* cargo, *The Standard*, London, says:

"The heavy guns, the cases of ammunition, and the consignments of military rifles, saddles, and the like appear to have existed only in the imagination of inventive reporters. Assuredly, if such articles as these had been on board they would not have escaped the notice of the Durban custom-house officers, who can not be said to have failed in their task through undue haste. . . .



"THE OPEN DOOR" (AND THE CLOSED EYE).

PORTUGUESE CUSTOMS OFFICER: "Anything to declare? Nothing contraband, I hope?"

BOER: "Oh dear me. No!"

—Punch.

At the same time, it is to be regretted that each of the first three seizures of German vessels turns out, on investigation, to be a case of unfounded suspicion. Such mistakes will occur from time to time when the right of search is exercised, for it is impossible for naval captains always to obtain such information beforehand as will prevent them from detaining a perfectly innocent vessel sailing under a neutral flag. But, considering the feeling which these arrests have aroused in Germany, it is a pity that a little more trouble was not taken to obtain trustworthy evidence in these test cases. The *Bundesrath*, like the *Herzog* and the *General*, must be released, with an apology, and we shall have excited the German public to fever heat for nothing."

The *Manchester Guardian* says:

"We call this disappointing, because one was really anxious

for proof that our action in seizing the *Bundesrath*, which was not an ordinary tramp but a liner subsidized by the German Government, had been perfectly regular. It would be better for the relations between this country and Germany if we could put ourselves in the right. . . . It has already supplied an argument to the 'big-fleet' party in Germany, the effects of which it can not undo. It can, however, prevent the feeling of resentment from gaining ground in Germany, and if the facts are against us it should frankly own its mistake and make ample, ungrudging, and, still more important, immediate amends. The amends will have double the political effect if made promptly, and it is to be hoped that the Foreign Office will in this matter be able to overcome its habitual dilatoriness."

It is realized that a powerful navy must arouse in the Germans a hope of acquiring territory healthy enough for their emigrants. *The Outlook* says the Germans can not build the ships. *The St. James's Gazette* believes they can not pay for them. *The Spectator* says:

"We realize the greatness of the Emperor's aspirations; we do not feel sure that they will be realized so early as he imagines. The wish is not father to the thought, for we have no feeling of jealousy or dislike in regard to Germany. Again, we recognize fully the many splendid qualities of the Germans—their love for and use of knowledge, their manliness, their courage, their sound morality, and their domestic virtues—and realize that these are among the qualities on which great empires are founded. The possession of these qualities is, however, not enough for empire of the enduring kind. Until the Germans can rise to a conception of personal freedom, and can organize for themselves free institutions, they will not be fit for empire—for *imperium et libertas* is no chance conjunction of words. A country ruled, as Germany is, by the despotic will of an hereditary monarch, may create an Asiatic empire which will last for a couple of generations, but world-power is not given to what is, after all, the most insecure of all forms of government. The Germans, if they want to govern a great piece of the world, must begin by learning how to govern themselves."

In *The Westminster Gazette*, Mr. W. J. Stillman warns Great Britain that it is not wise to treat Germany as if she were dependent upon English good will, and her Emperor as if he were a Caligula. "If William II. supports England in her crisis, it will be from the exercise of a magnanimity unequalled in this generation of European statesmen," says Mr. Stillman; "the evident hostility of the English Government to all his plans, and the animadversions of the English press during the bygone years would have made an implacable enemy of a lesser statesman." *The Daily Telegraph*, in a lengthy article, declares that a people like the modern Germans, willing to follow a leader like their Emperor, are serious competitors, and nothing but the spirit of emulation can save England from serious reverses.

It is reported in the German press that the East African Line has actually lost some shipping in Portugal, the Lisbon merchants giving their patronage to French steamers, in the belief that Great Britain will not dare to interfere with these. The advocates of a big fleet in Germany make the most of this circumstance, especially as Hamburg and Bremen shipowners openly declare that their ships were seized merely to hurt German business interests. The most influential German papers, nevertheless, advise their countrymen to "lie low" until their fleet is in a condition to meet a powerful enemy. The *Hamburg Correspondent* expresses itself in the main as follows:

Let us be sensible, and attempt nothing impossible. That is the lesson our great chancellor sought to impart to us. Bismarck ridiculed the Anglomaniacs, but he would equally ridicule the Anglophobes of to-day. It is not wise to taunt the English in their hour of adversity, nor is it noble to do so. Let us remember that England granted our merchants and our ships freedom and protection at least as long as we did not seriously compete with her own. Be it granted that she has since treated us badly; that she opposes our colonial policy by fair means and foul; that she did not intend the "Made in Germany" label to become a recommendation when she required its adoption; that she seeks to exclude our wares from her colonies—all that does not warrant our irritating the British. And it is uselessly irritating if our people regard every Boer as a hero, and every Englishman as a chicken-hearted boaster. Great Britain has the power still to seriously annoy us and cripple our trade, and there are others who would like to see it done. Let our interests be looked after in the most vigorous manner. Let us oppose Great Britain when we think it necessary. But let us, as a people, be at least polite to the British people. There are still international problems which we can solve better in harmony with England than in opposition to her.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Goding writes from Newcastle, New South Wales, November 7, 1893:

"There is a great scarcity of steel and iron rails in this colony. Should our manufacturers look into the matter at once, I believe they could secure a large order—perhaps £50,000 (\$75,000) worth. The colonial authorities are very anxious to obtain rails, and I am led to think, may consider favorably orders from the United States."

The consul desires this notice to have the widest circulation possible, as he regards this as an excellent opportunity for American manufacturers.

Consul Bergh of Gothenburg writes November 14, 1893:

As far as I have been able to learn, no American-made shoes are sold at Gothenburg at the present time. Some time ago, a firm here imported and sold American shoes, but the firm failed, and to my knowledge no one has since taken up the trade. Most of the foreign shoes sold here are of English manufacture, small quantities coming also from France and Germany. I do not see any reason why a market for American shoes should not be opened in Sweden, if they are well made and prices not too high. The duty is, of course, an obstacle in the way; but this applies to English as well as to American shoes. I have reasons to believe that good American shoes could be sold at least in the three largest cities—Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malmo. The shoes should not be too heavy; the shapes and sizes most in demand could be ascertained through correspondence with shoe dealers here. I think it would be well to send samples with price quotations, so that dealers could compare quality and price with the goods they now handle. The shoes sold here may be divided in three classes, as follows:

Class 1.—Men's high shoes, price \$4.00 to \$5.00; low shoes, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per pair, retail. The shoes imported belong to this class. The wholesale price of the English (men's) shoes is from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. (\$1.00 to \$1.50) per pair. Ladies' shoes are cheaper.

Class 2.—Men's high shoes, price \$4.00 to \$4.50 per pair; low shoes, 30 cents to \$1.00 cheaper.

Class 3.—Men's heavy high shoes, retail price, \$1.50 to \$2.00; low shoes, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

These prices are only approximately correct.

The stock used is as follows:

Class 1.—Veal skin, calfskin, or goatskin, black or yellow. Russia leather is also used for the yellow, or tan-colored, shoes. Patent leather is used, but not much.

Class 2.—For men's shoes, mostly calfskin for the top part of high shoes, and "roadster" (a special kind of horse leather which takes a very high polish). It is obtained by splitting or trimming the horsehide from the hind quarters for the forward and lower part of the uppers. Calfskin is often used for the whole upper, and sometimes common horse leather is used.

Class 3.—Heavy split leather or cowhide, heavy soles. These shoes are probably too cheap and heavy for importation.

The following is the import duty:

Shoes made wholly or in part of silk and not otherwise specified, per kilogram (2.2 pounds), 40s. kronor (\$4.00); shoes made of other cloth than silk, with or without leather soles, per kilogram, 25s. kronor (\$2.50); shoes made of morocco, cordovan, colored, pressed, or lacquered leather, per kilogram, 20s. kronor (\$2.00); shoes with soles of wood, also heavy boots, per kilogram, 25 kronor (\$2.50); shoes, other kinds, per kilogram, 20s. kronor (\$2.00).

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With the Hat.—"There, sir!" said the hat dealer, surveying critically the ancient headgear of the inquirer. "Here is a hat that will fill a long-felt want." "It is undoubtedly," responded the intending purchaser, "a long-wanted felt!" In the attending excitement Weakly Tenplunks, the humorist, succeeded in making his escape.—*New York Press.*

Personal Equation.—TEACHER: "If one servant-girl could clean two rooms in two hours, how long would it take two servant-girls to do it?"

LITTLE GIRL: "Four hours."

TEACHER: "Wrong. It would only take one hour."

LITTLE GIRL: "Oh, I didn't know you were talking about servant-girls that wasn't on speaking terms!"—*Collier's Weekly.*

Slightly Confused.—A superintendent of a Congregational Sunday-school in England relates the following true incident: The title of the lesson was "The Rich Young Man," and the Golden Text, "One thing thou lackest." A lady teacher in the primary class asked a little tot to repeat the two, and looking earnestly in the teacher's face, the child unblushingly told her, "One thing thou lackest—a rich young man!"—*Ram's Horn.*

Her Protectors.—"I don't see why people growl so about the crowds of shoppers," she said. "I have had no trouble at all." "How do you manage it?" they asked. "I take my two boys with me." "And can they really help you?" "Can they really help me!" she exclaimed. "Well, I should say so. One of them played right tackle on his college football team and the other is champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler of his class."—*Chicago Post.*

They Both Thought Nothing of It.—On one occasion when the late Lord Bishop of Litchfield had spoken of the importance of diligent, painstaking preparation for the pulpit, a verbose young clergyman said: "Why, my lord, I often go to the vestry even without knowing what text I shall preach upon; yet I go up and preach an extempore sermon, and think nothing of it." The bishop replied: "Ah, well, that agrees with what I hear from your people, for they hear the sermon, and they also think nothing of it."—*Exchange.*

Current Events.

Monday, February 3.

—The Boers protest to Lord Roberts against uncivilized methods of warfare and the wanton destruction of property; Lord Roberts makes counter charges.

—General Wood and his party arrive at Havana, having completed a tour of the island.

—In Congress, a bill is introduced by Senator Furaker providing a form of government for Puerto Rico.

—The treaty with England, removing obstacles to the construction of an Isthmian canal by the United States, is signed by Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote.

—Ex-Consul Macrum of Pretoria arrives in this country, but refuses to make any public statement.

—Prospects for peace in Kentucky are more hopeful, and a conference of leading Democrats and Republicans is held at Louisville.

Tuesday, February 4.

—The bombardment of Ladysmith continues, and there is considerable fighting in the vicinity; Adelbert S. Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, presents his credentials.

—In the British House of Commons an amend-

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ment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, embodying censure of the Government's war policy, is defeated by 352 to 139.

—Skirmishes in the **Philippines** are reported; the natives making several attacks on United States troops.

—The President appoints **Judge William H. Taft**, of Cincinnati, head of a new Philippine commission which is to establish civil government in the islands.

—Governor Taylor of **Kentucky** makes no fresh move; the Republican members of the legislature meet at London and pass resolutions in honor of Goebel.

Wednesday, February 7.

—General Buller crosses the Tugela again at two points, and captures an unimportant kopje; General Gatacre again engages the enemy; Generals Roberts and Kitchener go to the front.

—Judge Taft confers with Secretary Root in Washington regarding the new **Philippine commission**.

—Governor Taylor still takes no decided action; arrangements are made for the funeral of Goebel.

—In the Senate, Mr. Depew and Mr. Pettigrew engage in heated controversy regarding the **Philippine question**.

—**W. J. Bryan** concludes a New England speech-making tour, and addresses a meeting in New York.

Thursday, February 8.

—Engagements continue in the **Transvaal** all along the fighting line; Generals Buller, Gatacre, and Macdonald are all in conflict with the Boers.

—In the House, the ways and means committee presents three reports on the **Puerto Rico tariff bill**.

—The body of **General Lawton** arrives at Washington, to be buried at Arlington National cemetery.

—The annual convention of the National American **Woman Suffrage Association** is opened in Washington.

Friday, February 9.

—General Buller's **third attempt** to relieve Ladysmith is a failure, and he is again compelled to retreat across the Tugela.

—Funeral services over the body of **General Lawton** are held in the Church of the Covenant, Washington, and the burial takes place at Arlington cemetery.

—Commander **Richard Wainwright** is appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to succeed Rear-Admiral E. McNair.

—Governor Taylor still refuses to sign the Kentucky agreement; the Republican legislators meet in London, and the Democrats in Louisville.

Saturday, February 10.

—The **British forces** engage at several points; General Gatacre wins some small victories, and Colonel Plumer meets with a slight reverse.

—Governor Taylor recalls the legislature to the capital and orders the troops home; the Democratic members of the legislature continue to hold sessions in Louisville.

—The State Department issues a statement explaining the effect of the **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty** on the Clayton-Bulwer convention.

—Professor Worcester and Colonel Denby are selected as members of the new **Philippine commission**, in addition to Judge Taft.

—In connection with the prolonged trial of **Mollinoux** in New York City, on charge of poisoning Mrs. Adams, the jury brings in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Sunday, February 11.

—The Boers assume the aggressive in both Natal and Cape Colony; Lord Roberts assumes command of the forces at Modder River.

—Guerrilla warfare continues in several provinces of the island of Luzon in the **Philippines**.

—Quiet prevails at the capital of **Kentucky**, and the State troops are nearly all withdrawn.

—The report of the House committee recommends a territorial form of government for **Hawaii**.

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H. P. Van W. and Dr. H. S. got 447 and 448; F. B. O., H. C. R., the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Irapuato, N. Y., and H. V. Fitch, Omaha, 449. L. L. Norwood, Elroy, Tex., and J. O. Villars, Wilmington, O., 444. "Meropé" got 445.

Solution of 445 will be held over, as there is something wrong with the problem.

It is interesting to know that twenty-five States and Canada are represented by the solvers of this issue.

Kind Words.

A correspondent in Iowa writes: "I took advantage of the opportunity for learning Chess given about a year ago in your Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and have become very much interested in the game. The Chess Department is alone worth the price of subscription." This correspondent has evidently made good use of the instruction, for he sent the author's solution of 445 and his notation is very neat and correct.

The Martinez Trophy.

In the Championship match of the Manhattan Chess-Club, New York City, Major Hanham and Eugene Delmar were tied for first place. In the play-off, first three games, Delmar won by the following score: Delmar, 3; Hanham, 1; Draw, 1.

Another Pillsbury Beauty.

Played *en passant* in St. Louis.

1 P-Q4	2 P-K4
3 P-QB4	4 B-Kt5
5 Kt-B3	6 B-Kt1
7 P-K4	8 Kt-K5
9 B-Q3	10 K-B4
11 P-B3	12 P-KR4
13 Q-Kt-Kt5	

White now forces the win in five style.

14 Kt-KR4	15 P-R4
16 P-Kt4	17 P-Kt4
18 P-Kt4	19 Kt-K5
20 R-R4	21 R-R4
22 R-Kt4	

The mate is now really forced in five moves as follows. Black must move K-B3; 23, Q-R5; B-Kt5; 24, K-Kt4; B-B3; 25, R-Kt5 ch; B-Kt5; mate in five.

The Marshall-Johnston Match.

The match between F. J. Marshall, the Brooklyn champion, and S. P. Johnston, the champion of Chicago, was won by Marshall by the close score of 7 to 5. The following game, the twelfth of the match, shows Marshall's skill, altho his opponent did not make a very strong fight:

Center Counter Gambit.

Notes by Emil Nimms, in The Press, Philadelphia.

1 P-K4	2 P-Q4
3 Kt-Q3	4 P-K4
5 B-Kt5	6 Kt-K4
7 P-Q4	8 B-Kt5
9 B-Kt5	10 Kt-K4
11 R-Kt4	12 Kt-K4

play for Black, Q-Q4; the move adopted is more conservative.

7 P-Q4. The play selected causes loss of time.

8 P-K4. If White answers B-Kt5 ch and Kt-Q4, Black may play P-K4 and B-Kt5. If White then continues Kt-K4 or Kt-Kt5, Black replies Q-Q4 and B-Kt5. With two chances to hold his own.

12 R-Kt5. To guard against the threatening B-Kt5 P followed by B-Kt5 ch, but the move does not prevent the continuation White had in view, nor was there any satisfactory defense for Black.

14 R-Kt5. White would have answered Q-Kt5 ch. Black must play Q-B4, for if Q-Kt5 White wins with B-Kt5 ch, B-Kt5 ch, and B-Kt5. The continuation would have been as follows: P-K4; 21 Q-Kt5 P ch; Q-B4; 22 Q-Kt5, R-Kt5; 23 B-Kt5, R-Kt5; 24 R-Q4, followed eventually by Q-Q4. The play would have been preferable to the one adopted, which caused a speedy loss of the game.

21 Kt-B3 ch. Which completely demolishes the Black game. If he moves Q-Kt5, White answers B-Kt5 P and Q-B4 mate will follow.

Resigns.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

GENERAL FRENCH, according to the despatches, accomplished last week with a loss of twenty men what General Methuen had failed before to accomplish with a loss of twenty hundred—the relief of Kimberley. Lord Roberts, with his rapid flanking movements, is generally given the credit for this important British success, and not a few critics on both sides of the Atlantic believe that the long-awaited second stage of the South African war has begun, and that it will end with the British flag waving over Pretoria. The first stage, lasting four months almost to a day, was marked by continual reverses for the British arms, and that, too, entirely on British territory; the second begins with a success won by maneuvering instead of by the previous costly method of frontal attacks, and Lord Roberts's despatch announcing the result was dated at Jacobsdal, a town in the Free State which only a few days before had been the headquarters of General Cronje, the Boer commander. Cronje's flight toward Bloemfontein, with Kelly-Kenny and Kitchener in hot pursuit, is a new phase of the war, and the newspapers hesitate to predict what its result may be. The *New York Tribune* says:

"The relief of Kimberley and the retreat of the Boer army have, in brief, completely transformed the whole aspect of the war. The entire Cape-Orange border, from the Orange River to the Vaal, has practically been cleared; for General Macdonald has gone around the west side of Kimberley to clear away any Boer forces that may be lurking in that quarter. In a short time, at the present rate, the line will be open from the Cape clear up to Mafeking and beyond. The fighting is now transferred from British to Boer soil. The invasion of the Orange State and the advance upon Bloemfontein have actually begun. Similar action toward the Transvaal and Pretoria may follow, or may be undertaken at the same time; for Mafeking would be the ideal place from which to start for Pretoria, and an army may be started thence and thither as soon as the railroad to Mafeking is reopened. . . . There is now little for the Boers to gain by pressing the siege of Ladysmith, and practically nothing to gain by cap-

turing the place. They could scarcely hope to advance south of the lines which General Buller has drawn below them. There is no profit in fighting in Natal when their own land behind them is being invaded and conquered. So we shall not be surprised to see the Boer retreat, presently assume larger proportions than the flight of General Cronje's army."

General French, who rode into the beleaguered town at the head of 6,000 troops, is almost the only British commander in South Africa who has participated in the fighting from the outbreak of the war whose record has not been marred by serious reverses. It was General French, under General White's command, who beat the Boers at Elands-laagte, and when General White was driven into Ladysmith, French and his men escaped. He then was given command of a small force at Colesberg, Cape Colony, and while Methuen, Buller, and Gatacre were suffering severe defeats, French was not only holding his own, but gaining some slight successes. Now that he has left Colesberg, news of considerable Boer victories begin to come in from that quarter. The Queen has promoted General French to be a major-general, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kerewich, the defender of Kimberley, to be a colonel. Heretofore General French has only been ranked as a colonel in the army, with the local rank of general. Mr. I. N. Ford, London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, says of Generals French, Roberts, and Kitchener:

"General French, by leading the way to Kimberley, has become the Sheridan of this campaign, while 'Bobs,' halting in triumph at Jacobsdal before turning eastward, is in a fair way to win a dukedom if he goes on without check or reverse to Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Nor ought Kitchener be left out of view. He has transformed an immobile British force, which was tied up to railways, into an army remarkable for mobility, with a system of flying transport, and, if all goes well, he seems destined at the end of the campaign to succeed Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief and to reorganize the military forces of the British empire. Lord Salisbury's intimate friends assert that this is what he intends as the sequel to a successful war, and that this was in the Prime Minister's mind when he sent Kitchener to South Africa. Lord Salisbury has considered Kitchener the greatest organizer in the military service, and expects that he will ultimately revolutionize both the War Office and the British military system."

The *New York Times* says that Cronje's hurried retreat, "in-



Photo by Tassart & Son, Foligno.

MAJ-GEN. GEORGE ARTHUR FRENCH.

stead of being a proof of the incapacity of the Boer commander "is really "an additional proof of his capacity," because—

"to recognize promptly, and without the recognition having been forced upon him by a bloody defeat, the limitation of his own powers, was a piece of sound judgment on the part of a general whose series of unbroken successes was thus shown not to have turned his head, nor induced him to tackle enterprises beyond his strength. Men are too precious to the Boers to risk the waste of them. And the Boer policy is evidently the Fabian policy pursued by Washington, the policy of husbanding their resources and not risking an engagement in which their superiority in position does not offset their inferiority in numbers."

The invasion of the republics, thinks the *Springfield Republican*, will be no light task. It says:

"Whatever route he may take, the invader seems sure to encounter difficulty in transport and commissariat. If Roberts marches to Bloemfontein from Jacobsdal he must depend upon wagon transport entirely. And whenever he strikes a railroad north of the Orange River he will find that it is a single-track affair. It is doubtful if a single-track road can begin to handle the traffic imposed upon it by an army of the size needed to invade the Transvaal. Lord Roberts's men can not live on the invaded country, as Sherman's men did in their march to the sea. Agriculturally speaking, the Boers' country is almost a desert, and in the dry season, now rapidly approaching, the section through which the invaders must pass will be at its worst. It follows that the larger the army of invasion the greater the difficulty of feeding it; the farther north it goes the more difficulty in protecting its communications; while without a large army for the firing line and flanking movements no invasion is possible.

"That the Boers have all these points well thought out, and have made their plans accordingly, can not be doubted. They may make great efforts to menace Lord Roberts's communications in Cape Colony from the beginning of his invasion; indeed, their recent successes at Rensburg point that way. The situation is such, indeed, that after eliminating Kimberley and even Ladysmith, serious students of modern military art, both in Europe and this country, are openly expressing grave doubts as to England's ability to carry the projected invasion through to a complete triumph. The Boers, on their part, may well refrain from offering the invaders opportunities to fight decisive battles until the foe has undergone the sweats of a long march in a dry,

burning country, far from their base of supplies. The invasion will be no such brilliant flight into Egypt as Kitchener had on his way to Khartum."

Lord Roberts seems to have inspired British sympathizers with something they have long been lacking—confidence. "The English need in South Africa," says the *Philadelphia Press*, "has been neither men nor courage, but a general," and the Kimberley campaign has shown "every evidence of sound generalship." The same paper continues:

"With a general in command it has been possible to force the Boer retreat by the use of superior numbers. With those superior numbers the English forces have during the conduct of the war thus far lost 9,308 men, 2,781 of them prisoners, for lack of a general. There has not in years been a better illustration of the final and fundamental fact in all war, that a general equal to the work before him is the one absolute necessity in warfare. Men, resources, and courage are wasted unless a general leads and directs them.

"As between nearly equal numbers or numbers up to two or three to one, the modern magazine small-caliber rifle has greatly increased the capacity of a smaller force to resist a direct frontal assault. But this is all that the improvement in weapons has done. It has changed none of the principles of military operations. These have remained unchanged from the days of the spear and the bow and arrow to the days of the Krupp and the Mauser. A superior force, mobile and well-directed, can by maneuvering force the retreat of an inferior, provided the men composing the two forces are nearly equal in arms, personal courage, and skill in using their weapons. But in order to make effective use of its superiority the larger force must have a general who can make his army mobile and can use its mobility.

"All military history shines with proof of this principle, and at the opening of every English and American war this principle is forgotten, as it has been in South Africa. General Roberts has but added one more illustration to many. He has massed his troops instead of dividing them. He has retreated from the Tugela and Rensburg without hesitation, to reach the main end in view. He organized under General French a strong, mobile cavalry force. He rapidly pushed this up the Riet River valley. He threatened Jacobsdal, through which the Boer communications ran, and straightway General Cronje has to retreat and General Roberts dates his bulletin of victory from Jacobsdal.

"A general is in the field at the head of the English forces.



UNCLE SAM'S NEW WHISKERS.

JOHN BULL: "Say, Brother Jonathan, seems to me you need a shave."
—*The Minneapolis Journal*.



WHEN THERE'S A DRAFT IN ENGLAND.

And all young men between 18 and 30 must either get married or enlist in the army.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune*.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE WAR.

That is the only change. It is enough. With Kimberley relieved, General Roberts is in a position to push along a short, straight path to Bloemfontein. The country is open. No serious natural defenses are in the way. General Roberts's force is large enough for flank movements. Each advance will bring him nearer Pretoria and force General Joubert to think of his base.

"The collapse of the Boer defense may be as sudden as British defeat hitherto has been unexpected."

The Philadelphia *North American* thinks that "if the situation is correctly presented by the British despatches, a staggering blow has been struck the Boers. They will fight hard and long, of course, but the tide has apparently turned against them." So, too, thinks the Brooklyn *Times*, which reminds us "that the Boers can not make good their losses in the field, as the British can, by calling out a large reserve force," and says, therefore, that "it need occasion no surprise, in view of the immense army which Great Britain has brought into the field, if the news from the scene of war is more favorable to England hereafter than it has been in the past." The Baltimore *American*, however, while admitting the sagacity of the new British leader, says that "opposed to him is just as great skill, a more thorough knowledge of the country, and a stern determination to resist to the bitter end."

COROLLARIES OF EXPANSION—III. A PACIFIC CABLE.

NO one seems to dispute the need of a cable across the Pacific. "Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, and a Chinese program definitely place the United States in the far East, or the 'far West,' as you please," says the Philadelphia *Manufacturer*, "and whether we like it or not, the facts add great force to the demand for a cable. Hitherto the need of such a cable was urged for trade reasons; now the arguments are political as well as commercial." Indeed, thinks the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), the cable is "hardly less essential to our commercial development and the effective control of the islands over which we have acquired authority than a ship canal across Central America." The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) points to Great Britain, whose "foresight and energy," it says, "shown in covering the world with a network of telegraph lines, both over the lands and under the waters, must compel the imitation of all." In Britain's present emergency, it continues, we see the African continent completely encircled with cables, all of them under British control:

"The completeness of the system is absolute. Everywhere, on both coasts, the points where the lines converge are located in British territory; every message that passes over the system is under British observation and control.

"All this service, it should be noted, is furnished by private companies; but they are subsidized by the British Government, which exacts substantial returns for its assistance. The subsidies are granted upon conditions that give the Government nearly all the advantages of ownership without its responsibilities and difficulties. It is required that all the employees of the cable companies shall be British subjects; that the lines shall not pass under the control of any foreign government; that the subsidy shall run for twenty years, payable at the expiration of each year provided the service has been satisfactory and the lines kept in good condition; that the despatches of the British Government and of the British colonial governments shall have priority whenever demanded; that all government messages shall be carried at half rates, and that in case of war the British Government shall be entitled to take possession of all the stations in British territory, or territory under British protection, and to put in its own employees.

"The advantages which the British have in this ready and world-wide communication of course need no explanation."

Friends of the cable project point out that the War Department in Washington is paying a thousand dollars a day in cable tolls on its messages to Manila, and that the other departments combined are paying enough more to bring the total up to \$400,000

a year—a sum large enough, with the inevitable additional commercial messages, to insure the financial success of the enterprise from the start. Indeed, the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce decided last week, by a vote of 8 to 5, to report favorably a bill appropriating \$400,000 a year or less (the company making the lowest bid to receive the subsidy) for twenty years to a Pacific cable company, the company in return to transmit government messages free during that period and at half rates thereafter. Such a proposal, says Mr. Herbert Laws Webb in *Scribner's Magazine*, "does not contemplate a subsidy in the strict sense of the word, as the company would give the Government a very fair return for its money," and it is quite conceivable, he believes, "that the Government might have rather the best of the bargain." Mr. Webb thinks the direct route across the Pacific, by way of Hawaii and Guam, the best one. The proposed cable up the west coast of North America, across the Aleutian Islands and down the east coast of Asia, has some advantages, he admits, but he believes that such a route would be too roundabout, would be in too inclement a climate for repairs, and would have to traverse too much foreign territory.

The promoters of the Alaska plan, on the other hand, claim that their route is 1,500 nautical miles shorter than the Hawaii-Guam route, that the cost would be much less, and that because of its shorter links automatic high-speed instruments could be used that would materially increase the capacity of the cable. Moreover, the promoters of this plan ask for no subsidy, and offer to lay a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, in addition to the northern one, if Congress will give up the plan for a southern cable. If this company is reliable, says the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.), "the Government would better keep out of the matter and let it go ahead." The Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.), too, thinks that "in view of this proposition the necessity for the building of a cable by the Government has disappeared." The San Francisco *Call* (Ind.) thinks there will be business enough for both cables. It says:

"The northern line will doubtless prove so commercially profitable that the promoters can construct it without having to ask a subsidy, but that is no sufficient reason why the other line should not be constructed also. The land line would be subject to interruptions in the severe winters of the North, and might be cut in case of wars in which either Great Britain or Russia was engaged, but the ocean cable would be virtually secure at all times. Moreover, there is never any great harm done by competition in telegraphy, and to the public two cables are very likely to prove cheaper than one."

There appears to be a strong sentiment, however, against giving the control of the cable to any mercantile company at all. The United States Government, it is urged, should lay the cable and control it. The President, in a special message to Congress a year ago, said that the cable ought to be "wholly under the control of the United States, whether in time of peace or of war." Mr. Corliss, of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, told the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* that "all the government officers examined by the committee advocated government ownership. General Greely says that it would increase the power of the navy at least one third." One of General Greely's assistants in the Signal Service Department, Capt. George Owen Squier, says in an article in *The Independent*:

"I have the strongest conviction that the Government of the United States ought to lay and control the Pacific cable. It will furnish efficient service to commerce, and be very closely related to the mail service. The transpacific mail is run by the Post-Office Department, and this great public work should be operated in close connection with the transpacific mail system.

"Whether considered as an agent of diplomacy or of commerce, as an adjunct of our military service to guard us from sudden attack, as an auxiliary to the Weather Bureau to announce approaching storms, as a protection to the public health advising

us of plagues or pestilence, or as an important ally to the isthmus canal, the Pacific cable is of the greatest importance and should be under the control of the United States Government.

"In a recent visit to England in the service of the Government, it became the writer's duty to investigate the subject of deep-sea cables, not only from a technical standpoint, but also in relation to their uses for colonial service. It may be said that the English Government has practically come to the conclusion after much experience that such cables must be under government control. Let us profit by English example. This is not a matter for a day or a year. It is a matter for a long future. It is a great national question. We have now no cable ships flying the American flag. But we can build them, make a cable, lay it, operate it, and save to the American people millions of dollars that are spent abroad."

The *Detroit Journal* (Rep.) says:

"The Government has had plenty of disastrous experience with subsidized railways and government-aided enterprises to make it chary of donating any further sums to private corporations. If the cable will be a profitable thing for a private corporation it will be equally as profitable for the Government. What is the business sense of giving a private corporation millions of dollars to build a government cable line and vest in the corporation the title to it? There is none."

"Every economic and practical reason," says the *Newark Evening News* (Ind.), "favors the enterprise as a governmental one." The *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.) says: "As the United States proposes to control the Pacific Ocean, as the United States will retain the Philippines, develop trade with China, and construct the Nicaragua canal, as the United States intends to build up a merchant marine and support that service with a great navy, is it not proper that the United States should lay down the Pacific cable? We think it is." The *Chicago Inter Ocean* feels confident that the cable "will be built, owned, and controlled by the national Government," and suggests that the coming anniversary of Admiral Dewey's victory "would be a fit and felicitous date for the President to affix his signature to such a bill made a law by the present Congress."

PROFITS OF \$40,000,000 A YEAR.

THE interesting revelation made by H. C. Frick, erstwhile manager of the Carnegie Steel Company, to the effect that the company's net profits for last year were \$21,000,000, and that the profits for this year will probably be twice as much, has drawn



HENRY CLAY FRICK.

several exclamations from the press. According to Mr. Frick, Mr. Carnegie is trying to make him surrender his shares to the company for about \$6,000,000—shares which Mr. Frick values at over \$16,000,000—and Mr. Frick has brought suit in the court of common pleas at Pittsburgh for an equitable accounting. In his bill in equity, Mr. Frick says:

"The business from 1892 to 1900 was enormously profitable, growing by leaps and jumps from

year to year until, in 1899, the firm actually made on low-priced contracts in net profits, after paying expenses of all kinds, \$21,000,000. In November, 1899, Carnegie estimated the net profits

for 1900 at \$40,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at \$42,500,000.

"Carnegie valued the entire property at over \$250,000,000, and avowed his ability in ordinarily prosperous times to sell the property on the London market for £100,000,000, or \$500,000,000."

"In May, 1899, Carnegie actually received in cash and still keeps \$1,170,000, given him as a mere bonus for his ninety-days' option to sell his 55.5 per cent. interest in this steel company for \$157,050,000. Frick's 6 per cent. on that basis, would be worth \$9,235,000."

Some of the press are interested in the spectacle of Mr. Carnegie in court as defendant in a case where he is charged with "illegal and fraudulent conduct," and where one of his business transactions is referred to as a "fraudulent scheme." The indications are,

remarks the *Minneapolis Times*, that Mr. Frick "will be able to drag the price of three or four libraries from the unwilling pockets of the canny Scot." Other papers take the opportunity for a fling at the tariff. Thus the *New York Times* says:

"Mr. Frick's terribly candid exposure of the extravagant bonuses which protection confers upon the manufacturer at the expense of the helpless consumer makes it impossible that the Republican Party or any other party should longer defend or maintain the barriers against competition which have made it easy for the Carnegie works to earn profits of from 80 to 100 per cent. upon a capital which appears to have been largely in excess of the actual cost of the plants engaged in the business."

If lower tariffs had cut down the price of steel, the same paper points out, it "would make a vast difference to the building trades, to the railroads, and to the general business of the country. . . . What a monstrous and wicked lie the plea for the protection of our infant industries appears to be in the light of these revelations!"

The *New York Press*, recalling Mr. Carnegie's remark of a few months ago that it is a disgrace to die rich, says that he seems to be doing all he can to save his partner, Mr. Frick, from this disgrace; and adds that as long as he continues his present methods, "there is no danger of the malison of a plethora of wealth being laid on any one with whom he does business."

More papers, however, are struck by the immense profits revealed by Mr. Frick's statement. "What are fairy tales, or the dreams of avarice, or men's boldest imaginings," says the *Boston Transcript*, "compared with these glittering actualities?" The *Chicago Evening Post* says:

"The figures given are fabulous. They are actually beyond the comprehension of the average mortal. It is estimated, for instance, that the profits for this year alone will be from \$40,000,000 to \$42,000,000. Think of it! Grasp the full import of it, if you can. Why, a corporation capitalized for that amount would be an unusually large one, and yet these figures represent only profits, to be divided among comparatively few men."

"The value of the plant and business good-will can only be estimated, of course, but Mr. Carnegie expresses a belief that in ordinarily prosperous times they could be sold in England for £100,000,000. In order to realize the full import of this most



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men would have to take a few days off to think it over. If the plant and business were purchased at that price (\$500,000,000) and were paid for in United States gold coin (a preposterous supposition, of course), it would take more than half of all the gold coin in this country and more than three fourths of the total amount in circulation. It may interest silverites to know that if all the silver dollars in the country were gathered together it would not equal the price set, and that the total issue of national bank-notes would be less than half of it.

"This will give some idea of the magnitude of the business that has been built up. Indeed, it is only by comparison that one can really grasp the figures. They are simply amazing, so great that they read like an extract from a fairy-book."

The *Chicago Tribune* notes some other large profits, and asks where it is to end. Says *The Tribune*:

"The Carnegie Company made \$21,000,000 last year and yet Mr. Carnegie is not satisfied. He wishes to get possession of Mr. Frick's interest for less than its value.

"The Standard Oil Company has just declared a quarterly dividend of \$20,000,000, or at the rate of \$50,000,000 for the year, and yet its directors are not satisfied. They wish Congress to pay subsidies to the ocean-going vessels in whose earnings they have a share.

"If there are any other American corporations whose profits were \$20,000,000 last year or promise to be \$50,000,000 this year, it may be taken for granted that the men at the head of them are no more satisfied than the Carnegies and the Rockefellers, and are no more scrupulous as to the methods of adding to their possessions.

"There seem to be no limit to the capacity of corporations which have been built up at the expense of the public by excessive tariff protection, by illegal railroad discriminations, or official favoritism. The men who rule these corporations may not 'want the earth,' but they certainly want the United States and the abundance thereof.

"They and their allies on land and sea are working at the entire subjugation of the Government, so that they may add more millions to their present annual revenues of \$20,000,000 in the case of the Carnegie Company and \$50,000,000 in the case of the Standard Oil. They try to put their creatures in all official places which touch their interests at any point.

"They demand subsidies for their ships.

"They insist that the money of the Government be deposited in banks in which they are heavily interested, so they may be able to control the stock markets and to lend to the taxpayers the money which the latter have contributed to defray governmental expenses. Their demands are usually complied with.

"There are three things that are never satisfied; yea, four things say not 'It is enough.'"

"That may have been the case in the old Hebrew days.

"To-day there are the Standard Oil Company, the Carnegie Company, the sugar trust, the International Navigation Company, the National City Bank, and other colossal corporations which overshadow the Government itself and are never satisfied.

"When will they have enough?"

According to Mr. Frick's estimate it will be seen that Mr. Carnegie's income this year from this source would be about \$64,000 a day. "No wonder Andrew Carnegie can toss off a library whenever he feels like it," says the *Chicago Record*. According to *The Library Journal* (New York), Mr. Carnegie's gifts to libraries last year aggregated \$3,503,500, distributed as follows:

Washington, D.C.	\$150,000	Conneaut, Pa.	\$1,000
Atlanta, Ga.	125,000	Oakland, Cal.	50,000
Pennsylvania State College	100,000	Prescott, Ariz.	4,000
Hazlewood, Pa.	4,000	Tyrone, Pa.	50,000
Connellsville, Pa.	50,000	Duluth, Minn.	50,000
McKeesport, Pa.	50,000	Racynus, Ohio	500
Seaboard Air Line	1,000	Clarion, Pa.	50,000
Pittsburg, Pa.	1,750,000	Guthrie, Oklahoma Ter'y.	25,000
Virginia Mechanics' Inst.	1,000	Louisville, Ky.	125,000
Fort Worth, Texas	50,000	Newport, Ky.	25,000
East Liverpool, Ohio	50,000	Oklahoma City, O. T.	25,000
Steubenville, Ohio	50,000	Sandusky, Ohio	50,000
Beaver, Pa.	50,000	Sedalia, Mo.	50,000
Beaver Falls, Pa.	50,000	Tucson, Ariz.	25,000
San Diego, Cal.	50,000	Lincoln, Nebr.	75,000
Dallas, Texas	50,000	Cheyenne, Wyo.	50,000
Alameda, Cal.	25,000	Oil City, Pa.	50,000

MR. MACRUM'S COMPLAINTS.

MOST of the interest in Mr. Macrum, the United States consul at Pretoria who left his post at the outbreak of war and started home, seemed to arise from the supposition that he had a secret message for the Government, too important to be entrusted to the telegraph or the mails. This belief was strengthened when he refused to be interviewed at any of his landing-places along the trip home. Last week, however, after he had visited the State Department, he gave out a statement outlining his reasons for his return. These reasons, in brief, were that he was instructed to take charge of British interests at Pretoria, a duty which, as a Boer sympathizer, he felt that he could not conscientiously undertake; that his official mail from Washington was opened and read by the British censor at Cape Town, and that his despatches to Washington were delayed for weeks by the British censor at Durban. He also hints at a "secret alliance" between England and the United States. The State Department in Washington, when questioned by press representatives as to the truth of the allegations touching mail and telegraph

interference and the "secret alliance," gave out a statement saying that the charges "are not believed by this department," that they "will certainly not be referred to the British embassy with a view of getting any explanation," that Mr. Macrum laid no such charges before the department, that he is "not an official now of the State Department," and that "it is a question if he should make or repeat these statements to



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the department whether they would be given official consideration." The department also pointed out that the Constitution forbids a secret alliance with another power. Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution in the House on Thursday of last week calling on the State Department for information about these charges, and it was referred to the foreign affairs committee.

Few papers treat Mr. Macrum seriously. Most of them think that he is suffering from an exaggerated idea of his own personal importance which led him to believe that a delay of the mails justified him in quitting his post just when there was the most to do. The *New York Times* asks: "Why was a boy sent to do a man's work?" The *New York Press* considers Mr. Macrum a powerful argument for the reform of our consular service, and says: "It is a pretty hopeless comment on the sense of decency of the present Congress when the House committee on foreign affairs kills the Consular Reform bill while the Macrum case is actually, if not officially, before it." A good example of the comment on the case may be seen in the following paragraphs from the *New York Tribune*:

"Briefly stated, Mr. Macrum has come home to teach the Washington Administration how to run the government of this country. For that, no doubt, the Administration will be duly grateful. Incidentally, he reports that the British censors have been opening his official correspondence and 'holding up' his

official cable despatches. The Belgian and German consuls have been treated in the same scandalous manner, but apparently are poor, mean-spirited things, with not enough spunk to protest or to report the matter to their home governments, and probably are too impecunious to skip out and run home with their tales of woe, as Mr. Macrum has done. That, however, Mr. Macrum expressly tells us, is a minor matter, which, presumably, is why he never gave the Government a hint of it before, tho he could easily have done so, and tho it was his duty to do so. He could have put up with a mere violation of the sanctity of his Government's official mails. The important points were that he sympathized with the Boers, and he wanted this Government to know it; that various other Americans were actually joining the Boer army, and, finally, that it went against the grain of him, as a Boer sympathizer, to take charge of the interests of Great Britain. It was his first duty, as a man and a brother, to lay these impressive facts in person before the Government at Washington. Thus he hoped to open its eyes to its true duty, and to teach it how very improper a thing it was for it to make a 'secret alliance' with the British Government without his knowledge or consent.

"One other point in Mr. Macrum's explanation is worthy of notice, and of most cordial approval. He says that 'American interests in South Africa were in that condition which demanded that the Department of State should be cognizant of them.' Yes, they undoubtedly were, so long as they were in the hands of Mr. Macrum."

THE CHICAGO ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

THE gathering of anti-trust agitators in Chicago last week is regarded by most of the press as a conference of radical thinkers whose plans are not likely to materialize in the near future. The platform adopted declares for government ownership and control of railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines, and all other public utilities and natural monopolies, for government money for the referendum and direct legislation, and for the withdrawal of all protective tariffs from all articles controlled by trusts. Some papers regard this platform and the speeches of the leaders as wild and whirling words that merit nothing but ridicule. Thus the *Baltimore American* says:

"Among the leaders of this conference are ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, one of Bryan's right-hand men, who, when in office, pardoned anarchist murderers, and set at defiance the very laws he had sworn to enforce; George F. Williams, of Massachusetts, Bryan's leader in New England, who has succeeded in wrecking the Democratic Party in his own State, and who only holds his position as a leader because no one else will have it; Ignatius Donnelly, the cryptographic freak of the Northwest; Sockless Jerry Simpson, the reinducted Populist of Kansas, and others of the same ilk. In such men as these the people have no confidence. They can keep on orating against trusts till the crack of doom without contributing one iota to the solution of the problem."

The views of some of the speakers at the conference are thus summarized by the *Boston Transcript*:

"President Lockwood said that the true remedy for trust evils is in government ownership of those prime factors of all trusts, the railways; Captain Black, of Illinois, declared that the adoption of the initiative and referendum would do away with the trusts; Governor Lee, of South Dakota, would utilize the machinery of the trusts by simply substituting public for private ownership, whenever they got large and ripe enough to pick; Mr. Miller, of Chicago, found a remedy in the establishment of a 'just land tenure'; Mr. Spelling, of San Francisco, would amend the Sherman act, prohibiting trusts under severe penalties; Mr. Elliott, of Kansas, again, would have trusts under government control; Mr. Matthews, of Buffalo, wanted direct legislation and the granting of franchises only by popular vote; Mr. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, would prevent land monopoly and have government ownership of railroads; Congressman Sulzer thought the present anti-trust laws adequate if they are enforced; Mr. Strong, of

Chicago, would do away, through severe penalties, with railroad blacklisting of individual merchants and shippers."

The declaration of the conference for the government ownership of railroads as a remedy for trust evils has attracted considerable notice. Many papers, however, believe that the time for such action is not yet ripe. The *Chicago Record* says:

"Government ownership of the railroads of this country may come in the future—tho such an outcome is open to serious doubt—but it would be a mistake to raise the question for practical consideration at this time. The majority of the people, if given a chance to express themselves, no doubt would receive the proposition with disfavor. The practical difficulties in the way of an attempt to take over the railroad properties of the country would be very great; the difficulties of operation, when the roads were once acquired, would be even greater. The tremendous addition to the pay-roll of the nation which such a policy would entail alone would be sufficient reason for disputing the wisdom of the course suggested. The country is not ready for such a step, and any attempt to put the policy into effect almost certainly would be attended with costly and vexatious blundering. Besides, it is altogether improbable that government ownership and operation of railroads are necessary to cure the evil complained of, which is discrimination in rates. The policy of regulation has not yet been fairly tried, and until it is so tried and found wanting the people will not favor the more radical remedy."

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, altho a strong opponent of trusts, thinks that the proposed remedy would be as bad as the disease. It says:

"If anything were calculated to reconcile the people of the United States to the existence of the great monopolistic trusts, it would be the character of the substitutes for them that are proposed by some of their opponents. The National Anti-Trust Conference, the other day, lent its approval to theories of government which are manifestly more destructive of individual initiative than any system that the ingenuity of the trust lawyer has yet devised. In fact, the conference was somewhat of a misnomer, inasmuch as the advocates of state socialism, who apparently constituted the majority of the gathering, have been accustomed to hail the trust organizers as their most effective allies. It would be so much simpler for the State to take over great departments of industry already combined under a single head than to go through the process of dealing with a number of separate concerns. The trusts are, by most of the European Socialists, regarded as the first step toward government ownership of all great industrial activities. To those who see in the preservation of individualism the first essential for the continuance of free government, that fact constitutes the most serious danger of the trust system. The Chicago conferees began by denouncing the trusts, and ended by declaring for government ownership of all public utilities and 'natural monopolies,' and for the issue of paper money exclusively by the Government. The conference seemed to be quite oblivious of the fact that it was merely proposing to take the second step, of which the trust system is the first, toward crushing private enterprise and eliminating the play of competition from the field of human activity. In the motley assemblage of Democrats, Populists, Socialists, and Single-Taxers assembled at Chicago, it did not seem to occur to anybody to propose a vote of thanks to the trust magnates for bringing the work of industrial combination to the point where state ownership could most easily be applied. That, however, would have been a much more logical method of procedure than that which was actually followed."

"The only logical ground of opposition to the trust system is that it tends to paralyze individual effort, and the only rational way to break it down is to give as free play as possible to the application of the natural law of competition."

The *Philadelphia North American*, however, believes that the agitators who met at Chicago are performing a useful and important public service. It says:

"The Chicago Conference adheres to the true principle. It strikes at the root of the trust tree instead of concerning itself with the branches. The partnership between the railroads and the trusts is at the bottom of most of the monopoly which piles

up such fortunes as Mr. Rockefeller enjoys. That neither Mr. Carnegie nor Mr. Rockefeller is in need of any Government protection is as clear as daylight.

"The country, however, is not yet ready to withdraw protection from the trusts, lest others who do need protection may be injured. Nor is the country ready for Government ownership of the railroads. Nor for direct legislation.

"Herein we see the use of our radical friends. They keep far in advance, and tho they startle and alarm the conservative, they compel discussion, discussion leads to understanding of and familiarity with ideas, and by the time the stage of familiarity has been reached by the mass, the radicals are away out on the front breaking new ground. They are pioneers who become uncomfortable when they have too many neighbors, and move on.

"The Standard Oil dividend and the disclosure of Mr. Carnegie's income of more than \$2,000,000 a month, together with the revelation of Mr. Rockefeller's still more magnificent harvesting of the fruit of monopoly, come opportunely to give point to the proposals of the Anti-Trust Conference. Those proposals are radical. So are those dividends and those monstrous incomes—every dollar of which empowers the holders to command a dollar's worth of the labor of their fellow citizens."

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S public declaration that he will under no circumstances accept the Vice-Presidential nomination has aroused a volume of comment, especially in the Republican press, that is in itself significant of the unique position in the national eye which he occupies to-day. His statement has also led to much discussion as to the probable candidate

for the honor which he has refused; but on this point there is no approach to unanimity. It is generally conceded that Governor Roosevelt's refusal is largely due to the fact that he expects to be the Presidential candidate of 1904, but the reason he himself gives is that great problems await solution in his own State, and that he hopes successfully to conclude, during coming years, the work he has begun.

Many of the Republican papers will not accept the governor's refusal. Says the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* (Rep.):

"The Republican Party has given Roosevelt a large measure of its confidence and esteem. If its representatives in the national convention here should draft him into its service, he could hardly refuse. In the absence of other promising candidates for the Vice-Presidency, his present utterance can not be accepted as conclusive."

The *Washington Evening Star* (Rep.) also insists that "the party's national commands are paramount," and that "his personal wishes are subject to revision by the party." The *Newark Evening News* (Rep.) declares that "he would be the ideal mate of President McKinley." The *Providence Journal* (Ind.) says:

"He is probably, next to Mr. McKinley, the most popular Republican leader, and there has been a genuine desire throughout the country that he should allow the use of his name in connection with the second place on the ticket; but he knows, himself, that two years more in an executive position like that at Albany

will fit him better than he is now fitted to occupy the larger executive office at Washington."

The *Baltimore Sun* (Ind.) takes a different view of the governor's action:

"It is possible that in declining to save his country at this critical period in its history Governor Roosevelt may have concluded that it is past salvation with Mr. McKinley in the White House. He may hesitate to go down with a sinking ship, and, therefore, may be displaying the highest order of political sagacity in rejecting the Administration's overtures."

The *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.) states that Mr. Roosevelt "has proved as balky as a bucking bronco," and that "it is quite safe to say that he will not be on the national ticket with Mr. McKinley next November."

The *Buffalo Express* (Rep.) and *Brooklyn Times* (Rep.) heartily indorse Governor Roosevelt's decision, but the *New York Tribune* (Rep.) takes advantage of the occasion to admonish the governor for his shortcomings in the following words:

"It must be acknowledged that less has thus far been accomplished under his administration than a prevalent estimate of his character and talents had led the people to expect. He would probably say this was his misfortune, but there are many good Republicans who think it is partly his fault. His position at the beginning of his term was exceedingly strong, and he might have made it impregnable. Doubtless he has meant to do so, but he has not succeeded. He has rendered himself liable to attacks which it will not be the easiest thing in the world to repel, and is now forced to admit that he needs another term to finish the work which his own indiscretions have made unnecessarily difficult."

The *Minneapolis Times* (Ind.) speaks of his "boom" being "engineered by the Platt machine for the purpose of getting him out of the way," and adds:

"It is explained that Governor Roosevelt has been causing the machine to cut strange capers. He has run it sideways and backward, even when Mr. Platt was looking. He has disarranged some of its most delicate wheels, springs, and levers. Certain parts considered essential to its perfect working are missing altogether. It has been charged by Democratic papers that Roosevelt has become one of the chief cog-wheels in the machine itself, but independent sheets with anti-Republican leanings tell us the opposite story. Senator Platt, they say, has chosen one B. B. Odell for governor—Mr. Odell being 'a straightforward politician'—and in order to make Mr. Odell's pathway clear, Governor Roosevelt must be 'kicked upstairs.'"

The *Kansas City Times* (Dem.) declares that Mr. Roosevelt has "dropped to the realization that the 1904 nomination which Hanna promised him was the brassiest sort of a gold brick, and has suddenly determined to create all the trouble he can for McKinley's ratification meeting by jumping upon the latest monument to the major's un-American foreign policy, the Hay-Panamafoote treaty."

MR. JUSTICE BROWN AND LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

IN an address on "The Liberty of the Press" delivered before the Bar Association of New York, Associate Justice Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, altho taking strong ground for freedom of public discussion, pointed out some instances in which this freedom is, as he thinks, abused. Referring to a portion of the daily press, he said:

"We are confronted by the fact that in this free country there has grown up a despotic, irresponsible power which holds our reputations completely at its mercy. No man occupies a political position by executive appointment and few by election who can not be driven from it by a combined attack of two or three influential journals, whose cue the minor papers are only too ready to take up. Under such circumstances, what possible course have



THE BUCKING BRONCO.

Senator Platt "cordially acquiescing" in its views.
—The New York Tribune.

we except to make the best terms with this power, and if we can not obtain justice, to crave its mercy."

This judgment has not been permitted to go unchallenged, and has called forth much criticism, some of it even bitter. For instance, the *St. Louis Republic* says:

"Taking as the confessed basis of his unwarranted attack upon the integrity and sense of decency of the American press the vague charge that, as he himself expresses it, 'ugly stories are told of the methods resorted to to create a sensation or to advertise a paper,' Justice Brown proceeds to indict all American newspapers by innuendo and assertion not supported by his own definite knowledge or the testimony of credible witnesses. He charges them, still failing to furnish proof of the truth of his charges, with a systematic blackening of the character of public men on manufactured evidence, with the sale of editorial space 'at so much a line,' with the degradation of women by unworthy and scandalous assignments for the manufacture of sensational articles, with assaults on private character and an infamous espionage of private houses, with the deliberate persecution of men holding political office."

"Not once in his address does this Supreme Court justice give the authority for his shameful assertions. . . . It is astounding that in the wildest license of bitter prejudice, a justice of the federal Supreme Court should be willing to go before the country in the prosecution of an alleged evil against which he has failed to present one valid indictment."

The *Indianapolis News* is less sweeping in its judgment:

"Of course it can not be denied that there are some newspapers in the United States that grossly abuse the privileges which are granted to the press in free countries. It is not simply that they offend against good taste and good morals, but that they are entirely reckless in the way in which they deal with the reputations of both public men and private citizens. Nothing is sacred in the eyes of those that conduct these papers. The only purpose they have is to sell their wares."

"This is all the more to be deplored because the press is such a power in American civilization. Only the other day one of the worst of these journals congratulated the country on the supposed fact that the coming century would see even more of a newspaper government than that which had marked the present century. If that is true, it is full time to insist that there shall be some improvement in the character and methods of our rulers. One would think that the consciousness of power would have a sobering effect on the men who wield it. We believe it does in most cases, and that there are really few newspapers that are fairly open to the criticisms of Justice Brown. We shall probably have to trust to the restraining influence of this feeling of responsibility more than to anything else. For, as the speaker of yesterday pointed out, it is doubtful if any legislation is practicable which shall tend to restrict the excessive license indulged in by newspapers. Censorship is out of the question, of course."

"But we would remind the people that there is another side to the question. In the first place the remedy is in the hands of the men and women who read newspapers. They alone can discipline the offenders. If people quit buying a sensational journal, and refuse to give it their advertising patronage, it would soon understand that it was not a dictator, after all, but the servant of the community. The trouble is that most of us have an insane love of gossip, and the more scandalous it is the more warmly it is welcomed. Thus, the fault is in the readers. The responsibility for present conditions is a divided responsibility."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

It's all over in South Africa but the fighting.—*The New York Mail and Express*.

The politicians are slowly beginning to develop that great anti-election love for the farmer.—*The Minneapolis Journal*.

PERHAPS it is just as well for Kentucky to have two governments on hand in case of accident to either one.—*The Detroit News*.

We have long thought there has been a little too much bragging about the boys of the old Kentucky home.—*The Hutchinson Globe*.

"DID you hear that General Buller had been arrested by the British Government?" "No, why?" "For running a ferry without a franchise."

OF course if the Constitution doesn't distinctly prohibit us from squeezing and oppressing the colonies, it is perfectly right and high-minded to do so.—*The Detroit News*.

ACCORDING to a scientific sharp whiskers are fairly reeking with life-destraining microbes. Perhaps this will interest the British in South Africa.—*The Hutchinson Globe*.

"TRUST" Roosevelt has positively refused to be a candidate for Vice-President. Perhaps he might be induced to accept first place if McKinley and Hanna should both implore him to do so.—*The Chicago Record*.

THE Chicago editors who are engaged in doing business in the twentieth century should write occasionally to those of us who are still plodding away in the closing year of the nineteenth.—*The Atlanta Constitution*.

A Cask which has come under the notice of an English charity organization society deserves international veneration. His misfortunes within the space of fifteen months are thus tabulated:

Wives died.....	3
Children died.....	17
Fathers died.....	4
Members died.....	2
Bankruptcies caused by a treacherous brother.....	4
Situation lost because a staunch Protestant.....	1
Situation lost because a staunch Catholic.....	1
Shipwreck, with total loss of effects.....	1
Total.....	33

—*Charities, New York*.



WHERE WILL THE OLD WORLD BREAK OUT NEXT?
FUTURE TIME: "I guess it's about time to call out the Fire Department!"
—*The Minneapolis Journal*.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

IN indicating the pronunciation of words given in this department, use is made of the system of diacritical marks known as the "Standard Phonetic Alphabet," adopted by the American Philological Society, and used in the various editions of the Standard Dictionary; also, with slight modifications, employed by the Royal Geographical Society of England and the United States Board on Geographic Names.

Among the proper names connected with the Philippine war which are likely to cause trouble are these:

Emilio Aguinaldo.....	é-mí-llé-ó a-gí-noí-dó.
Del Pilar.....	dél pí-lar.
Luzon.....	lú-thón or lú-són.
Iloilo.....	í-ló-í-ló.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION: papá, yak; at, ā (air); element, tháy, uséce; it, í, i (wet); o, ō (oh); eastern, ēr; full, rôle; but, ū (ur); flūtīōre (future); utable; au (out); oil; c (k); chat; dh (the); go; sing, ipk; thin; F., boh, dhne.

Following are some of the names lately prominent in letters, art, religion, and politics:

Mrs. Cholmondeley.....	chom'-li
(Author of "Red Pottage")	
Janice Meredith.....	jan'-je mer'-e-dith
Isabel Haruto.....	ha'-rum.
Vin Crucis.....	vin'-a crū'-sis (English method)
(By F. Marion Crawford)	vī'-a crū'-sis or crū'-sis (Continental)
Mrs. Burnett.....	börn'-et.
(Author of "The De Willoughby Case.")	
Archbishop Chapelle.....	sha-pel'.
St. George Mivart.....	miv'-ert.
Andrew Carnegie.....	cār-nē'-gi.
President Schurman.....	shūr'-man.

LETTERS AND ART.

REVIVAL OF ETHICAL MOTIVES IN EUROPEAN FICTION.

A DISTINCT revival of moral and altruistic tendencies is declared by a Russian critic to be observable in Russian and German fiction of the present day. There are, it is asserted, unmistakable signs of a reaction from decadence and cynical or pessimistic realism on the one hand, and, on the other, from the "joy of living" in the animal sense which was inculcated by the conscious or unconscious followers of Nietzsche, the destroyer of morality and sympathy, the glorifier of physical force, and the inventor of the "aver-man," the man who regards pity as weakness and charity as the blunder of a false, servile system of ethics. According to this critic—whose name is L. E. Obolensky—Le Bon, the French sociologist, has noticed and commented upon the same phenomenon, and has accounted for it by the infectiousness of the great labor and social movement, which has taught the literary artist to respect the human dignity and moral worth of the average workman. This explanation is deemed insufficient by Obolensky, but he dwells upon the fact itself as possessing exceptional significance. He points to three new novels from eminent artists in which the same new type is portrayed. Two of these are by Russians, the third is by the veteran German novelist, Friederich Spielhagen. The Russians are Count Tolstoy and P. D. Boborikin, the latter a distinguished author who has always been able to seize and sympathize with the symptoms and spirit of the time.

From the long review in the St. Petersburg *Novosti* we translate the following comparison and reflections:

"Have readers been struck by the curious fact that the new novel of Spielhagen almost literally reproduces the essential theme of Tolstoy's 'Resurrection'? If there are differences, they relate to details which indicate the differences between German and Russian life, and also, to some extent, the dissimilarity between the creeds of the two artists. In both novels, a rich aristocrat of mature years, about to marry a high lady, suddenly becomes conscious of the emptiness of fashionable life and fashionable marriage, and decides to 'go among the masses,' to live the life of the lowest hard-working people. This metamorphosis is produced in the Russian novel by the accidental meeting of the aristocrat with a girl whom he had seduced years before, and who had landed in the prisoners' dock and then in the Siberian mines.

"In the German novel, the accident is not so extraordinary and peculiar. The hero who seeks to render aid to a child injured on the street is led into the house of a workman's family. There he is struck by the terrible poverty of the lower classes, where shame and degradation are found side by side with crystal purity of soul hidden under filthy rags. In the German novel, the purity and the degradation are distributed among different characters. The workman and his elder daughter personify the latter, while the younger daughter is an embodiment of the former. The Russian artist does not hesitate to unite purity and degradation in one character—the fallen girl Katusha. This is due to the conviction of the Russian idealists that devilry and divinity may coexist in the same creature, a belief which the Germans do not accept.

"Further, the Russian hero goes to Siberia with the convicts and becomes acquainted with new types of men; the German hero attends workmen's meetings and goes to workmen's clubs and there learns to know the representatives of the lower classes. Spielhagen's hero commits suicide, realizing that his habits and inborn traits must always prevent a real union with the masses, whose life he can not share, and that a return to the hollow and immoral life of the aristocracy is impossible for him."

The writer had no opportunity, when drawing this parallelism, to carry it to the end, for Tolstoy's "Resurrection" was still unfinished. It has been concluded since, and we find that Tolstoy's hero offers to marry the poor girl after procuring her pardon, but she refuses him in obedience to her sense of duty, tho loving him, because she does not think herself fit to be his wife and capable

of making him happy. He turns for consolation to religion, and for the first time perceives the beauty of Biblical teaching and the perfection of the true Christian character and conduct.

In Boborikin's novel, a young Russian prince leaves the aristocratic society of Italy and identifies himself with the life of the masses, determined to do something useful and worthy of a thinking and self-respecting man.

The use of this theme, Obolensky holds, in three important books of art published almost simultaneously, can only point to a general social tendency. A spiritual aristocracy, he thinks, is being formed, and the injustice and immorality of our present civilization are being recognized. The "aver-man" is indeed coming, but he is not the brutal aver-man of Nietzsche that repudiates moral obligation and social solidarity, but the aver-man inspired by religious or ethical principles. Aristocracy is being transformed, and the highest seek their own happiness and salvation in caring for the lowest. Nietzsche taught the joy of selfish existence, of the exercise of power; while the real aver-man is he who finds joy and freedom in the service of others.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ONE VIEW OF RUSKIN'S MARITAL EPISODE.

A STRIKING, almost startlingly frank, description of Ruskin's personality is given in a recent article by Mr. Julian Hawthorne. Ruskin was unlike all other men, not so much in intellect as in nature, says Mr. Hawthorne (in *The North American*, January 24):

"Looking him in the eyes, you saw light, inspiration, insight, fancy, fanaticism, genius, and the incarnation of all these things, and none like them. But what you did not see was the incarnation of a normal, natural man or woman. Male nor female was he, but something of another genus altogether, as we might suppose an inhabitant of Mars or Mercury would be, could he visit us. Some impassioned and companionless elf left over after the others departed, together with faith and belief and the sense of justice, and other good lost things; seeing with the intensity of a fairy our lacks and misfortunes, and zealous to cure and reform us; weaving marvelous spells of words and paces to that end, but finding always a stolid wall of selfishness and blindness resisting all efforts either to scale it or trample it down."

Ruskin's marriage, his failure to realize happiness from it, and the subsequent love of his wife for Sir John Millais, to whom Ruskin, with what appears to some a sublime self-abnegation, relinquished her, are referred to by Mr. Hawthorne in terms not altogether flattering to any of the three persons involved. The very idea of Ruskin posing as a domestic character is a "transcendental absurdity," one of the "jests of the ages":

"A woman, one would think, would as soon undertake to become the wife of a perfume, a cloud, a metaphysical abstraction, a wandering zephyr, a ray of moonlight, a bit of blue sky, as of him. There was fire in him—abundance of it—but not of the sort that warms the family hearthstone. Whosoever would seek to thaw his fingers over the flames of a will-o'-the-wisp might hopefully expect husband comforts from Ruskin. Nevertheless, one of the most beefy, unspiritual, unintellectual women in England did marry him, with what result the world knows. It was, of course, as much Ruskin's fault as hers. He had a tongue which could, like the fiddle of the youth in the fairy tale, 'draw water from a stone, or milk out of a maiden's breast that bairn had never none.' Bairns indeed, and the conditions cognate therewith, formed no part of Ruskin's matrimonial program; but he easily persuaded the foolish little knot of jelly which stood the Fair Maid of Perth instead of a brain that they would have a lovely time together notwithstanding. They were married accordingly, and then along came the most material, fleshly, stupid artist of genius that ever lived perhaps, and, of course, he and the Fair Maid—a maid still willy-nilly—fell in love, as they would call it. It was as far from true love in one way as the feeling between her and Ruskin was in another. Of course, too, Ruskin acted in a manner entirely different from what any one

else would have done in the circumstances. Most of the published accounts of the affair are wrong. It was neither so fine nor so shabby as they would have us believe. But the two animals had their way, and Ruskin went his. It may be well to observe in passing that Mrs. Ruskin was not the model who stood for the girl in 'The Huguenots.' That was a Miss Ryan, a beautiful creature enough, whose subsequent career was tragic, like that of many another beauty.

"Connubial jealousy Ruskin was incapable of feeling, because he was as incapable of sustaining the relations upon which that passion is founded. A sort of transcendental, abstracted, atmospheric regret and mourning was the most he could accomplish, but he soon ceased to think of the matter at all. He was a bodyless intellect, a disembodied emotion. I remember seeing him coming along the pavement of Piccadilly. He drifted from side to side of the pavement, with his eyes seeing things invisible. In his faded brown clothes he resembled an autumnal leaf, blown hither and thither by a light breeze. He was not like a person. Had I walked straight at him I should have passed through him, neither of us feeling anything."

MME. SERRAO'S "CONQUEST OF ROME."

THE Parisian triumph which Mme. Serrao enjoyed last year with her novel "Il Paese di Cocaigna" ("The Country of Cocaigna"—see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 7) has been more than equaled by the reception which has been accorded to the

newly made translation of her latest story, "The Conquest of Rome." French taste is yearly becoming more cosmopolitan; and, since Turgenev's time, the Parisians have welcomed not only Tolstoy but a number of writers belonging to the new Italian school of "veristi." This group has drawn its inspiration from French naturalistic sources, and boasts that it is devoted to truth in fiction, and to truth only. Among its members are Verga, regarded as the flag-bearer, Luigi Capuana,



MME. MATHILDE SERRAO

Cameroni, Ciampoli, De Robertis, and—last and most brilliant of all—Mme. Mathilde Serrao, who has been compared in genius to George Eliot and George Sand. The Paris correspondent of the New York Evening Post (February 3) gives the following account of Mme. Serrao's new book:

"There is no exaggeration in saying that, in the opinion of French readers, the every work of art loses immensely in a translation. Mme. Serrao has placed herself on the level of the greatest novelists of our time. She, too, represents the genius of south Italy, so full of life, of animation, of passion, rather than the more cold and prudent spirit of northern Italy. But she may be said to be a product of the revolution which has unified the North and the South; and her great novel, 'The Conquest of Rome,' is, consciously or unconsciously, symbolic of this great revolution. I have seldom received so vivid a literary impression, I might almost say sensation, as on reading the beginning of 'The Conquest of Rome,' describing the journey from Capua to Rome of a newly elected young deputy of the southern province of the Basilicata."

"This hard, stern, severe young man [San Giorgio, the deputy] is doomed to fall under the soft, gentle, winning influence of a woman. Rome's first impressions on the young deputy, his walks among the ruins in the Forum, in the Coliseum, in St. Peter's, are well described; but San Giorgio is not a dreamer. The Chamber, the deputies, his new colleagues, absorb him; he studies the faces of the ministers. 'Why should he not become minister? Is it so difficult?' There is a description of a great session, a great parliamentary tournament in Monte Citorio, which is so alive that you seem to be a witness of it. This extraordinary power of description is one of the great merits of Mme. Serrao; it is found also in the account of a grand soirée at court. Photographs, cinematographs, can hardly equal the descriptive powers of the Italian writer, but she adds to her descriptions the dramatic, the psychological element.

"San Giorgio is eloquent, naturally eloquent, as frequently happens in the meridional races. He has made his mark in Parliament; the party chiefs court him, dread him. He is bidding his time; does not at first know well on which side of the House he will sit. His fate is decided by accident more than by any great convictions. The minister is an old, very old man with a very young wife. San Giorgio met her first at the railway station, on his arrival. He has seen her since continually; has taken long walks with her; has become intimate with her; she likes him, feels drawn to him, but she does not love. She is incapable of love, in the material sense; she is a creature of a superior sort, an idealist, ignorant of everything that goes under the name of passion. Nobody knows this better than her husband, the minister, whom she regards more as a father than as a husband. The situations created by the contrast of the ardent San Giorgio and the pure Angelica Vargas give a singular psychological interest to 'The Conquest of Rome.' The devouring passion, which is never quite satisfied, finally destroys all the energy of San Giorgio; an absorbing torpor incapacitates him for the political work which was and ought to be the object of his ambition. Before Angelica, all is forgotten—so much so that the personality of San Giorgio effaced itself more and more. Angelica finally conveys to him, by the mouth of the minister, her old husband, her desire that he would leave Rome. The minister says to him: 'Man, this great thing, this power, this force, is subjected to a supreme law which tells him, "You must do this and nothing else if you do not wish to be useless and mediocre; you must have but one passion, one ideal. Love, science, politics, art—these forms of passion and of the ideal are exclusive sentiments." 'What,' inquires San Giorgio, 'is Mme. Vargas's desire?' 'That you will leave Rome.' 'I will go; I will resign.' And he does resign. He returns to his Basilicata. He was to make the conquest of Rome, but Rome has vanquished him. His dream is finished."

English Music and Musicians of To-Day.—A scathing arraignment of contemporary British musicians appears in *The Saturday Review* (London, January 13). The writer says:

"I am sorry to have to say that the English musicians of to-day remind me chiefly of a pack of querulous, gossiping, after-noon-tea old ladies. They have no higher ambition than to make money, to be applauded at a country festival, to become conductor of a festival or the Philharmonic Society. To gain the lovely objects of their ambition they intrigue against each other and grow to hate each other; and, without a noble aspiration in them, their vanity makes them so restlessly sensitive to criticism that they become furious when they are reminded that their aspirations are not noble. There are a few exceptions, naturally—thank heaven that one can say naturally!—but those of my readers who know of the intrigues that have disgraced the musical life of England during the past few months, that have even led one popular musician to resign a festival conductorship, will not wonder any more than I do why we produce no great music. Our men have nothing to say—such men have never anything good to say; the really great men are not pettish, querulous, vain, and given to intrigue—and I go so far as to question whether they could say it if they had."

"Meantime, it must be owned that the history of English

music in the nineteenth century is a blank page. Whether that page will be covered with some one's gorgeous handwriting during the twentieth century is a thing that no man can tell."

OLGA NETHERSOLE IN "SAPHO": A DRAMATIC "SENSATION."

THE dramatic pool has been perturbed for some weeks in anticipation of Miss Olga Nethersole's production of "Sapho," a dramatization by Clyde Fitch of Daudet's novel of that name. Owing to Miss Nethersole's illness in Washington, the play was postponed from week to week, and in the mean time a number of the New York papers succeeded in creating something of a sensation out of the alleged immorality of Miss Nethersole's interpretation of the rôle of the Parisian *coquette*. It was announced that Chief Devery and Anthony Comstock would probably interfere and stop the performance. One evening journal even went so far as to say that any man who should take a lady to see the play would *ipso facto* announce that he had no respect for her, and hinted that it "would take note" of every man thus accompanied. Under all this stimulus public expectation was keyed high, and copies of Daudet's novel, hawked about the streets at five cents, were sold in large numbers.

After the initial performance of the play, the New York *Journal* called the attention of the police to the play in a heading they could not fail to find legible, and Mr. Alan Dale of that paper thus summed up the particular wickedness of the play in his eyes:

"No task of civilization," says somebody, "has been so painfully laborious as the subjugation of lasciviousness." "Sapho" makes a big effort to undo this task. It is never human, but it is always lascivious. . . . This particular *Sapho* was indeed a study for the psycho-pathologist. And it was this utter lack of real, honest, human, normal feeling that ruined her effect upon thinking people. It was the unthinking people who professed to think this natural and sentimental."

Other dramatic critics of New York take much the same view. *The Evening Post* does not regard either the art or the moral treatment of the play as wholesome, but adds: "Vice when fascinating is dangerous, and perhaps it is in the interests of morality that the actress insists so much upon the hideous side of it. Certainly her *Sapho* is much more tedious than seductive." Mr. William Winter, in *The Tribune*, is more emphatic. Referring in his critique to "the morbid trash . . . of such authors as Ibsen, Maeterlinck, and Shaw," he remarks that the defense of such literature "always comes from weak sisters of the male sex or of no sex at all, emasculated puppies, sucking collegians, and the like, who are trying to cut their teeth on the coral of irresponsible newspapers." He adds:

"It is not necessary to soil the columns of this paper with a particular account of the sickly sentimentality of Mr. Daudet's book or the reeking compost of filth and folly that the crude and frivolous Mr. Clyde Fitch has dug out of it, with which to mire the stage. The commodity of the scavenger requires no description. It is enough to say that this heavy and foul rigmarole of lust, sap-headed sentiment, and putrid nonsense tells a vulgar, commonplace, and tiresome story about a harlot and a fool, showing how, in a carnal way, they fascinated each other, how the fool gave to his folly, and how the harlot, having bamboozled the fool, went away with a criminal rogue just out of prison. Into detail of the relations between these cattle those commentators may enter who have a taste for muck and who can deliver expert opinions upon it."

On the other hand, *The Press* says that "Sapho" is "not wicked" and "fails to shock its audiences," while *The Commercial Advertiser* speaks of it as "a fairly good play, acted with distinguished power by Olga Nethersole." The latter paper continues:

"There is nothing shocking in it, and the rush to see it may

stop when this fact is discovered, but it deserves some support for its own sake. . . . We see [in the original story] how a warm-hearted, thoroughgoing slave of passion wrecks and empties the life of a healthy and happy boy by loving him; and this moral is told with sympathy for her as well as for him, but with inexorable understanding that his interests are those of humanity, while hers, whoever is to blame for it, are against the common good. In place of this wholesome theme, painfully, delicately, and honestly worked out, this version gives us the old, weak story of a woman, singularly, ideally noble, like most stage courtesans, suffering through the cruelty of man. The body of the story is about the same—the soul infinitely lowered."

THE MOST POPULAR NOVEL OF THE DAY IN ENGLAND.

ALTHO published as late as last October, Miss Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage" has already taken the lead of all other novels in England, succeeding to the place occupied by Miss Fowler's "The Double Thread" earlier in the year; and its wide popularity in America also appears assured. *The Academy* (London) regards "Diana Tempest" as still Miss Cholmondeley's best and most typical work, and compares the two novels as follows:

"Miss Cholmondeley has two rather distinct faculties—not often united—the faculty of telling an exciting story, and the faculty of wittily observing character. In 'Diana Tempest' neither of these faculties is allowed to interfere with the other. The reader is consistently kept on tenterhooks concerning the safety of the hero's life from his mysterious trackers, and at the same time the author's power of witty and even humorous observation is maintained in full play. And there is more than wit and more than excitement in 'Diana Tempest'; genuine imagination has gone to the fashioning of the figure of the heroine; Diana is a charming and authentic creation. For the rest, you may observe in 'Diana Tempest' some of the faults of exaggeration and incongruity which, to our thinking, are emphasized in 'Red Pottage.' Miss Cholmondeley suffers from no lack of inspiration, and tho she views the world with certain easily defined social prejudices, her sense of the ridiculous will save her from that narrowness into which only too many novelists—especially women novelists—have fallen step by step while catering for a large audience. The risk which she runs—and it is a serious one—lies in her apparent contempt for the value of form in art. Her novels are not well constructed, and at least one of them is notably weak in that regard. Moreover, she seems to have little ear for the music of words, or feeling for the dignity of the English tongue. Instances by the score might be brought forward, but this is scarcely the moment for them. We merely refer to them in passing. Gifted with plenty of invention, plenty of wit, some humor, some imagination, and a fresh touch of originality which lends allurements to everything she writes, Miss Cholmondeley has an excellent chance of taking rank with the novelists whose work is worthy of serious consideration and serious praise. It is greatly in her favor that she imitates no one. She has her own plots, her own manner, and, in a certain degree, her own attitude toward life."

The *Chicago Dial*, in the course of a discriminating review, says:

"The situations outlined seem strained, and the style is far



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MISS CHOLMONDELEY.

from impeccable. Moreover, the interest, which at first is sharply focused upon a certain character, becomes diverted into numerous secondary channels, and the reader grows singularly impatient. But as the story is pursued to the end, and the threads so long left loose are gathered up into a single tragic knot, and the writer's powers of characterization become more and more firmly established, and a relentless destiny finally asserts its controlling and implacable claims upon all the lives concerned, a revision of the earlier opinion is forced upon us; we are compelled to recognize the strength of the work, and its success is made rationally intelligible. The point of honor upon which the plot all hangs is an artificial one, and it may be held that fate deals too harshly with the hero for his sins; but according to the conventional code of the society in which he lives, there is no other possible outcome. . . . We would not convey the idea that the novel is all gloom. So far from having this exclusive attribute, it is enlivened to a notable degree with flashes of quiet humor and gentle touches of social satire. And it is a book which engages the closest attention, whether for its minor incidents or for the larger lines upon which it is constructed.

A MAGAZINE PRINTED WITHOUT INK.

THE only magazine in America printed without ink or visible type is called *The Point Print Standard*, and is published in Philadelphia. Its white pages might be scanned for hours without conveying any impression to the mind, for it is not intended for those who have eyes to see. From *The North American*, Philadelphia, we quote the following account of this unique publication:

"*The Point Print Standard* is a magazine for the blind. For two years it flourished and brought happiness and entertainment to thousands of sightless folk throughout the land. Then its brilliant founder died. Himself a blind man, he had devoted his life to supplying literature in such form as to open its delights to the similarly afflicted. For the last half year the many blind men and women have found their blighted lives duller than ever because the monthly visitor, with its bright pages, failed to arrive. But that is over now, and the plain white pages, rough with points, again find their way to the eager fingers of the blind. A woman sits in the editorial chair of the revived magazine, and from the demand for this month's issue it would seem that she is going to be highly successful.

"There are two methods by which the blind may read. The old-fashioned way is simply by raised letters. Some years ago Dr. Witte, of New York, invented the 'point system.' In the alphabet only six points are used, but these are arranged in so many combinations that with them the entire alphabet has been formed. To be sure, it is more difficult to learn to read with the point system, but, once acquired, a blind man disposes of a page almost as quickly as a man with sight can go over the same amount of matter in the ordinary magazine. Then Mr. Kneass began the publication of *The Point Print Standard*. However, he did not discontinue the journal printed on raised letters. This he kept up for the benefit of the old-fashioned blind, who could not be expected to master the new system.

"The sanctum and composing-room of the magazines was in a little room in a building in North Fourth Street. Kneass had for an assistant Miss Josephine B. Cobb. At her employer's death, about a year ago, Miss Cobb, who had been devoted to him, felt that she would like to continue the splendid work which he had been doing. But for several months she received little encouragement to go on. However, she did not despair, and after about six months' effort she secured such assistance as was necessary to continue the publication of the magazines. And so *The Point Print Standard* and the old *Philadelphia Magazine for the Blind* are again finding their way to the afflicted and gladdening their hearts. . . .

"These publications for the blind are all of a religious nature. But *The Point Print Standard* reproduces the best in literature and tries to mirror important public events of the times. The last number leads off with Edwin Markham's 'The Man with the Hoe,' contains a description of Puerto Rico, an account of Dewey's return, of the Dreyfus trial, and of the Transvaal affair."

THE BOOK PRODUCTION OF GERMANY.

THE annual output of books in Germany is equivalent to the combined "crop" of England, France, and the United States. The most reliable source of information on this subject has for a generation been the *Bericht*, a report published quarterly by the famous house of Hinrichs in Leipsic. According to the latest issue of this work, Germany has during the year 1898 (the report for 1899 will not be forthcoming for months yet) shown a small decrease compared with preceding years. The grand total for 1897 was 23,861, while for 1898 it was 23,739. The general character of German publication interests is indicated by the rubrics and their statistics, viz.:

General bibliography, encyclopedias, etc., 426; theology, 2,144; legal and political sciences, 2,078; medicine, 1,572; natural sciences and mathematics, 1,275; philosophy, 283; educational, school-books, and juvenile literature, 3,633; languages and their literatures, 1,406; history, 1,054; geography charts, maps, etc., 296; military science, 555; trade economics and commerce, 1,409; architecture and engineering, 706; domestic economy, agriculture, and forestry, 869; polite literature, plays, popular tales, etc., 3,061; arts, 711; directories, calendars, year-books, 631; miscellaneous, 636.

The Germans themselves, however, are not convinced that this superiority in number also signifies a superiority in quality. At any rate, this is not the case in the department of fiction. We quote from the pen of Dr. Hans Fischer, a noted litterateur, who writes in the *Christliche Welt*, of Leipsic:

"In the year 1898, Germany published 23,739 works, which means about 65 for every day of the year. Of these, 3,063 belonged to the department of *belles-lettres*, or an average of 8½ volumes per day of epic, dramatic, and lyrical productions. It is not to be wondered at that in view of this productiveness books have lost their influence and their dignity. They are becoming as multitudinous as old coats (*Jacken*), and book-sellers are beginning to dispose of them by the pound as tho they were beefsteaks. And of all these books in the department of *belles-lettres*, there are exceedingly few that have any worth or value, the majority of them being more than objectionable either from a literary or from a moral point of view."

The literary output of Germany, as a rule, stands high. Yet certain kinds of literary rubbish flourish in the Fatherland as nowhere else. A prominent literary journal of that country recently stated that certain specimens of the so-called "Hintertreppepenromane," so called because generally sold at the back-steps to servants, and practically equivalent to our "blood-and-thunder" type of fiction, have been issued and sold in editions of a million and a half.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Another Musical Prodigy.—From Spain comes an account of a boy by the name of Pepin Rodriguez Arriola, who is said to be, without exception, the most wonderful example of musical precocity ever known. He is just at the end of his third year, and surprised his family six months ago by being found at the piano playing a dance. Mozart, Monasterio, and the other well-known prodigies were at least seven. The child was presented, says *La Escuela Moderna*, before a great number of critics and professors of music in the Montano Hall in Madrid on December 4, and was placed by his mother at the piano with the utmost confidence in the result. "La Marcha Real," "La Gallegada," "Moraima," and some dances by Gigantes and Cabezones were "skillfully interpreted by this phenomenon with exact modulations and the most perfect expression." The child has never had any instruction whatever. When he was applauded, he had no idea of being praised, but clapped his little hands with the others, exclaiming in child dialect, "Baca! baca!"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Within the past twelvemonth, four great art exhibitions have been held in Europe, making the year one of capital importance in art history through a renaissance of interest in the old masters. These were the Rembrandt exhibition at London, the Velasquez at Madrid, the Cranach at Dresden, and the Van Dyke at Antwerp.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF HEREDITY.

THEORIES of heredity have a fascination for the biologist, and no less for the thoughtful general reader. Mathematics bears no small part in most of them, but it is usually applied to the statistical treatment of the subject. To find an analogy between the laws of heredity and those of analytical geometry is a novel proceeding, and this is what is done by Dr. Felix Le Dantec in a recent lecture at the Sorbonne, in Paris, which is published as a leading article in the *Revue Scientifique* (January 13). Dr. Le Dantec is not the discoverer of the interesting analogy that he treats of, but he has applied it in an entirely new and fruitful way to explain the laws of heredity, or rather, perhaps, to indicate the line along which we must seek to elucidate those laws. In the first place the author makes this striking statement of the complexity of the animal body, which is built up by natural growth in a few years:

"Suppose that you had to describe minutely a given man; and when I say 'minutely' I mean with such minuteness that the person to whom you describe him could reconstruct him identically, as a man is built up from the ovum—as heredity reconstructs, in short.

"To make this description complete, you may divide the body of an individual into small cubes, a millimeter [$\frac{1}{2}$ inch] on each side, and if you have made a complete description of all these cubes, it will be sufficient, in order to reconstruct a man similar to the original, to make as many cubic millimeters, similar and similarly arranged. The volume of a man being about 80 liters, you will have to define the location and structure of 80,000,000 of these cubes. This seems a somewhat complicated matter; but within each cubic millimeter you will find a complexity almost as great, for . . . each contains not less than a million of cells. That makes at least 80,000,000,000,000 cells whose structure and location you will have to define. And note that a cell is far from being a simple element, and that even if you know exactly the molecular structure of its different constituent elements it would be no small task to describe them exactly.

"This gives some idea of the work that you would have in giving the elements indispensable to the construction of a man similar to your model. It is true that these indispensable elements would be sufficient, and that the man thus described would be described fully; in other words, your description would embrace all the characteristics of the person described; for altho it would not include explicitly the length of his neck, the shape of his nose, etc., it includes implicitly all these larger characteristics. . . .

"But altho these elements are sufficient, it must not be forgotten that they are indispensable, and that the absence of a single one of them would suffice to make it impossible for the manufacturer to fulfil his task!

"And, nevertheless, the egg reproduces all this; the microscopic egg contains all this information within itself! All these characteristics are represented therein, since we know that if a single one of them is wanting, the man can not be completely constructed."

Dr. Le Dantec then proceeds to unfold his mathematical analogy. Mathematicians, he reminds us, can not represent algebraically any arbitrarily drawn curve; but, given an algebraic equation, it can be interpreted to mean certain space relationships, and a curve can therefore be drawn to represent it. Moreover, this particular curve represents this particular equation and no other, and the equation corresponds to every minute section of the curve. Two different equations can not represent two curves that have any finite section in common, no matter how small this may be. If the equation be altered in such a way that a small section is changed, the whole curve changes with it. Now what bearing have these mathematical facts on biology? Let us hear M. Le Dantec again. He says:

"Is there not in all this something distantly comparable to the

phenomena of heredity? An egg, a simple cell, is sufficient to determine an agglomeration formed of 80,000,000,000,000 cells, just as a finite, very small segment of a given algebraic curve is sufficient to determine the whole curve, infinite in extent.

"We shall abuse this comparison if we consider as rigorously determined in the egg the adult that develops from it, since it is certain that the environment will have a profound influence on its structure. I shall not fall into this fault of reasoning, but I shall draw from the preceding comparison a very important conclusion, by comparing the algebraic curve not, as has been done by some, to the evolutionary history of man, but rather to the man himself, considered at a given moment, with his 80,000,000,000,000 cells.

"The curve under consideration has the following properties:

"(1) All its segments, in whatever place, are different, at least in position; but

"(2) Nevertheless, each of them is sufficient to determine the entire curve; and

"(3) If one of them varies, all the others vary correspondingly.

"It would not be unreasonable to apply rigorously to man the three preceding propositions:

"(1) All his cells are different; but

"(2) Nevertheless, each suffices to determine the whole man; and

"(3) If one of the cells varies all the others vary in corresponding fashion. . . .

"It is not owing to my faith in a simple mathematical comparison that I announce the principle: 'Each cell of man's body suffices to determine the whole man'; on the contrary, my conviction of its truth, acquired in advance, has led me to make the present use of the comparison, and has shown me how valuable this comparison is."

But M. Le Dantec pushes this interesting analogy still further. Mathematicians recognize what they call "families" of curves (the very name implies the dim recognition of a biological likeness). Such, for instance, would be all the circles having a common center, all the ellipses having a common axis, or any group of curves of the same type having some feature in common. These may be regarded as developed from one typical member of the family by varying some one feature. To such a family of curves M. Le Dantec likens man at his different ages. One variable feature in this case is the time; and as this flows on, the curve corresponding to a man at one age passes gradually into that of another age, without ever losing continuity. Another variable feature is that introduced by environment, which likewise modifies the curve.

Now, says M. Le Dantec, does a segment of one of these curves resemble or represent the corresponding segment of another? Assuredly not. They are related; they correspond, and one is developed from the other; but they do not necessarily look at all like one another. The corresponding segments of a family of concentric circles have totally different lengths and curvatures. In like manner, he says, it is absurd to say, as some do, that adult characteristics such as the curvature of the nose or the length of the neck are represented in the egg, as those assert who put forward the theory of "representative particles." The whole man is defined by any one of his cells and by any one of his parent cells; but there is no representation about it. The relationship in the case of the mathematical curve is defined algebraically by an equation. He who shall tell us what corresponds to this equation in biology will have solved the mystery of heredity.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

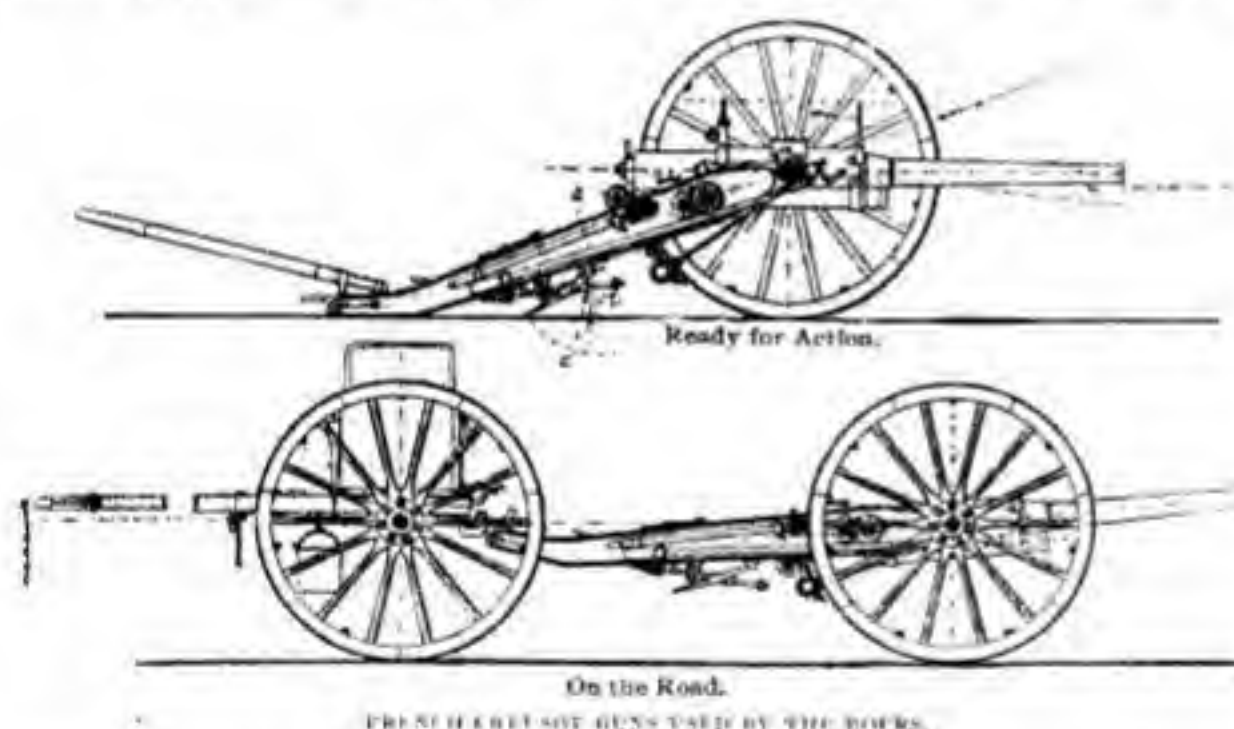
Visibility of Smokeless-Powder Discharges.—

Since the use of smokeless powder in warfare, much has been said of the difficulty of locating an enemy's guns. This has been noticed specially in the present war in South Africa, where the Boers' guns, which are served with smokeless powder, can rarely be located except at night-time. "The flash of such explosion," says *The Scientific American*, "is practically invisible at the usual distance, the pale, mauve-tinted flame of each discharge

being effectually stopped or masked by the yellow color of the sunshine or ordinary daylight. The flame color itself is chiefly due to the presence of metal potassium in the powder, and is powerfully marked when potassium picrate or nitrated gun-cotton, or trinitrocellulose, subsequently treated with a solution of potassium nitrate, is an ingredient in the powder. Mr. W. Lascelles-Scott, an English chemist, has recently given considerable attention to the subject, and states that such explosion-flashes can be readily seen if care be taken to cut off all light proceeding from the red and yellow rays of the solar spectrum (and especially those of or near the so-called "D-line" of the sodium flame). This can be accomplished by looking through a piece of blue glass of a certain shade. The blue glass of commerce is of two kinds, but only the one colored by cobalt oxide is of any practical utility. It is of a blue-violet tint, and a disk of it hung in front of a good field-glass will enable a smokeless-powder flash to be easily located at the longest range. Hoffmann's violet and anilin color can also be used to tint a thin sheet of gelatin or mica. The front combination lenses of the field-glass can be removed and the posterior surface colored with the transparent dye and then replaced. The instrument will then show the invisible flash without the necessity of adjusting a separate piece of cobalt glass, and, being inside, the film of color is not liable to be wiped off when cleaning the lenses."

THE BOERS' ARTILLERY.

THE South African war has been fertile in sensations and surprises; but nothing has been more astonishing than the success and superiority of the artillery brought into the field by the allied republics. It is now known that the Boers had been



PREPARED BY THE BOERS.

buying guns of the best French and German makers for several years before the war, but they did this so quietly that, only a few months ago, we were assured, by way of London, that they were not only poorly supplied with field, siege, and defense artillery, but that what guns they did have were old and practically worthless. The Paris correspondent of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (January 28) gives the following information about the Boer artillery:

"It is not sufficient to say that the Boers possess first-class guns, but rather that they possess the very latest and most advanced type of field ordnance turned out in Europe.

"Without doubt the most effective field-piece of to-day is the 75 millimeter [2.94 inch] gun made by the firm of Canet-Schneider, of Creusot. The first complete battery of six guns of this style was purchased by the Boer Government in 1896. . . .

"This gun is wonderfully simple in construction, and for its caliber and length of barrel is probably the lightest known. So strongly built is its carriage and so effective is its recoil attachment that it is found possible to fire shells under service conditions at the high-muzzle velocity of 1,968 feet per second.

"The brake, or attachment for absorbing the recoil of the gun,

is a prominent feature of all modern rapid-fire field-pieces. Before rapid fire can be secured with a field-gun the weapon must be held so as to move but little out of place. Recourse is therefore had to various contrivances for anchoring the piece. The devices now in use comprise, for the most part, a spade fitted to the end of the trail, and a hydraulic cylinder attached to some part of the carriage. The spade is driven into the ground at the first discharge, and each successive recoil is absorbed by the hydraulic brake. Heavy springs, which are compressed with each discharge, serve to run the gun forward on its carriage.

"In the case of the Canet field weapon, the carriage is fitted with an elastic trail-piece, which latter telescopes when the gun is fired, allowing a recoil of about 11½ inches. At the end of the trail is the inevitable spade, which at the first recoil takes a firm hold on the ground. Each successive discharge, following the first, is absorbed by the telescoping trail-piece. The action of the trail is automatic, for after the absorption of each recoil the gun is returned to position. Not only is the system simple—it is secure. In the majority of devices the recoil mechanism and buffers are greatly exposed.

"The advantage of recoil brakes for field-guns can not be over-estimated. A gun unsupplied with a checking-device will jump to the rear at every discharge. The gunners must then run the piece by hand into position, all of which militates greatly against rapid fire.

"This gun is provided with one row of sights, and with the maximum elevation of 20° the range is said to be 8,700 yards. . . . The piece is served by six gunners only, two of whom are employed in the service of the ammunition, while one member is detailed to set the time fuses only. A rate of fire from eight to ten rounds per minute can be kept up for a considerable length of time. The battery of six guns carries 144 rounds per gun or 864 per battery, so that when this phenomenal rate of fire is maintained the ammunition has to be frequently replenished.

"This gun is greatly feared by the British soldiers, and is referred to by them as the long-long gun."

But Germany as well as France has been laid under contribution to furnish means for fighting the Transvaal's hereditary enemy. The guns called in the British despatches "Long Toms" are Krupp siege guns made by the famous German founder. Says the writer:

"[The] Krupp 15 centimeter (4.13 in.) siege gun . . . is a remarkably fine weapon. When imparting a muzzle velocity of 1,856 foot-seconds to its 35.27-pound shell a range of 11,260 yards is attained. . . . The weight of the Krupp 4.13-inch guns is 1,156 tons. The carriage weighs an additional 1,417 tons. When en-

gaged in siege work the practise is to build a heavy timber structure to support the carriage. The recoil is absorbed by a hydraulic brake, the cylinder being pivoted to the foundation, and the ram attached to the trail-piece. The ease with which the Boers have transported these siege pieces, representing over two and one-half tons weight, over rough country has been one of the surprises of the campaign."

It was to match these siege-guns—pieces in which General White's force was deficient—that the naval guns were brought to Ladysmith from the cruisers at Durban.

Electrical Anesthesia.—This name is given to a new process described by the inventor, Dr. Scripture, of Yale, at the meeting of American scientists recently held in New Haven, Conn. "He has invented a delicate piece of electrical apparatus," says *Electricity*, "by which he applies a current of high frequency to the nerves. He sends the current longitudinally along the nerves. He has been able to put a man's arm to sleep so that he can stick pins in it, but has not been able to apply this sort of anesthesia to dentistry. Dr. Scripture uses a high-

speed Kennelly alternator and hopes to perfect his treatment before long."

SOME WONDERFUL CALCULATING MACHINES.

THE ancient abacus and its variant, the Chinese swanpan, are rude calculating machines. So, after a fashion, is a handful of beans or a pile of counters. But the first real attempt at calculation by a mechanical appliance was made about 1650 A.D. by the French philosopher Pascal, then a lad of nineteen. His machine, working by a series of gear-wheels with numbers on them, could add and subtract, but was of little practical use. Better machines were made by the German philosopher Leibnitz and by Professor Saunderson of Cambridge University, and these led up to what is still regarded as the prince of calculating machines—that of Charles Babbage. A writer in *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), to whom we are indebted for the foregoing facts, has the following to say of Babbage's invention:

"To describe it in full, and tell the story of its manufacture, so far as it went, would take several volumes, since even a large quarto volume, devoted entirely to the subject, leaves out a great deal about it that it would be interesting to know. Babbage's machine was designed to calculate elaborate tables and automatically set them up in type, or else supply a mold in which stereotyped plates of the tables could be cast. After many experiments, he constructed his first difference engine, as he called it, for the reason that he employed the method of differences as a general principle on which to base the calculations. As soon as the first machine was completed, Babbage received instructions from the British Government to construct another and more comprehensive one at their expense. Six years after this order was given, the Treasury appointed a very strong committee to examine and report upon the portion of the machinery then executed and the design for the whole engine. The result was a very strong expression of opinion in favor of the machine, but the expense was enormous. The Government finally declined further supplies, and in 1833 the construction of the engine was relinquished. The second difference engine was a huge instrument of marvelous power, and an illustration, that Babbage himself uses as a kind of illustration of a miracle, shows one feature of its performances in an interesting way. He said that his machine could go on for years working by the same formula. It could then change without human intervention to another formula for a single calculation, and subsequently resume working by the original formula.

"But, great as were the powers of this second difference engine, Babbage had conceived an even more elaborate machine, which he called the analytical engine, which would completely supersede the difference engine, on which, in its incomplete state, the Government had already spent £17,000. It is not wonderful that the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to supply any more funds under these circumstances."

The Babbage completed neither of his great machines, two practically useful ones were built on the same principle by Scheutz, a Swede, one of which is now in the Dudley Observatory at Albany, N. Y., and the other is owned by the English Government. Each of these is about the size of a piano, and is worth \$5,000 to \$6,000. They contain over 4,000 pieces each, and weigh about 1,000 pounds. They will calculate and stereotype without chance of error two and a half pages of figures in the same time that a skilful compositor would take merely to set up the type for a single page. The writer goes on to say:

"Since Babbage's day many small calculating machines of various kinds have been invented, and when the present writer searched the records of the Patent Office to see if an invention of his own had been anticipated, he was surprised to find that an enormous number of patents for such instruments had been taken out. . . .

"There are practically only five of these machines that are worth mentioning. One of these, invented during the past few years, is Burroughes's registering accountant, which performs addition by striking keys like those of a typewriter, and at the same time types on a strip of paper the amounts that have been

added. This machine seems to be mechanically successful, but, so far as the writer is aware, it is not now commercially obtainable. It is somewhat heavy and cumbersome, requiring ten keys for every column in a row that it is desired to add. . . .

"Another moderately practical machine is an American invention called the comptometer. This also is actuated by keys like those of a typewriter, and, by means of it, it is simple to add, feasible to subtract, and within the bounds of possibility to multiply or divide; for the latter purposes it is altogether inferior to Tate's arithmometer. A machine that has much that is pleasing about its design is the Brunsviga, but its workmanship is not sufficiently good to stand much wear and tear. The writer obtained one about five years ago and has long since worn it out.

"The only really satisfactory machine for multiplication and division was invented by Thomas de Colmar about 1850. This was subsequently improved in design and workmanship, without being altered in principle, by an Englishman named Tate, and years of hard work at one of these machines has led to the keenest appreciation of its powers. It never makes a mistake, it practically never gets out of order, it performs multiplication and subtraction with ridiculous ease, it makes the abstraction of the square root quite a fascinating operation, and for many purposes can be used by an unskilled operator with entire confidence that the calculations will be correctly performed. The arithmometer is largely used by life assurance companies, and any one whose work consists to any great extent of calculations can scarcely be too thankful that it was invented. It is contained in a box about 2 feet long and 6 inches high."

Commenting on this article in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, *The American Machinist* notes that still another calculating machine of great ingenuity has been invented by George B. Grant of gear-wheel fame. This machine, it says, has "many excellent features, especially as a multiplier":

"This operation it performs with great facility and absolute accuracy. It also adds, subtracts, and divides. In this machine there are a number of small gear-wheels with numbers on them which are revolved by movable racks, each rack being set by means of pins to figures indicating the amounts to be handled. After that a revolution of a crank adds the amount, or continued turning of it multiplies the amount, and the device for 'carrying' from one wheel to another is particularly ingenious."

A CORONA WITHOUT AN ECLIPSE.

MANY astronomers have tried, and are still trying, to see the solar corona without the aid of the intervening moon's disk. When that disk gets in front of the sun in a total eclipse,

the glory of the solar atmosphere shines out all around it, and those who have seen the sight testify that it is well worth the fatigue and expense of a long journey. But a few seconds every few years is not much to devote to the study of such a phenomenon, and astronomers would like to observe it at leisure. Hitherto it has eluded all their attempts. Every now and then some



one announces that he has succeeded in making it visible, or at least in photographing it; but the news turns out to be a mistake (or a plain unvarnished lie) with mortifying regularity. Now

OBSERVATION OF SUPPOSED CORONA OF THE SUN WITHOUT AN ECLIPSE.
Courtesy of Popular Astronomy.

comes Mr. E. Miller, of the University of Kansas, who believes that on May 3, 1899, he saw the corona in ordinary daylight. The editor of *Popular Astronomy* has published his account in that magazine, and it would be unsafe to wager that the problem has not been solved, altho it is not probable that astronomers will regard it in that light until some one has confirmed Mr. Miller's observations. His method is one that has been tried many times—that of making a sort of eclipse to order by placing an artificial moon in front of the sun. The "moon" in this case was a cardboard disk about six inches across, held in front of the telescope by wooden strips. For several hours, Mr. Miller tells us, he gazed at this disk, but could see nothing but "brassy streamers" caused by reflection from the interior of the telescope. What followed he tells in these words:

"More than two hours had passed, and the goal to be reached was apparently as far off as ever. The observer was quite disheartened and discouraged, and about ready to give up in despair. In such a frame of mind, and quite willing to give it up as a bad job, suddenly and unexpectedly the false moon, for some reason or other, changed its position slightly, so that apparently its surface and the surface of the object-glass were no longer parallel to each other. Whether the lack of parallelism was a fact or not, can not now be determined. The effect produced was that the barrel of the telescope seemed to be completely filled with absolute darkness, the brassy streamers vanished, and along the upper right-hand limb of the false moon appeared in all their beauty and soft light the coronal streamers. There was no mistaking the vision. It was the genuine corona itself, 'a thing of beauty,' and a glorious recompense for the time and labor that had been expended.

"An attempt to change the position of the telescope so as to hold the sun in the field resulted in destroying the vision, and the coronal streamers disappeared from view. The figure [p. 245] is a facsimile of a hand-made drawing of the corona as seen on the afternoon of May 3, 1899. It is not a complete coronal form, for the reason that the cardboard disk extended beyond the limb of the sun, and prevented a view of the streamers other than as represented."

The sight of the corona (if, indeed it really was such) was vouchsafed to Mr. Miller only once, but he thinks that he was not mistaken, altho he admits that such an explanation is possible. He says:

"That the corona of the sun was seen on the 3d of May, 1899, a day upon which there was no eclipse of the sun, either partial or total, can scarcely admit of doubt. There is a possibility that it may have been a vision of something else, an optical illusion, an 'ignis fatuus,' or a dream.

"At the moment when the picture was sketched, the 'apparition' was situated in the vicinity of one of the poles of the sun, and not in the plane of the sun's equator, and so clear and well-defined was the shape, and so different from all other appearances, that the conclusion reached by the observer was that it was the corona itself. To be sure, he may have been mistaken, but he thinks not, and it is unfortunate that the observation of May 3 has not as yet been corroborated by other observations. The work will be resumed in the near future."

The trouble in the method, Mr. Miller asserts, lies merely in the difficulty of keeping the light out of the telescope. This he proposes in future to do by a conical projecting hood. He is confident that in this way astronomers will soon be able to observe and study at leisure what he calls "the greatest mystery of the sun."

Red or White Meat?—"White meat for women, red for men" has been the carver's unwritten law for generations. A recent editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* seems to throw new light on the subject. Says the writer: "There is a rather general impression that red meats are richer in nitrogenous elements, and particularly the extractives, than the so-called white meats, altho exact chemical analyses appear hitherto to have been wanting. In the hope of reaching some definite conclusion in this connection, Offer and Rosenquist, on

the suggestion of Professor von Noorden, undertook a series of observations to determine the total amount of nitrogen, and the proportion of extractives and of bases, in various kinds of meat from fish, fowl, cattle, fresh and smoked. It was found that the comparative results were so variable as to be without practical utility. Fish and deer alone always contained the smallest amounts of nitrogenous matters. There thus appears to be no justification for the clinical distinction that is often made between red and white meats, and we are therefore compelled to surrender another unsustained medical tradition."

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ELECTRICIAN.

PROF. DAVID E. HUGHES, F. R. S., whose death is announced, is widely known as the inventor of the Hughes system of type-printing telegraphy, and of the microphone, the principle of which is utilized in the form of telephone transmitter now used. From a sketch in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, we learn that he was of Welsh descent, and was born in London in 1831, but when seven years old was brought by his father to Virginia, where the boy grew up and developed a great gift for music. When only nineteen years of age Mr. Hughes was appointed to the professorship of music in the college at Bardonia, Ky., and soon after, having devoted his leisure to science, he also assumed the chair of natural philosophy. Says the writer of the sketch:



THE LATE PROF. DAVID E. HUGHES, F. R. S.

"About this time, the period of rapid telegraphic development, Professor Hughes became deeply interested in the nascent art, and began to develop his printing-telegraph, and in 1855 his first patent on it in this country was taken out. It soon went into practical use in the hands of such men as Peter Cooper and Cyrus W. Field, and was rapidly improved, especially by the late G. M. Phelps, Sr., passing ultimately into the control of the newly formed Western Union Telegraph Company."

Professor Hughes lived abroad after 1860, and his system of telegraphy was specially successful in the various European countries. In France, it was adopted by the government telegraphs, and he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In Italy the apparatus was adopted on the report of a commission after a trial of six months, and Professor Hughes was decorated again. In 1863 the system was taken up in England, and later it was adopted in Russia, Prussia, and Austria. At the Paris Exposition of 1867 he was awarded a grand gold medal. By 1875, Holland, Bavaria, Switzerland, and Spain had adopted his system and it had come into general use in England. Professor Hughes again distinguished himself by his beautiful original work in connection with the microphone and the induction balance. It is said that his income from his inventions averaged \$200,000 a year, and that he has left \$1,600,000 from his fortune to be divided among four of the London hospitals."

RAINBOW PHOTOGRAPHY.—A photograph of a rainbow (not the political kind), taken on June 1, 1898, shows that the inside of the bow is much brighter than the outside—a difference not always appreciable to the naked eye. "This difference," says *L'Éclair* (Paris), "is due to the existence of secondary bows, unaccounted for in the explanations of Descartes and Newton, but explained by Young on the principle of the interference of light. The necessary condition for the appearance of these secondary bows is that the drops should be of nearly equal dimensions; otherwise there is a confused superposition of the various colors, which are masked in white light."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

EXPERIMENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF GOD'S EXISTENCE.

PROFESSOR ROYCE, of Harvard, has said that in physical science it is "useless to try to do without assumptions, and equally useless to undertake the demonstration of these assumptions by experience alone"; and that "unless you make these assumptions, the spirit of science is not in you." Similarly, says Emma Marie Caillard (in *The Contemporary Review*, December), "developed religion has its assumptions, and unless we can make them, the spirit of religion is not in us." She continues:

"The great special postulates of science are for the satisfaction of the intellect. The great special postulates of religion (and we shall refer to both sets more particularly before long) are for the satisfaction of what Scripture calls the 'heart'; and it is mere cant, and very mischievous cant, to say that either heart or intellect has more right to satisfaction than the other. Both equally enter into the constitution of man, and their rights are equal. That being so, we should perhaps expect to find what, in fact, we do find—that their special postulates have a fundamental trait in common. Both alike imply the existence of external reality. To any reader even slightly versed in philosophy it would be superfluous to insist on the fact that external reality is not a direct datum of consciousness. It is a commonplace that we can only directly experience our own subjective states. These lead us to infer something outside ourselves to which they are due; and they may be broadly divided into two classes: (1) Those which are sense-impressions and which lead to the universal yet individual belief in an external sensuous world; (2) those which Lotze calls 'emotions of the mind, attitudes of longing, of devotion, or enthusiasm,' which lead to an equally universal and individual belief in an external supersensuous world. Since these beliefs are due to the 'combining and comparing power of reason' working on impressions in the one case physical, in the other metaphysical, it is obvious that in both cases the kind of world believed in must, in its details, largely depend on culture, age, environment, and personal capacity. Certain broad features are, of course, unalterable. Thus the sensuous world is conceived by all men as subject to the limitations of space and time, the supersensuous world as independent of such limitations."

This fundamental postulate of religion the writer calls the primary "venture of faith." "It is a venture, because, tho the postulate of a supreme and eternal righteousness may well be capable of verification, it is exceedingly doubtful whether by us as we are, under our actual conditions, with our present limitations, the method of such verification is discoverable." She continues:

"The postulate of supreme and eternal righteousness excludes the conception of an entirely impersonal universe where the only relations are between *things*, and can be expressed in terms of so-called natural laws. Such a universe has no place for righteousness, supreme or subordinate. It is neither moral nor immoral, but non-moral, just as is inorganic nature, considered simply as such, and not in connection either with sentient or self-conscious beings. These latter are indispensable in a moral universe, and if it is to be indeed a cosmos, and not a chaos where each individual asserts his own independent ideal, then there is needed a moral standard, one by which all other standards are to be tested, and all moral judgments themselves appraised. Such a standard must be personal, or it is no criterion for personal beings; and supreme, or it is of no value to them. To postulate that infinite goodness is at the heart of things is, therefore, to postulate a supreme moral personality. In other words, it is to postulate God. . . ."

"Put in other words, the suggestion is that those who are uncertain what mental attitude to take up toward this supreme question, and who yet feel that it is supreme, should adopt the divine personality as a working hypothesis, and put it to the crucial test of experiment."

"A fair-minded survey of history is the best justification of the attempt here suggested. However we may account for the fact,

there is no doubt that *character*, more than intellect, more even than genius, has been the controlling force in the checkered career of our race. To recognize this, however, is to recognize the ascendancy of the moral over all other characteristics of mankind, and such an ascendancy is hardly compatible with a non-moral constitution of the universe unless we regard man as an abnormal and unimportant excrescence on the cosmic order, toward the understanding of which a study of human nature can give no help. A moral constitution implies, however, as we have seen, a supreme moral personality."

The hypothesis of the divine Personality, says the writer, is to be verified by the test of personal, subjective communion—which is the second great venture of faith. It is to be through a revelation of "the divine spirit to our spirit, of whose reality and significance we can not stand in doubt." Individual certitude "can only be attained by direct individual experiment, made in purity of purpose and in singleness of heart."

WHAT IS A HERETIC?

AFTER several years of comparative peace in the ecclesiastical world, the gates of Janus have again been opened, and within a space of twelve months we have had three conflicts over heresy—that of Dr. Briggs in the Protestant Episcopal Church, that of Dr. McGiffert in the Presbyterian Church, and that of Prof. St. George Mivart in the Roman Catholic Church in England. There is a bacillus of heresy in the air, apparently; and perhaps with a view to finding a way to destroy it, Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) is writing a series of articles in that paper upon heresy. His first article (February 1) might appropriately be entitled "A Gallery of Heretics." In it figure some of the leading religious personages of the day, including the editors of several prominent religious papers. Dr. Buckley begins by an examination of the word "heresy":

"That odious word 'heresy,' in the sense of this term as used in the history of organized Christianity, signifies the holding and avowing or propagating of an opinion contrary to the established creed of an organized church. It is an error held by a professed believer in Christianity. Some persons mistakenly speak of Paine and Ingersoll as heretics. This is entirely wrong. They are infidels. Blackstone stated the official signification under the law of England: 'The second offense is that of heresy, which consists not in a total denial of Christianity, but of some of its essential doctrines publicly and obstinately avowed.' It is similarly used in philosophy and science. As schism is an uncharitable division in a church, so heresy is the setting up of false doctrines by members of the church. The two may very easily run together."

"Luther became a heretic to the Roman Catholics, and was excommunicated. A Roman Catholic detected in the Lutheran ministry to-day would be promptly expelled for heresy."

"To the Presbyterians early Methodists were heretics, and many Presbyterians who adopted Arminian Methodist views were excluded because they rejected the Calvinistic views of predestination, election, and reprobation. Whitefield and his Calvinistic followers denounced Wesley, and would not affiliate with his organization. Among Methodists to-day those who hold and propagate high (not moderate) Calvinistic views with vigor would be counted heretics were they within the Methodist body. . . ."

"For a minister to maintain the Deity of Jesus Christ in a regular Unitarian congregation would be heresy. With their views they would probably not take the trouble to turn such a man out, for they would be liable to be taxed with inconsistency (with their latitudinarian principles); but they would freeze him out."

"Among the Baptists the local congregation is supreme. If a person should boldly and continually deny any one of three distinguishing doctrines of the Baptists (that church-membership depends upon personal profession of faith, thus excluding infants; that the only true baptism is by immersion; and that none should be invited to the communion who have not become members of the church by baptism—that is, by immersion—thus excluding infants and all unimmersed adult professors), he would be ex-

cluded from the church. If any local church were to adopt such a heresy, it would be disfellowshipped by the association, and by all other Baptist associations and individuals holding the regular Baptist principles.

"The Congregationalists, having practically no controlling organization, admit of more modifications than any other body.

"The Protestant Episcopalians, with their boasted liberty, which, if it has fewer short chains than some others, has heavier long chains than other Protestant bodies, would silence any minister who refused to use the prayer-book, and exclude any one who would invite ministers of other denominations to assist in the administration of the Holy Communion, or would participate with them in so doing; and also would silence any minister who would preach in the pulpits of that church that the present exclusive system of the church is wrong, whether he in practise violated the order of the church or not."

But of all Protestant religious bodies of importance, says Dr. Buckley, the Presbyterian Church is the most thoroughly organized, and expresses itself with the most minuteness in matters of discipline and doctrine. Now, from the disciplinary point of view, Presbyterianism within the past forty years "has suffered greatly from an infusion of Congregationalism":

"The difference between the principles of government of these two bodies is radical. It is the difference between government by presbytery, synod, and general assembly, and the independency of the local church. It is as great as that between a single state and a federal republic. Every Congregational minister who has entered Presbyterianism without coming to the conclusion that Congregationalism is inferior to the Presbyterian form of government, has in spite of himself carried into Presbyterianism, and often exerts unconsciously, a relaxing and sometimes a disintegrating influence upon Presbyterian discipline. The relation of these men to the body is most interesting. One who knows their history and training can foreknow with almost absolute certainty their attitude on most questions before they speak or vote."

Still another "very curious influence" has been exerted upon Presbyterianism by two undenominational papers and by the secular press:

"When Henry Ward Beecher was the editor of *The Christian Union* [now *The Outlook*], and during his entire career, religious matters, freedom, heresy, and so forth, were discussed from the point of view of Congregational liberty. His own exigencies drove him into the equivalent of English independency, resulting in the establishment of two Congregational associations, that for a quarter of a century had little fellowship with each other. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the senior and master mind of *The Outlook*, tho not to the limitation of his accomplished associate, Hamilton Mable, writes entirely from a Congregational point of view, and where the letter of his discussions is not antagonistic to denominational organization, the spirit of them would dissolve any and all restrictions. In what we here say there is no desire to be offensive to a Christian minister whom we can not but admire, or to misrepresent him. In church government, as in theology, his activities, ability, and the peculiar manifestations of his personality entitle him, much more than even Henry Ward Beecher was entitled, to the distinguishing term, 'The Great Unsettler.'"

"*The Independent* has had mysterious vicissitudes of doctrine. About eighteen years ago it began to show extraordinary tendencies toward what may be called the latitudinarian view in theology usually spoken of as liberal. But suddenly it turned about, and in all the controversies growing out of the sending out by the American Board of orthodox ministers as missionaries it supported the conservative majority. For several years *The Independent* was recognized as being as conservative as *The Observer*. This was attributed to Mr. Bowen, editor and proprietor, who, as years advanced, appeared to become convinced that the prevalent tendencies were in the wrong way. As soon, however, as he died, *The Independent* seemed as tho arraying itself for a competition with *The Outlook*, to see which could travel faster toward the utmost margin in the direction of diminishing the number of fundamentals and allowing the greatest latitude even in handling those that are left.

"These two papers are a great help to the Congregational party in Presbyterianism. Dr. Briggs was suspended. He treated the suspension with a mixture of respect and contempt. The respect

was exhibited in the fact that he did not participate in the administration of the sacraments; the contempt, in that he appeared in many pulpits, telling the people that they might consider the address of the nature of a lecture. There was no reason constitutionally, from the point of view of his heredity or of the Westminster Confession, to believe that he would ever retract or change on this subject. By the Presbyterian standards it would have been proper to depose him from the ministry, and it is strange that the majority of the denomination did not see that it was done.

"If the views of Dr. Briggs were in harmony with Presbyterian standards, or if those standards allowed liberty of teaching to those who held such views, he should have been acquitted. If he was wrong, he should have been deposed. Either result would have made a rallying point. In case of deposition doubtless some would have left the church, but those who remained would have known why they stayed.

"So soon as Dr. McGiffert's book reached our table we gave it a careful reading, and saw that the same views and course which led to the condemnation of Dr. Briggs would require the suspension of Professor McGiffert. No one who justifies the treatment of Dr. Briggs can consistently take any other ground. Those who favored acquittal of Dr. Briggs are consistent with themselves in opposing a similar course with regard to Dr. McGiffert, but not with Presbyterian standards."

THE RITUAL CONTROVERSY IN ENGLAND.

THE distant thunders from South African battle-fields do not make the ecclesiastical foemen in the English Church less eager for the religious fray. The much-heralded protest against the archbishops' recent decision adverse to incense and processional lights has at last been presented to Archbishop Temple at Lambeth. The document, signed by nearly fourteen thousand communicants, was handed to the archbishop by a delegation headed by the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Edward Spencer Churchill. From the London correspondent of the *Philadelphia Church Standard*, writing under date of January 23, we take the following account of the protest and of Dr. Temple's reply:

"The objectors complain that, firstly, Dr. Temple 'has not merely attempted to define by a new and autocratic exercise of power the ceremonial practise of the church in this land,' but also to press upon dioceses of which he is not the ruler such definition. That tho his Grace's suffragans may submit to this, they, 'as Catholic lay-people, most strenuously protest and will resist to the utmost a precedent which may lead us into a position differing but little from that against which the church rightly protested three hundred years ago'; secondly, they protest against the archbishop's 'attempt to foist upon the church, as her rule of ceremonial, a penal act of Parliament, passed in days of regal autocracy, and intended to meet circumstances entirely different from those of to-day.'"

"The Duke of Newcastle agreed that a general council only had power to forbid the use of incense and lights. Lord Edward Spencer Churchill believed that in Disestablishment only could be found a remedy for their grievances. Dr. Temple's reply was both dignified and masterly. He asserted that his 'opinion' was not such a departure as the protesters alleged, that the question was not one of doctrine but simply of ceremonial, and that his action was entirely based on the Book of Common Prayer. Being an officer of the church, he was bound to interpret what she had done, whether rightly or wrongly, and if it seemed to him that the Church of England had removed the ceremonial use of incense from the worship of her members, it was not for him to say she did not mean what she had said. Neither was it fair to say he relied only on an act of Parliament. He laid before the deputation the form in which the prayer-book was finally submitted to the King, and showed that the act was included in its title. It was open to the objectors to say the church did wrong, but if they said that, their business was to go out of it. It was a very serious thing for men to claim that they might pick up here and there from the history of the early church practises they approved and then insist on making them part of the public worship of the Church of England. His Grace reminded them that obedience was unquestionably a Catholic principle, and objected to their

use of the word 'foisted' as disrespectful as applied to the action of an appointed head of the church. Dr. Temple deprecated the idea of Disestablishment as a settler of these disputes, a measure he described as sure to disappoint even those now trying to accomplish it."

In the mean time, the situation remains unchanged. The bishops met in council in mid-January to consider future action as to the clergy who refuse to obey, but as yet nothing has been announced concerning their decision. The tendency of the episcopate is, perhaps naturally, to scout Disestablishment. The opinion appears to be growing that no new departure, toward either Rome or Geneva, will be made, but that remedial legislation, designed to strengthen the church through greater participation of the laity in its government, will be adopted, thus keeping the English Church true to its ancient doctrine of *via media*.

THE SECRET OF MR. MOODY'S POWER.

THE almost unexampled success which attended Mr. Dwight L. Moody's evangelistic labors has moved to wonder many Christians and non-Christians; for Mr. Moody apparently lacked many of the qualifications usually regarded as necessary for such success. Dr. Lyman Abbott (in *The North American Review*, February) says:

"Without office in church or state; without theological, collegiate, or even the better Sunday-school education; without a church or society behind him to support him, or a constituency, except such as he himself created, to afford him moral support; without any of the recognized graces of oratory, and without any ambition to form a new ecclesiastical organization or a new school of theological thought, and perhaps without the ability to do so; nevertheless, Dwight L. Moody probably spoke to a greater number of auditors than any man of his time in either Europe or America, unless possibly John B. Gough may be an exception, and he spoke on spiritual themes to audiences which were less prepared therefor by any previous spiritual culture than those addressed on such themes by any preacher since Wesley and Whitfield."

What is the secret of this extraordinary power? asks Dr. Abbott. Many persons would reply that it was some personal quality or magnetic power in Mr. Moody which enabled him to appeal directly to men's souls and lead them to any form of creed or life to which his environment and nature had predisposed him; similar in its fundamental principle to the wonderful success of Zarathustra, Paul, Mohammed, Ingessoll, or numberless other men in the history of religion. Dr. Abbott, however, believes that Mr. Moody's power was due to the substance of his teaching; that he drew men to him because he preached Christianity, not as a theory of ethics, or a form of worship, or a philosophy, but as a life and a principle which would free men from remorse for past sin and satisfy their aspiration for the future. Peace and hope are what all men desire, and these Mr. Moody promised and brought to countless thousands. Dr. Abbott says:

"Mr. Moody belonged to a denomination which discards all notion of the priesthood, whose ministry are only laymen performing a special function in a church without orders. In this church he never had such ordination as is generally required of those who desire to exercise ministerial functions. His services were attended neither by baptism nor by the Lord's Supper. He believed that the latter was a memorial service, not a bloodless sacrifice; that any Christian, whether lay or clerical, was equally a priest; to him the church was a meeting-house and the altar a communion-table or table of meeting; and most of his services were held in unconsecrated halls. But never did a High-Church priest of the Anglican Church believe more profoundly that to him had been given authority to promise the absolution and remission of sins, than did Mr. Moody believe that he possessed such authority. Rarely, if ever, did priest, Anglican or Catholic, hear more vital confessions or pronounce absolution with greater assurance. The High Churchman thinks that he derives such power through a long ecclesiastical line; Mr. Moody believed that

he derived it through the declarations of the Bible; but both in the last analysis obtained it by their faith in 'one Lord Jesus Christ, . . . who for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven.' The one no less than the other spoke, or claimed to speak, by authority; both derived their authority from the same great historic fact; and the attractive power which drew unnumbered thousands to the preaching of Mr. Moody was in its essence the same as that which draws unnumbered thousands to the altar and the Eucharist.

"For myself I believe neither in the authority of the ecclesiastical organization with the churchman, nor in the infallibility of the Book with Mr. Moody. The authority to pronounce absolution and remission for the sins that are past and to proffer this gift of life to fulfil the aspirations of the soul for the future, I take to be spiritual, not ecclesiastical nor traditional, and to belong equally to every one who has received such absolution and remission, and such gift of spiritual life. But I am sure that if we of the so-called liberal faith hope to retain in these more liberal days the attractive power of the church, we can do it only by holding fast to the great historic facts of the birth, life, passion, and death of Jesus Christ essentially as they are narrated in the Four Gospels, and to the great spiritual fact that in the God whom He has declared to us, there is abundant forgiveness for all the past, and abundant life for all the future; and we must declare this, not as a theological opinion, to be defended by philosophical arguments as a rational hypothesis, but as an assured fact, historically certified by the life and death of Jesus Christ and confirmed out of the mouth of many witnesses by the experience of Christ's disciples and followers in all churches and in every age. If we fail to do this, men will desert our ministry for Romanism, Anglicanism, and Evangelism, or, in despair of spiritual life in any quarter, will desert all that ministers to the higher life, and live a wholly material life, alternating between restless, unsatisfied desire and stolid self-content. And the fault and the folly will be ours more even than theirs."

"CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT INTOLERANCE."

BISHOP MONTGOMERY, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, in a lecture recently delivered before the Newman Club of the latter city, attempted to answer the question as to whether Catholics or Protestants have been most to blame in religious persecution. He begins with a frank "confession of the sins of my own religious denomination," and then states that his object is "simply to show that wrong has been done on both sides, and that we, the children of those who did the wrong, should now endeavor by mutual consent to blot out the very memory of it." He continues (we quote from a report in *The New World*, Rom. Cath., January 6):

"The confession I wish to make is, that in that past for which none of us are responsible many in my own denomination greatly sinned in religious intolerance, and so used the name of the church as to bring shame and discredit upon the whole body—for, there is no tenet of the faith that warrants persecution for religious opinions, or of coercing conscience in religious belief. The witnesses called to show that sins of the same nature were committed likewise by others shall be in every instance non-Catholic. And I will say once for all I shall quote them solely for their historical value. I do not here subscribe to their views other than historical, and I adduce them simply because they reflect the consensus of historians on the question, and because, being non-Catholic, they can not be partial to the Catholic Church as against other denominations. Moreover, it will be seen that the arraignment they make is against both Catholic and non-Catholic. . . ."

"Lecky, in his 'Rationalism in Europe,' vol. i., p. 51, says:

"These considerations would not make the Roman Catholic Church blameless, but it would palliate her guilt. But what shall we say of a church that was but of yesterday? A church that had as yet no services to show, no claims upon the gratitude of mankind; a church that was by profession the creature of private judgment, and was in reality generated by the intrigues of a corrupt court . . . and which the first explosion of private judgment had shivered into countless sects; which was never-

theless so pervaded by the spirit of dogmatism that each of these sects asserted its distinctive doctrines with the same confidence and persecuted with the same unhesitating violence as a church which was venerable with the homage of twelve centuries."

"In the same, vol. ii., pp. 49, 50, he [Lecky] testifies: "When the Reformation triumphed in Scotland one of its first fruits was a law prohibiting any priest from celebrating mass, or any worshiper from hearing mass, under pain of confiscation of goods for the first offense, or exile for the second, and of death for the third."

"In 'Macaulay's Essays' (Hamplden) the writer says: "It required no great sagacity to perceive the inconsistency and dishonesty of men who, dissenting from almost all Christendom, would suffer no one to dissent from themselves; who demanded freedom of conscience, yet refused to grant it; who execrated persecution, yet persecuted; who urged reason against authority of one opponent, and authority against the reason of another."

"Guizot, 'History of Civilization,' p. 261, says: "The Reformation was not aware of the true principles of intellectual liberty. On the one side it did not know or respect all the rights of human thought; at the very time that it was demanding these rights for itself it was violating them toward others."

"Hallam, in his 'Constitutional History of England,' vol. i., chap. ii., p. 105, declares: "Persecution is the deadly original sin of the reformed churches, that which cools every honest man's zeal for their cause in proportion as his reading becomes more extensive."

A better spirit has now seemed to take possession of the world, says Bishop Montgomery, tho its progress has been gradual and its mission is by no means fully accomplished.

WHAT A LEADER OF THE JEWS THINKS OF JESUS.

THE recent Dreyfus case and the growing antisemitism of France have called forth two interesting letters exchanged between the champion of Old Catholicism, Père Hyacinthe, and Dr. Max Nordau, the champion of Zionism. The former opens the correspondence by a warm advocacy of the claims of the Jews to the favor of modern nations; but declares that even as official France had condemned Dreyfus solely because he was a Jew, so official Judaism had in its day condemned the innocent Nazarene; and now the time has come for Israel to undo this wrong, and to declare that it does not approve what its forefathers did in this matter. He closes with these words (*Paris Siglet*):

"Do you not believe as I do that the hour has come when this great revision should take place, namely, of the trial at Jerusalem, and that Jesus, the great Jew, should receive the honor he deserves at the hands of his people?"

To this inquiry Dr. Nordau gives the following significant answer:

"It is not my purpose to investigate whether Jesus is an historical personage or only a mythical synthesis of several persons, or even a mythical embodiment of the thoughts and feelings of that age in which tradition has placed his life. At any rate, the picture of Jesus as we have it given by the synoptic gospels is a vague outline and is a typical and ideal Jewish character. He observed the law; he taught the morality of Hillel—love thy neighbor as thyself—he constantly occupied himself with matters of eternity; he felt himself in spiritual communion with God; He despised that which was mortal in his being and all the accidental things of this life on earth. All these are characteristic peculiarities of the best Jews of the time of the Roman supremacy, especially of the Essenes. And as to his origin and his ethical physiognomy, there, too, the language of Jesus was throughout Jewish. For all of his parables, parallels can be found in greater or less abundance in the Talmud. His prayer, the most beautiful that a believer has ever formulated, is the quintessence of Jewish ideas concerning the relations between man and his Creator. The Sermon on the Mount is the substance of rabbinical ethics; its figures and comparisons are common among the rabbis.

"Jesus is soul of our soul, as he is flesh of our flesh, and

who, then, could think of excluding him from the people of Israel? St. Peter will continue to be the only Jew who will say of this descendant of David, I know not the man! If the Jews have not to the present time paid that tribute of public honor to the exalted moral beauty of the character of Jesus, the ground for this is to be sought in the fact that those who tormented them did so in his name. The Jews concluded what the Master was from the doings of the disciples. This was a wrong, but it was pardonable on the part of those who were eternally the objects of the never-ending hatred of so-called Christians. But every time that a Jew went back to the original sources concerning Jesus and learned to study Christ without regard to his followers, he was compelled to exclaim in amazement: Without accepting his Messianic claims, this man is of us! He honors our race and we claim him as our own, as we also claim the synoptic gospels as examples of genuine Jewish literature.

"And the revision of his trial? This has been done long since. The most learned specialists in the department of Jewish legal procedure have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the trial of Jesus, as tradition reports it, could never have taken place before a Jewish court of law. If Jesus was condemned to death, it was done by the Roman judge, and no Jew, faithful to his law, had the least thing to do with it.

"Jesus would never have been condemned to death on the cross before a Jewish court, as this method of punishing criminals was not allowed by the Jewish law; and it never could have taken place on a Friday, the evening before the Passover, as the law stringently forbade any execution on that day. If the Jews had condemned Jesus after the manner reported by tradition, then they would have committed a series of crimes, each of which would have been severely punished by the Jewish law. It is accordingly certain that the whole story of the trial of Jesus can be nothing but an act of vengeance intended to punish the Jews for not having recognized the divine mission of Christ.

"And permit me, my honored pater, to add that you are, according to my convictions, greatly mistaken if you think that the Antisemites persecute us for religious reasons. If every Jew in the world could be baptized, their hatred would nevertheless pursue us as long as we are different from other Europeans."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LARGEST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL IN THE WORLD.

THE greatest institution of learning in the world, from a numerical point of view, is neither the University of Berlin nor the University of Paris, each with an attendance ranging from five to ten thousand. It is the famous El-Azhar, the great institution of the Mohammedan world, in Cairo, which claims twenty thousand students, and in which the Koran is the sole basis of education. This school was recently visited by a German scholar, Dr. Krumm, from whose description in the *Christliche Welt* (No. 1) we reproduce the following particulars:

For hundreds of years, El-Azhar has been the central seat of the system of education common throughout Mohammedan countries. The university and the mosque belong together; the teaching is purely religious. All science, according to Mohammedan scholars, is based upon the Koran. The latter is used not only as a text-book for grammatical study, but for all branches of learning: all that needs to be known in the department of jurisprudence, history, natural sciences, or geography can be directly or indirectly learned from the Koran! In all matters of learned inquiry this is the last court of appeal, in which God has deposited all the secrets of science. Substantially the same views obtain here that actuated the Calif Omar at the conquest of Alexandria, when, in answer to the question of his general, Ibn-el-Asi, what should be done with the five hundred thousand Greek manuscripts in the Alexandrian library, replied, that if these books contained anything in agreement with the Word of God in the Koran they were superfluous, and if they contained heretical matters they were dangerous. Accordingly the command was given that they be destroyed, and the four thousand public baths of the city were for six months supplied with burning material from this invaluable collection!

The Koran is all sufficient for the teachers of El-Azhar. The

Professor, still tells his students that the earth is a level disk. The teaching in other departments is of equal scientific value. Yet this school is a power in the East, and probably more than any other single agency, keeps the Mohammedan world impenetrable to any influence from Western civilization. The entire Moslem world is represented in the student body: those of various nations occupying separate portions of the buildings. One teacher is found surrounded by young men from Java; in the next apartment are East Indians; then Persians; then Syrians; then Turks; near by are found representatives from the West, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco; near these the sons of the South, from the coast districts of Arabia and the oases of the great desert. Many of these students remain in the Azhar for years and do not leave till they are gray.

Recently the writer became acquainted with a sheik in Alexandria who had studied for twenty years in this university. Many enter when they are mere boys and remain to manhood. There are in attendance fully two hundred boys less than ten years of age. Their chief purpose is to memorize the Koran, and when the little black-eyed fellows are slow in this task, they are severely whipped by the masters. The manner of instruction is unique. The teacher sits on a mat among a group of scholars, who also sit with crossed legs, and, accompanied by a regular swing of the body, endlessly repeat one sura or chapter of the Koran after the other.

Are there any forces counteracting this tremendous agency of sterile conservatism? Only a beginning has been made in this direction. The Egyptian public schools, maintained by the state, have done something. The effendis (young men) who have been educated in Europe or by European teachers naturally despise the antiquated wisdom of the Azhar students. Then, too, the state has ordered special examinations of the Azhar men before giving them an appointment in the civil service, the examinations of the institution itself not being recognized by the authorities. Times are changing, and religious opinion is no longer subject to persecution in the Nile land. This will eventually doom Islam, and, with it, the University of El-Azhar.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CARDINAL VAUGHAN AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

THE Roman Catholic press in the United States is almost, if not quite, a unit in its support of the Boers in the present war; but that this is not a religious prepossession is evident from the fact that the Roman Catholic press in the British provinces of Canada and in Great Britain itself is strongly pro-British. Cardinal Vaughan, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, in the course of a recent pastoral letter, said:

"This British empire has been raised up by the same Providence that called the Roman empire into existence, and as God used the one toward the attainment of His own divine purposes of mercy, so does He seem to be using the other. In spite of the blunders and crimes committed by many of her sons in building up the empire, the empire has made for peace, for liberty, for law and order. An empire that has power to establish these conditions, which are preliminary to the spread of Christianity, is possessed of a great and sacred trust, not to be surrendered until God Himself shall demand the surrender."

The cardinal adds that millions of human souls in the Dark Continent depend for their temporal and eternal salvation upon the establishment of the reign of law which will follow upon British supremacy. Justice is on the side of England, he says, and in conclusion he orders his clergy to pray for the success of the British arms.

The New Era (London, Rom. Cath.) resents the utterances of the *Observatore Romano* (Rome), to the effect that "the downfall of England would mean the downfall of the greatest of Protestant powers, and hence this should be desired by Roman Catholics." *The New Era* further points out that the aims of Roman Catholics in England are purely religious, and that, in matters of loyalty and public policy, men of that faith are simply

Englishmen, and have no intention of being made instruments of political schemes by foreigners, whether Roman Catholic or not.

The cardinal's pastoral, however, has met with outspoken criticism in Ireland and America. *The Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, reminds him that Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, and Cromwell were among the most eminent of British empire-builders, and says that Irish Roman Catholics, at least, are not ready to admit that the deeds of Cromwell, for instance, were "designed by God for His own wise purposes." A clergyman, said to be Father Barry, author of the recent novel called "The Two Standards," writes thus to the *London Times*:

"Sir: I do not understand why private persons, even if they happen to be priests in charge of missions, should be called upon either to express an opinion regarding the justice of this unhappy war in South Africa, or to pray for the triumph of the British arms. I must frankly declare that I shall do neither. To me it seems that for an individual, ignorant of the state of the case and dependent wholly on newspapers, to decide between the parties at issue would be little less than insane. And if I do not know—as I for one certainly do not—which of these parties is in the right, I am scarcely in a position to call on the Supreme Judge as if I did know, and implore Him to give England the victory. I can pray for peace, and I do so; I can ask that all suffering may be spared which is not requisite to teach men a lesson, to correct or to warn them against the vices now rampant among us of money-worship and luxurious self-seeking; I can pray heartily in the only fit language: 'God defend the right.' But as a Christian, a Catholic, and a priest, how shall I take upon myself the burden of dictating to the Almighty what issue He shall give to a combat like this? I do not understand the patriotism which makes to itself a national God, English, Dutch, or African; and accordingly I decline to lay upon the altar my personal prejudices in the shape of a petition for victory to the side where birth or position happens to have placed me."

Later, however, Cardinal Vaughan appears to have slightly modified his position under stress of the continued British defeats, in which he hears the voice of Providence making plain a great lesson to the British people. He says, in another letter to his clergy, setting apart the feast of the Holy Name as "a day of special prayer": "There can be no doubt that when God by means of a small people holds in check for months, as He has done, the army of the richest nation in the world, He is speaking to that nation in language we can not fail to hear."

The Catholic Standard and Times (Philadelphia, January 17) thus comments on the second letter:

"This change of tone is so significant that none can overlook it; neither can any one avoid wondering how it comes that nothing less than a series of the most awful reverses in the field can avail to show even a distinguished theologian the right and wrong in a quarrel whose facts are patent to the whole reading world."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE meeting of the Ecumenical Missionary Council in Carnegie Hall, New York, from April 1 to May 1, is to be an event of very considerable importance. The conference is to be wider and more representative than any other previously held. All the chief Protestant denominations are to send prominent delegates.

THERE seems to be no question that the Church of the Latter-Day Saints is increasing in membership. The *Philadelphia Press* (January 3) prints the following statistics showing the work already accomplished by the missionary department of that church:

State.	Converts.	Elders Working.
Illinois	256	51
Missouri	466	29
Iowa	100	15
Indiana	375	42
Michigan	75	10
Wisconsin	400	20
Minnesota	78	17
Dakotas—North and South	100	20
Nebraska	60	18

This does not include the missionary work in the Southern States, which is said to be still more successful.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN IN CENTRAL ASIA.

IT is thought in Europe that Russia will now attempt to extend her empire on the road to British India, and especially that she will endeavor to acquire a port on the Persian Gulf. "Without a port, we can not remain predominant in Persia," says the *Turkestaniskija Vedomosti*. The *Noroye Vremya* thinks that Great Britain need not seriously be feared. It says:

"The bogey of British power has been flouted in the face of the civilized world once too often, and a small but resolute nation has accepted the challenge. England has claimed to be predominant everywhere. The nations are tired of her pretensions, and as soon as diplomacy has been forced to act in accordance with public opinion, there will be an end to this tyranny of the seas. We would be very tame if we did not endeavor to obtain a port in the Persian Gulf at this juncture."

The *Vestnik Evropy*, however, thinks it would be wisest to act only in friendship with Great Britain. We summarize its remarks as follows:

If we acquire Herat, Great Britain may endeavor to destroy our power in the far East, and it is not at all certain that she would not succeed. As for the Persian Gulf, it is much to be questioned that we can establish ourselves there in opposition to Great Britain. Moreover, there is no real need for an expansion policy. We have much arable land, our population is not crowded, and we do not need India and her starving millions. Russia has advocated lasting peace at The Hague; how is peace possible if every state endeavors to make use of the difficulties of its neighbor for its own selfish ends?

The *Svict* would prefer another attack upon Turkey, and even a war against Germany, "as Russia can not enjoy India in comfort unless the power of the Germans is broken." The *Breslau Schlesische Zeitung* doubts that Russia is quite ready to advance upon India, altho an attack upon Britain's favorite possession would be very popular. The railroad is finished only to Kusk, says the paper. It is now intended to carry it to Karki before warlike operations are risked, unless Russia is forced to undertake them. Col. York von Wartenburg, according to the *Berlin Militar Wochenblatt*, expressed himself to the following effect before the Military Society:

The Russian occupation of Herat will most likely be followed by an English occupation of Candahar. Then follows the struggle for the possession of Kabul. In this it will be of utmost importance which side the Emir of Afghanistan chooses, as he commands 37,000 men. It is, therefore, most likely that a diplomatic struggle will precede the military one, and the winner in the former will precipitate the latter. Russia's chances are not bad. The Emir cares less about Herat than Candahar. Candahar is more closely bound up with the rest of Afghanistan. Once the Russians reach Kabul, India is seriously threatened. If Russia can be forced to evacuate Herat, then everything remains unchanged. The Emir will probably be influenced by the fact that Russia has always gained her point, while Great Britain has often been forced to come to terms. Great Britain is not able to drive the Russians out of Samarkand and Merv. Russia, therefore, risks only part of her power and prestige. Great Britain risks all.

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* considers outside help for Great Britain altogether out of the question, if the struggle between the English and Russians begins in Central Asia. "Great Britain has never shown consideration to others," says the paper; "she must rest content in her splendid isolation." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"The way Russia has shown how she can handle her troops will doubtless make a deep impression upon the natives. How far Russia will go just now depends doubtless upon circumstances. . . . The mobilization of Russian troops may not be a

direct invitation to revolt, but it certainly is a hint to the Indians that Russia would intervene if a revolt did occur."

Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger, in *The Contemporary Review*, advises Great Britain to temporize and above all not to prevent by force the Russian occupation of a Persian port, as this would cause needless trouble. We summarize his remarks as follows:

Worse than the occupation of a Persian port by Russia would be the establishment of a Russian embassy at Kabul. Great Britain has hardly any influence in Kabul. The Emir has always refused to admit a British officer as resident, and Britain's representative is a native. Now it is given out that the Emir will admit foreign emissaries. Imagine Kabul as the gathering-ground of Russian, French, and German officers! It would destroy the hope of the Government of India as regards its own influence in the choice of a new Emir.

The writer closes his article as follows:

"We will not have our hold on Afghanistan weakened or undermined by any insolent proposal to have it placed on the basis of Abyssinia, and we will encourage the Ameer, and after him the chiefs and tribes of Afghanistan, to cling to their cherished independence by showing ourselves the most studious regard for it. The Ameer's vanity may have impelled him to listen to a project for being received in the circle of majesties, but His Highness requires our cooperation to give it effect, and that will certainly be withheld. We are willing to make every reasonable concession to Russia, and if there is any solid basis for Count Cassini's assurance to the American people that 'Russia is becoming more and more of a commercial nation,' then she ought to take the substance in the Persian port and consent to lose amiably the shadow in 'the permanent resident at Kabul.'"—*Translations made for The Literary Digest*.

WHY THE ENGLISH ARE UNPOPULAR.

ENGLISH journals and speeches by English statesmen give abundant evidence of late that they realize and in many cases keenly deplore the fact that as a nation and as a people they are exceptionally unpopular, especially in Europe. Presumably the discovery is not pleasant; but the majority of English journals find explanations which are not displeasing to their readers nor humiliating to the national pride. The *London Times*, for instance, explains the fact about as follows: Great Britain in general and Englishmen in particular have aroused widespread jealousy by reason of their superiority. The English are rich and happy, prosperous and powerful beyond precedent. They are the leaders of the highest civilization, and the world would retrograde if the unpolished England gives it along the path of progress were to cease. England is hated for her virtues and for the success they have brought to her.

Such reflections, however, do not satisfy everybody in England, and *The Westminster Gazette* has taken the trouble to inquire among other nations for an explanation of this aversion. We give a few of the results of this inquiry, which are published in a series of articles. Mlle. Claire de Pratz speaks for French society thus:

"They [Englishmen] probably mean well, but their manners are shockingly uncivil to the neat waitress at the Bouillon or to the jovial omnibus conductor. The English abroad, both among the upper and lower middle class, are rather inclined to think, if they pay well, everything is right. But that is not so in France, where the manners and speech of the simpler classes, which Englishmen call the lower classes, are as good as those of the more educated. If the English residents and tourists in France were a little more courteous in their behavior to them, it would be appreciated and would earn for the Englishmen in Paris a better reputation. I am afraid that feeling of caste will never entirely be eradicated from the English race. The contempt of the upper middle class for the working-class is terribly evident to the observer who stays some time in England. '*La vraie politesse vient du cœur*' ['True politeness comes from the heart'] is an old French proverb well ingrained into the whole of the

French nation, and it is because the middle-class Englishman does not seem to know that proverb that he makes himself unsympathetic to the average French person. Therefore, why do English men and women put on their very worst manners and ugliest clothes when they come to France? It is, to say the least, impolite in a country where politeness is so much esteemed."

Another writer, speaking for the Germans, says:

"The primary reason [for the dislike], I fancy, is a difference in temperament. The average German compared to the average Britisher does not, at first sight, cut a good figure. He has no idea of being dignified; of reserve he knows nothing at all. In fact, a certain degree of childish simplicity clings to him all his life. The Britisher appearing upon the scene with proud reserve and stony stare at so much *abandon* impresses the German profoundly, and inclines him at the outset to admire this grave, intelligent, superior being. But as he finds that his genial advances are repelled, that his manners are plainly considered bad, and that he is treated *de haut en bas*, his admiration is dipped in the bucket; for, with all his child-like frankness, he is observant and reflective above his fellows, and it does not take him long to discover that, in the matter of culture and intelligence, he, in nine cases out of ten, is superior to the average Briton. Then the Englishman detests the German's free-and-easy manners, which he considers bad; while the German holds that it is a mere matter of opinion whether English or German manners are best."

Victor de Brohl declares that the Hungarians are, politically, the friends of England; socially, they detest Englishmen. He gives ten reasons for this detestation, of which the last three are as follows:

"8. John Bull, when traveling at home, contents himself with the limited sitting accommodation the railway or bus companies allow him; when traveling abroad, he always somehow manages to appropriate a space of two seats for himself.

"9. John Bull's politeness in Austria is not proverbial. On entering the elegant shops in Vienna or Prague or Budapest he does not uncover his head, according to Austrian custom; or he will raise his hat to a lady, but not bow to her; or he will enter the opera-house in his cycling suit.

"10. Finally—which I should have included in the category of his political transgressions—John Bull is accused by the Austrians of entertaining a strange predilection for waging war with small nations and savage peoples, in which, as a rule, all the odds are in his favor. In connection with this, however, I may terminate with an Austrian proverb:

"Der Krug (no allusion to Krugger's gold) geht so lang zum Brunnen, bis er doch endlich bricht."

"Anglicer: 'The jug goes so long to the well, until it finally breaks.'"

In Italy, in Spain, and especially in Portugal, the same sentiments seem to prevail. Greece, Bulgaria, and other Eastern states, where English tourists are comparatively little known, are lately mentioned as favorable exceptions.

This state of things does not fail to arouse misgivings. *The Daily Telegraph*, which warns especially against the manner in which the Germans are treated, fears a *déboîcle* unless Englishmen mend their ways, and expresses a fervent hope that the small nation in South Africa may teach Britons to be more respectful to other people.

Political as well as social reasons are assigned. Paul de Cassagnac, in answer to an Englishman's question, "Who is France's hereditary enemy?" said: "England, of course; every time we have tried to be on good terms with her, we have been cheated." *The Amsterdam Nieuws van den Dag* says that Chamberlain's "new diplomacy" makes England hated everywhere. This continual abuse of other nations and of foreign statesmen, it thinks, is tiresome. Spain has been called by the English a dying nation; Germany, a country of less importance than the Australian colony of Queensland; the Czar is the devil; the Transvaal, a vassal state. As Lord Rosebery justly remarks, such freedom of expression sometimes makes unpleasant explanations necessary.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

A FAMINE is raging in India such as even that starving country has rarely witnessed. Much is being done to relieve suffering, and yet much less than on former occasions, for, as Lord Curzon remarked, "All the energies of Britain are engaged in the South African war." We quote the following from the Government circular published in Calcutta:

"Already the ratio of persons relieved to the population in a number of districts exceeds the standard of fifteen per cent. laid down by the Famine Commission in 1878, as the maximum for the worst months of the year. When this is the case at the very outset of the famine, it is impossible to predict to what height the numbers may rise in succeeding months. The assurance hitherto entertained as to the financial soundness of the famine relief system is thus gravely shaken. The question necessarily arises whether there are not undue prodigality and profusion in the relief at present being dispensed, and whether proper care is being exercised to confine it to the absolutely destitute section of the population."

The suggestion that any one not in direct need has applied for work under the famine regulations is indignantly resented in the Indian papers. *The Bombay Guardian* says:

"This is the first time we have heard it suggested that those accepting famine relief works and famine relief wages were reposing in the lap of luxury. The normal condition of the poorest in this country is terrible, and the condition on relief works is yet worse, so that 'prodigality' and 'profusion' as applied to relief operations can refer only to the numbers admitted to the coveted position, and not to the position of individuals so admitted. But we see in such words an acknowledgment on the part of the Government of the uncontrollable proportions to which the acute distress is likely to attain, so that relief on the usual famine scale would exhaust the Government resources."

The Calcutta Friend of India points out that the cattle have nearly all died, and that classes of the population which hitherto did not apply for relief are now compelled to do so. In the Government report all these facts are admitted, yet misgivings are expressed as to the distress of the people who apply for relief work. *The Friend of India* says:

"As a further justification of their mistrust, the Government of India gravely cites the fact that the proportion to population of persons in receipt of relief in certain districts already exceeds that which the Famine Commission of 1898 thought likely to be so in the worst months of the year; as if nature could be tied down by the opinion of the commissioners, or conditions which the Government admits to be unprecedented could be deprived of their natural effects by the fact that the commissioners had not anticipated them."

Allison Gattahol, who has visited the famine districts for the *London Morning Leader*, writes to the following effect:

The authorities doubt that twenty per cent. of the cattle can be saved, and animals worth fifty to one hundred rupees are offered for sale for one rupee. Even then no one will buy them. There are not even draft oxen enough to transport the skins. This is a very serious loss, for the ryots depend upon their cattle when tilling the fields. Before the middle of June no rain can be expected. Children are sold by their parents for five to ten annas [ten to twenty cents] apiece. Some mothers are willing to give them away for nothing, fearing to see them die before their eyes. The Government does its best, but that is little compared with the needs of the population. It is reckoned that four cents a day will keep body and soul together in the case of a Hindu, yet even at this low rate all can not be looked after. Over \$8,000,000 had been expended in January.

Frederick Greenwood, in *The Westminster Gazette*, writes as follows:

"Lord Curzon was right when he said, 'If the war absorbs all interest, so does it exhaust all generosity.' All or nearly all generosity is exhausted by the war, no doubt. Open a public subscription list for the Indian calamity, and partly, perhaps,

because it is so enormous a misfortune, so entirely beyond all hope of adequate relief, little success should be expected. Then, irregular as the proceeding may be, and signally inconvenient with the prospect of a shilling income tax, the Treasury must 'part.' Why, when we are spending millions by the score, thousands and thousands for the mere mistaken detention and overhauling of foreign ships—why may we not add to the bill of the year a million or so for so good, so dutiful, so wise a purpose as this? Sixty millions added to the debt, or sixty-one, does it matter so much? Does it matter so much when we think of the purpose to be served or the duty to be shirked? Few of us out of the offices of Her Majesty's Treasury can think so."

THE PLIGHT OF AUSTRIA.

MINISTRIES have been supplanting each other of late almost as quickly in Austria as in France. The Wittek cabinet has given place to a Koerber cabinet, and still there is no certainty of a reconciliation of the contending races. But it is evident that the Emperor is aroused to the necessity of exercising firmness, if the unity of his empire is to be preserved. For some time past the Czechs have been using the army as a theater for their demonstrations. In the army all orders are given in German, and replies must be made in German. Thus it has been for centuries. The Czechs now, in order to emphasize their nationality, have begun to answer "*Zde*" instead of "*Hier*" at roll-call. The Emperor, however, has made it clear that he regards this as a serious breach of discipline. According to the Vienna *Freie Presse*, the following colloquy occurred between him and Dr. Strausky, a German Jew who has become one of the leaders of the Czechs:

"Let me tell you [said the Emperor] that I am irreconcilable in this *Zde* question, and that I will proclaim martial law, if necessary. The people must obey. In army matters I understand no joking, and I can tell you now that I will pardon no one punished in connection with this matter. . . . It is evident that the better educated have instigated the masses." Dr. Strausky replied: "It is true, Your Majesty, that the better educated have taken the lead. But the educated can read the law, and the law says nothing of either *Hier* or *Zde*; it requires that the reservists merely have to hand in their passes, when called." The Emperor: "Tut, tut, doctor, these are lawyer's quibbles. I tell you that in all service matters German is the only language of the army."

The Emperor said he should be sorry if serious riots occurred, but he was determined to remain firm. In the mean time, the Czechs and their friends are charged with seriously endangering the union of Austria and Hungary. The Berlin *National Zeitung* says:

"The Emperor has personally interested himself in the settlement of the *Ausgleich* [agreement regarding the share each half of the empire is to bear in the joint expenses]; but the Czechs endanger it by their obstruction. In this they are secretly assisted by the Clericals, Poles, South-Slavs, and the feudal lords. The Czechs themselves are not strong enough to obstruct the passage of any laws; but through the duplicity of the other parties they get their way. This means practically the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian empire. No wonder that the Hungarians are somewhat worried."

The *Tägliche Rundschau*, however, thinks the Czechs will temporarily give in, and for the following reasons:

The *Zde* question would never have arisen had not the Government continually petted the Czechs. It appears impossible to preserve German as the language of public service and yet please the Slav federation in everything else. That the Emperor realizes the contradiction is doubtful. He is chiefly concerned for the army, and the *Zde* question is in his opinion a danger to army discipline. That his personal intervention will be effective is quite possible. The Czech leaders have now for some time been away from the Government crib. They may give the signal to drop these unprofitable *Zde* demonstrations, and pass the *Ausgleich*. In this way they can pose as the loyal supporters of the

throne. The result will be new concessions to them, rather than a strengthening of the Germans.

The Germans evidently despair of keeping the empire together. Excesses formerly confined to the Czechs are now committed by them. Thus at Linz a German-speaking soldier publicly sang the "Wacht am Rhein," and a riot between the citizens—all Germans—and the Czech soldiers was the result. The Moscow *Udenost* admits that the army must become ineffective unless it has one language, but fears that grave complications may follow. The introduction of another language seems out of the question, as the Germans are still numerically much stronger than any other nationality in Austria. The London *Morning Post* says:

"The power of the Austrian Parliament, which has many and important functions to perform, has been exhausted by constant and fruitless struggles. Every few months there is talk of compromise, but when details are approached neither party will give way. To the Czechs nothing is sacred. They are in practical alliance with the Clerical Party, whose one endeavor is to depress Austria-Hungary till the Triple Alliance breaks down, the Italian monarchy goes overboard, and the temporal power of the Pope is revived. The army is not an anti-Czech institution, but it is the great unifying influence in the country and the guaranty for the maintenance of Austria-Hungary's important place in Europe. The army is not large viewed from the modern standpoint, but those who know say that it is on the whole honestly governed, and consequently efficient. A country like Austria-Hungary can not afford to sacrifice such an important asset. The Emperor-King is quite right when he says that separatism in the military fabric is a thing which he deems it impossible to discuss."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Martin Luther Not the Father of Mormonism.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Your reprint in part of an article from *The Catholic Mirror* of December 23, 1899, demands a reply; said communication being an assault not only on Luther and the church bearing his name, but upon the entire body of Protestant Christians. . . . Pages could be filled with extracts from Luther's works to show how strictly and strenuously he insisted on monogamy. Even the letter to Landgrave Philip, which the writer to *The Catholic Mirror* turns to his use, shows Luther to be an anti-ambrosian monogamist. He therein expressly takes the ground that "God has so instituted marriage that it is to be a society between two persons only, and no more, as long as they both do live. . . . And whereas ever since the beginning and conformably to creation it has been so held that one man (to be sure one wife) no more than one woman, such law is a praiseworthy one, and the churches so receive it; and a contrary law is not to be made or enacted. For Christ (Matthew xix.), citing the passage 'And the two shall be one flesh,' reminds us how marriage was constituted before the fall, and that thus it should be now." Besides, an honest use of this same letter demands a restatement showing how earnestly the authors therein plead and reiterate with the landgrave not to carry out his determination to take to himself a second wife, while bound to another. Every conceivable argument is urged to dissuade him from the act; and it is only under the stress of circumstances that the writers make the concession that, should Philip insist on his course, they would defend him as best they might. In this one instance, then, Luther and his collaborators went astray; he felt it, and subsequently deplored his weakness, as the entire Lutheran Church from that day on to this may be said to have deplored it. . . .

While Luther maintained that marriage in order to be Christian in its character and appointments must be sanctified by the word of God and with prayer, he held that in its essence it is a purely civil relation of one man to one woman, and that as such it belongs within the sphere of nature and not of grace. He therefore denounced the theory that marriage is essentially and specifically a Christian institution, a sacrament of the church, and subject primarily to churchly jurisdiction. . . .

Luther charges one Lamech, by name, to be the father of polygamy; and giving Genesis iv. 23 for authority, he discusses the innovation in terms by no means flattering to the son of Methusael. Moreover, the writer for *The Mirror* evidently does not know, as charity bids us to assume, that Luther has written a paper of some length expressly directed against bigamy (see Works, Erl. Ed., vol. 62, p. 706); and a severer denunciation of plural marriage than this can not be found in all literature. Reviewing a pamphlet or booklet endorsing polygamy and unscriptural grounds for divorce by some unknown author, signing himself Neh. Tolchius, he says: "Whoever would have my opinion of this book, let him hear. Thus says Dr. Martin of Neuhall book: he who follows this varlet and his book and thereupon takes to himself more than one wife, insisting such to be his right, for him may the devil season a bath in the pits of hell. Amen!" Then, having repeated his protest against every attempt to legalize such acts, he continues: "And much less will I consent to establishing the right of divorce for any man (unless his wife have by open adultery already divorced herself)—a view (of divorce) this same varlet is also bent on promulgating."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul King, of Bangkok, writes, November 2, 1899:

Nearly all of what can be properly termed public works that exist to-day in Siam have been constructed during the last ten years. Prior to that time, only a few canals, a very few streets, and a limited extent of telegraph line existed in the country.

The construction of railroads began in 1891, although a horse-car line has been started in Bangkok in 1884. The first line of railway was about 15 miles in length, narrow gauge, and running from Bangkok, the capital, to Pak Nam, the port at the mouth of the Menam River. This enterprise is called the Pak Nam Railway Company, Limited, and pays 7 per cent. dividends regularly. The second was the Government line, from Bangkok to Korat, a distance of 163 miles. This line, which was begun in 1892 and is standard gauge, is now nearly completed and will cost the Government nearly \$1,000,000 gold per mile. All the materials for this line have been manufactured in England, Germany, and Belgium.

A line from Ban Mayee to Chiengmai, a distance of about 400 miles, has been started, and the first division of about 50 miles is under construction. This line will also be standard gauge. No manufactured materials to speak of have as yet been purchased for this line.

A line of meter gauge (39.37 inches) will possibly be started next year, running to Ratburi, 45 miles, and Petchaburree, 75 miles, from Bangkok toward the Burmese frontier. The survey only is completed, and no materials for construction have yet been ordered.

The King has just granted a franchise to Prince Chow Sai to build 20 miles of light railway from the Menam River to the Nakawn Noyoke River, with several branches. This passes through a rich rice country, where there is a large population. The King has also a railway program consisting of lines east and west aggregating more than 500 miles of additional railways; but the revenue of the country is not sufficient to carry out all these works at one time. For this purpose, it is not unlikely that the Government may negotiate a loan in the near future.

A private syndicate in 1897 obtained a concession for street-railway lines in Bangkok. These were built for horse-cars in 1899 and changed to an electric-trolley system in 1900. This line is crowded with passengers all day long and pays 12 per cent. on the investment. The rolling stock, machinery, and wire for this road have all been bought in America; the rails in Europe. It is probable that this line will be extended in the near future, and that another similar system will be built.

Vice-Consul-General Reinberg, of Guayaquil, on November 24, 1899, reports that on November 27 a fire broke out in the center of the city and within a few hours an entire block, comprising some of the most important public buildings, was destroyed. These included the theater, the San José Church, the San Vincente College, and the main office of the custom-house, in the warehouses of which was stored upward of \$500,000 worth of merchandise; there were besides several stores and private residences, and it is estimated the total loss will pass \$1,000,000. None of the buildings and only an insignificant part of the merchandise were protected by insurance. Only by extraordinary exertions was the fire confined to this block. Mr. Reinberg adds: Nearly all Guayaquil edifices are of pitch pine, and the water-supply is defective. The members of the municipal fire brigade, aided by steam fire-engines (the best of which are American), distinguished themselves by preventing a repetition of the memorable calamity of 1896, when in less than twenty-four hours

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eighty-three blocks of the best part of the city were swept away. The loss of the statistical information which was on file in the custom-house (and was especially valuable when this consulate-general was called upon for information of a commercial character) will seriously affect the completeness of future reports. There is some talk of replacing the old-fashioned hand machines with steam fire-engines, a water-tower, etc., and, in view of the serious menace to property interests, it is probable that steps may be taken, and perhaps the superior merits of American appliances will be borne in mind.

Vice-Consul-General Hanager writes from Frankfurt, November 15, 1899:

During late years, Warsaw has become the center of the watch trade in Russia. The dealing between foreign and Russian merchants are concentrated here, these parties meeting once a year for the transaction of business in this line. At this time, the Russian buyers from Moscow, Tula, Saratow, and Siberia give orders for the next twelve months, and settle for past purchases. This trade is quite important. A few Geneva watch-making firms sell over six hundred rubles' worth here annually. Swiss watch manufacturers purpose now to establish an extensive depot of goods in their line at Warsaw, to increase the sales and monopolize the Russian watch market. They have applied to the Swiss consul in Warsaw to furnish them detailed information. Our expert associations would do well to obtain similar data from our consuls.

PERSONALS.

MISS RICHARD M. TAYLOR, a graduate of the Boston University Law School and a member of the Suffolk bar, has been appointed a regular member of the legal staff of the city of Boston, and is the first woman lawyer ever employed by that city. Her work will be entirely in commercial work and titles, and she will have nothing to do with court practice.

SOME time ago John L. Sullivan appeared before a New York judge in a suit brought by a creditor. The case established the fact that the once premier pugilist of the world had absolutely no tangible assets. Sullivan claims to have earned over \$1,000,000 in the last twenty years. He is not certain how he spent it all. He estimates that he has given away \$500,000, and spent \$500,000 for liquid refreshment and some \$50,000 in gambling. His legitimate living expenses he figures at \$50,000, his training at \$50,000, and unfortunate business ventures at \$50,000. He also claims the honor of having built a court-house in Purvis, Miss. It happened in this way: When he fought Jake Kilrain in 1893, the Mississippi State officers were hot on his trail. They caught him after the fight in Nashville, and brought him to Purvis. Purvis needed a court-house, and John L. gave up \$50,000, and the temple of justice was built.

If we may believe one of the audience at the Navy League meeting at Rottingdean whereat Mr. Kipling made a speech, that author is not built for an orator, says the *New York Tribune*. "When," writes his hearer, "he showed face in the schoolroom—it was crowded—his Rottingdean neighbors cheered him mightily, and he blushed like a great kid. When he got upon the platform to speak he was as white as a ghost. He had evidently learned his little speech off by heart, and spun it out as a terrific raig. Of course, that was nervousness. It struck me that he felt if he were to hesitate he would be lost. The Big Englanders will never get Kipling as a platform speaker. He'd collapse at the end of his third meeting. After he

Phenomenal Improvements.

More than \$100,000 were spent during 1899 in improvements in Westerleigh (Prohibition Park, New York City; more than \$4,000 added in new sidewalks, \$50,000 to Westerleigh Collegiate Institute, etc. See "New York City Investment," page facing reading in front.

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they were told that a person went to sleep in Boston and woke up in Philadelphia?"

JONES: "I presume they would want to know what it was that woke him up."—*Exch.*

Reminiscent of Shakespeare.—VISITOR: "What a racket the steam makes, clanking through the pipes!"

FLAT-DWELLER (shiveringly): "Yes. It reminds me of one of Shakespeare's plays."

VISITOR: "Which? 'The Tempest'?"

FLAT-DWELLER: "No. 'Much Ado About Nothing.'"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Another Plan.—AGRIC. ADJUTANT: "Think of all the luxuries a rich husband like me could give you!"

MISS DE VINTAGE: "Oh, a rich father would do just as well. Marry my mother."—*New York Weekly.*

A Complete Education.—"Oh, yes?" said Mrs. Smith whose husband had become suddenly rich by a find of ore on his land. "I want Maud to make a special study of music. If she gets on well this year I want to send her to the Smithsonian Institution next year, and I want her to finish at the Boston Conservatory."—*Exchange.*

It Hadn't Worked with Him.—"Dere's me t'ing about me," said Meandering Mike. "I ain't superstitious." "Don't you believe in no lucky signs?" asked Hocking Pete. "Nary. I know by experience dey's nothin' in 'em. I've traveled he reads from Maine to California. Jes' look at me. I don't look lucky, do I?" "Not a bit." "An' yet I'm willin' to bet I've found more horse-shoes than any other man in de world."—*Pittsburgh Star.*

Moses Was an Exception.—George Q. Cannon, the Utah statesman, once attended an irrigation congress, at which a drowsy delegate read a paper on irrigation wells, which he declared always brought water except where they struck rock. He repeated this statement several times. At the fourth repetition he closed any case to deny the proposition. Whereupon Cannon looked up and, in his full, manly voice, asked: "How do you account for Moses's success?"—*Exchange.*

What She Wanted on Her Grave.—A subject in a *Temple* novel relates that he once witnessed a conversation between his cook and a nurse, who were discussing a recent funeral of a member of their race, at which there had been a great profusion of flowers. The nurse said: "When I die, don't plant no flowers on my grave, but plant a good old watermelon vine, and when it gets ripe you come day, and don't you eat it, but jes' run it in de grave and let dat good old juice dribble down through de ground."

Irish Confusion.—Mr. Bruce Glasser, who is lecturing in Ireland for the Pagan Society, mentions a striking incident in *Pagan Ages*, of the middle of the war is creating in the minds of the nation. At Kildare station, as a detachment of soldiers was being entrained for South Africa, an old peasant was intemperately talking good by to his son—a fine young fellow, who was drunk. "An' sure I know ye'll do your duty, me boy, and fight like the devil an' the rest of them; but sure an' I'll never see ye again—I know that for my own an' your mother's sorrow." Then as the train was moving off the old man roused himself up for a last encouraging word, and waving his hat above his head he cried: "Goodbye an' God bless you—an' three cheers for the Boers."

Current Events.

Monday, February 12.

—General Buller attacks Naal Kranz, but is compelled to retire; the Boers near Colesberg assume the offensive.

—The *Princeton* takes possession of the Ratan and Calayan islands, at the Philippine group.

—Governor Roosevelt positively states that he will not consent to become a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

—Lincoln Day dinners are held in most of the large cities, and addresses made by prominent public men.

—An anti-trust conference, convened by M. L. Lockwood and others, opens its second day at Chicago.

Check that Cough

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Large Discount.

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No form of athletic exercise demands such perfect physical condition as prize-fighting. Every muscle in the body must be fully developed and supple, and the heart, lungs, and stomach must act to perfection.

Whether we endorse prize-fighting or not, it is nevertheless interesting to know the manner by which these men arrive at such physical perfection.

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The greatest fighter, Sharkey, says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets relieve all discomfort after eating. They keep the stomach and restore it to a healthy condition. I heartily recommend them." Signed, Tom Sharkey.

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COE'S ECZEMA CURE \$1 at druggists. See box of us. Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland, O.

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Tuesday, February 17.

—The British under General Wood seize Zoutpans Drift; the Boers make some successful flank attacks near Rensburg.

—Conditions in Kentucky remain quiet; both sides apply to the courts for injunctions.

—At the anti-trust conference in Chicago, socialistic speeches are made by ex-Governor Altgelt, Mayor Jones, ex-Attorney-General Monnett, etc.

—Susan B. Anthony retires from the presidency of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is elected her successor.

—Congressman Charles A. Chickering, of Copenhagen, N. Y., dies in New York City.

Wednesday, February 18.

—Lord Roberts's army enters the Orange Free State; General French with a cavalry brigade moves forward to the Modder River and captures five Boer laagers.

—Ex-Consul Macrum makes a public statement in Washington to the effect that his mails had been tampered with and delayed by British authorities in South Africa.

—Judge Taft, in the United States circuit court, refuses to grant the injunction requested by Governor Taylor of Kentucky.

—The Anti-Trust League at Chicago adjourns, after passing a resolution declaring for government ownership of railroads and direct legislation.

Thursday, February 19.

—Fighting takes place at many points; the Boers under General Buller inflict severe loss on a party of laagers.

—The British House of Commons adopts the Government's military scheme by a vote of 292 to 14.

—A severe engagement with Filipinos, resulting in their repulse, takes place in Ilocos, Luzon.

—Ex-Consul Macrum's statements are discredited in Washington; it is said that he never reported that his official letters had been tampered with.

—Sensational testimony in the Clark investigation indicates that attempts were made to bribe Justice Hunt and Attorney-General Nolan, of Montana.

—There is a clash in Kentucky. State prison officials recognizing a pardon by Buchanan, but not by Taylor.

Friday, February 20.

—General French, commanding the cavalry division of the British army, raises the siege of Kimberley; the Boer army under General Cronje abandon their trenches and retreat toward Bloemfontein.

—A strong expedition against the Filipinos, under Generals Bates and Hall, leaves Manila.

—Ratifications of the new Samoan Treaty are exchanged simultaneously in Washington, London, and Berlin.

—A lengthy discussion of the Philippine question takes place in the Senate, and the meeting of the Cabinet is chiefly devoted to the instructions that will be given the new commission.

—Roland B. Molineux, in the famous murder trial, is sentenced to death by Recorder Goff.

Saturday, February 21.

—General Cronje's army is reported to be in full retreat, with General Kelly-Kenny shelling his rear-guard; the Boers win a small victory near Rensburg, in Cape Colony.

—General Sir Charles Warren is elected to Parliament for the Newark Division of Nottinghamshire.

—The report of Mr. Hepburn on his Nicaragua Canal bill is made public.

—Senator Clark, of Montana, appears as a witness before the committee on privileges and elections, and denies all the charges of bribery which have been made against him.

—The South Carolina legislature votes down a resolution of sympathy with the Boers.

Sunday, February 22.

—The Boer retreat continues to be harassed by Kelly-Kenny; General Buller begins his fourth advance toward Ladysmith; a British steamer, suspected of carrying contraband, is seized by a British gunboat in Delagoa Bay.

—A joint resolution adopted by the Democratic legislature at Louisville adjourns the body to meet at Frankfort on Monday.

—At the Central Federated Union in New York, delegates from Puerto Rico speak of the wrongs inflicted upon Puerto Rican workingmen.

—A heavy snow-storm takes place in the Eastern States.

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST,"]

Problem 455.

BY H. VON GOTTSCHELL.
Took First Honors.
Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 456.

BY V. SCHIFFER.
From *Wiener Schachzeitung*.
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 455.

Key-move, Kt-B3.

No. 456.

1. R-R4	2. Kt x P dis ch	3. Q-B3, mate
1. K-K5 or Q5	2. K x Kt	3. Q-K sq, mate
1. K-K6	2. Q-Q3, mate	3. Q-Q3, mate
1. K-Q4	2. Q-KB4, mate	3. Kt-K3, mate
1. K-B4	2. Q-Q3 ch	3. R-Kt4 1/2 mate
1. K-K7	2. K-B8 (must)	3. Q-Kt2, mate
1. K-B7	2. Q-Q2 ch	3. Kt-Q6, dbl. ch, mate
1. Any other	2. K-K5 (must)	3. Q-K3, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Riebet, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Wren-

chester, Mass.; H. H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D. D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Courbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A. Knight, Hattrop, Tex.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.

455 (only): H. P. Van Wagner, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. C. P. Clapp, Moberly, Mo.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; F. H. Casgood, North Conway, N. H.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; W. H. Cobb, Newton Center, Mass.; Dr. H. W. Fanning, Hackett, Ark.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tappan, W. J. Lashner, Baker City, Ore.; Dr. H. Simpson, "Metropo," Cincinnati; the Rev. J. G. Law, Omaha, Fla.; E. C. Ince, Granite Falls, Mich.; S. Cramer, Belgro, Ill.; Prof. B. Moser, Malvern, Ia.

Comments (455): "Ingenious and difficult"—M. W. H.; "Admirably chaste and elegant"—I. W. R.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "Good"—E. S. F.; "Beautiful but rather easy"—S. M. M.; "Age has not marred its beauty"—A. K.; "Hardly first class"—C. D. S.

456: "One of your finest and most delicate"—M. W. H.; "Remarkable for simplicity, symmetry, and keen concentration of key"—I. W. R.; "Highly ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Superb"—E. S. F.; "One of the most beautiful and masterly compositions extant"—H. H. R.; "One of the hardest I have solved; of rare beauty"—S. M. M.; "Very difficult, beautiful and artistic as perfect a 30 mover as I have ever seen"—W. R. C.; "Very subtle"—A. K.

J. G. L., S. C., and the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Danville, N. V.; 120; 44; F. Pfeiffer, Brunswick, Ger.; 141; W. J. L., 142.

Kind Words.

A correspondent (a literary man) writes: "I wish to congratulate you upon the Chess-Department of the DIGEST. I have never seen so much interesting matter concentrated in such small space."

Chess and Insanity.

Scientia, the great Master of Chess, is in an insane asylum. Because of this fact, we hear from many sides the old charge that insanity is closely allied to Chess. We are told that Paul Morphy went insane on account of his Chess-playing, and now comes Scientia for so many years the unbeaten Champion of the World. Some time ago, if we remember correctly, the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* produced evidence to prove that Chess was not in any sense the cause of Paul Morphy's insanity. The *Brooklyn Eagle* says that "it is more than likely that extreme poverty was largely responsible for the present condition of the famous old expert." We are glad to say that the physicians report favorably on the master's case, and promise a speedy and complete recovery. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* says: "It has been asserted that great Chess-players, like great wits, are oft to madness close allied. No doubt the tremendous strain upon the mind involved in playing the game in its highest degree of excellence, such as is required in the world's tournaments, would wreck any but brains abnormally developed along these lines. Certainly no game known to man puts such a tremendous strain upon the mind. And yet the recorded cases of actual insanity among Chess-players have been few."

"A Morphy Muzio."

Comment by Henry Reichel in *The Times*, Philadelphia.

How Paul Morphy gave a Rook to the well-known Moncur D. Conway.

White.	Black.
1. P-K4	1. P-K4
2. P-KB4	2. P-KB4
3. Kt-KB3	3. P-K4
4. B-B4	4. P-Kt3
5. P-Q4	5. P-Kt4
6. Q x P	6. B-K3
7. Castles	7. Kt-K2
Had; should play Q-B3.	8. B x B
8. Q-B x P	9. B x P ch
Now for a "bit of Morphy."	10. Q x R ch
11. B x P ch	12. Q mates.
The best is Kt-K3, but the game could not be saved.	

A Game from the Vienna Tournament.

By H. BLITS SCHWARTZ.

Slipian Defense.

White.	Black.
1. P-K4	1. P-K4
2. P-KB4	2. P-KB4
3. Kt-KB3	3. P-K4
4. B-B4	4. P-Kt3
5. P-Q4	5. P-Kt4
6. Q x P	6. B-K3
7. Castles	7. Kt-K2
8. Q-B3	8. B x B
9. B x P ch	10. Q x R ch
11. B-K3	12. Q mates.

Note from *The Illustrated London News*.

1. A critical point in this variation. If P-K4, Q-R4 ch, and Kt-QB3 is answered by B-Kt3, perhaps the best is Q-Q2.

2. Very awkward, but Black has gained the attack and threatened Kt x B, followed by B-B4 or Q-Kt3.

3. The position is full of interest. White might, instead, try K-Kt3, threatening to win by B-Kt3. Black could not reply Q x P because of R-B4. Anyhow, the test move leads at once to a most hopeless game, and Black makes the best of a fine attack.

The Tarrasch Trap.

The Tarrasch Trap has a rather colorful history. In the Frankfurt Tournament, 1887, Dr. Tarrasch succeeded in inducing the late Dr. Zukertort, perhaps the greatest master of Chess-openings of known or any other time, to walk into this trap. At Manchester, 1890, Mr. Gunsberg, who, curiously enough, had been a competitor at Frankfurt in 1887 and might, therefore, have been supposed to know all about this trap, fell also a victim to the well-devised. Mr. Gunsberg resigned the game on the 14th move. But perhaps the funniest of all is that after this game was published and much commented upon in the Manchester papers on the following day, yet two days later one of the competitors in the Minor Tournament caught his opponent in the very same pitfall. If we remember rightly, the order of the moves is as follows:

White.	Black.
1. P-K4	1. P-K4
2. Kt-Kt3	2. Kt-QB3
3. B-K3	3. P-QK3
4. B-B4	4. Kt-B3
5. Castles	5. Kt x P
6. P-Q4	6. P-QK4
7. B-Kt3	7. P-Q4
8. P x P	8. B-K3
9. P-QB3!	9. B-K3
10. B x B	10. Castles
11. Kt-Q4	11. Q-Q2
12. Kt x B	

If now Black reply P x Kt, White wins by 13. R x Kt, and if 14. Q x Kt, then either 15. R x Kt, or R x P wins. Black's mistakes consist chiefly in 1. B-K3, which should be Kt-K3; but, failing this, he should play 2. B-Q4, instead of B-K3.—*Harvard Times*.

A Curious Book.

We have received from W. H. Lyons, Newport, R.I., a book bearing the title "Chess for Beginners and the Beginners of Chess." The title is a little misleading, for it is not the kind of a book that beginners in Chess need. It is, however, very interesting, especially the presentation of "the literary and historical features of this ancient pastime." The author, Mr. R. H. Swinton, is quite witty, and writes of the game in a charming manner. For instance, in giving the rule governing "Castling," "In Castling the player shall move the King and Rook simultaneously." Mr. Swinton's comment is, "A feat of juggling!"

Pillsbury's Diploma.

The committee of the Vienna Chess-Club which had the management of the International Tournament of 1898, held in honor of the Jubilee of the Emperor of Austria, sent a handsome engraved and richly ornamented diploma to the American Champion, bearing the following inscription:

Vienna Chess-Club—Diploma for MR. HARRY NELSON PILLSBURY, Emperor's Jubilee International Chess Tournament, Vienna 1898, Second prize, Vienna, July 24, 1898. For the Tournament Committee, LEONARD TREBITSCH.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CRONJE'S GALLANT DEFENSE.

FRIEND and foe united last week in admiration of General Cronje's gallant ten days' resistance against overwhelming numbers before his surrender, which the reports had from the first declared inevitable.

Early last week, according to these reports, Cronje with 5,000 men had been surrounded by Field-Marshal Roberts's force of 45,000 men, and was confined to an area not more than a mile square, on the banks and in the bed of the Modder River, near Koodoesrand. The position was represented as one with almost no natural advantages for defense, and exposed to a deadly fire from British guns located less than 2,000 yards distant. Surrender or annihilation for the Boers was represented as a matter of hours. As day after day passed with the Boers still holding their position and even refusing permission to send away the women who were with them, admiration for their valor found free expression even in England, "mixed with censure of Cronje for the apparently wanton sacrifice of his men, and succeeded by doubt as to the truth of reports that described his position as hopeless. At the end of last week, the London correspondent of the New York *Sun* cabled as follows:

"All Europe looks on in mingled horror and admiration at the magnificent, but heartrending tragedy. Already a mighty voice of protest is rising up from one end of the Continent to the other. French and Germans and Russians unite in the cry: 'These men deserve to be free; Great Britain shall not crush such a nation of heroes.'

"England herself is aghast at the spectacle. She suddenly realizes that she will have no friend left on the earth, least of all America, if she permits the deliberate slaughter of these 5,000 helpless patriots. No Boer victory, however great, could so damage the British cause in the eyes of mankind as the completion of this wholesale execution with lyddite.

"Some realization of this fact has reached Roberts and Kitchener, for the bombardment at last accounts had slackened and become almost desultory. The green fumes of lyddite no longer stifle the survivors, if survivors there be, in that awful valley.

"A new problem confronts England—a problem so humiliating

that nowhere can be found its like. What shall be done with an enemy which carries out to the bitterest and literal end the motto 'Independence or Death'? Alexander or Caesar, with cold-blooded stoicism, might put all relentlessly to the sword. England, the boasted champion of liberty, can not do this. She dares not. She is defeated—hopelessly and completely defeated—in her scheme of conquest in Africa so long as the spirit which prompted Cronje's army to choose almost certain death at Paardeberg continues to animate the Boer nation.

"Few Englishmen have yet realized this truth, but it will soon come home to them. When it does—when this most stupendous dilemma of the age stares them in the face—they will turn alone, among the nations of the earth for suggestion or advice, to America. What word will come from over the sea? Much depends upon that message."

Says the New York *Tribune*:

Surrounded on a practically open plain, with no cover and no chance to make fortifications, by an army three times the size of his own, his camp the center of a circle of fire from guns of all types little more than a mile away, his position has aptly been likened to that in the crater of a volcano. Six hundred British troopers won immortal fame by riding through a 'valley of death.' But this man and his comrades have been for a week encamped in the very heart of such a valley. Whatever he may have done before, and whatever shall be his ultimate fate, General Cronje has in this campaign shown himself a man, a warrior, and a hero. Matched against one of the greatest soldiers in the world, he has shown himself a worthy antagonist.

"Since 1881 Britons and Boers have failed to appreciate one another. The British have regarded the Boers as half savages, to be swept aside by a single regiment. The Boers, who regarded what Gladstone meant for magnanimity as sheer cowardice and weakness, have despised the British and all English-speaking people. This war has opened the eyes of both. It has substituted esteem for contempt. And therefore, instead of its causing long race hatreds, it will probably do the very reverse. It will result in such mutual esteem as will lead to good-fellowship and mutual recognition of equal rights in all South Africa."

Mr. Ford, *The Tribune's* London correspondent, says:

"By a strange revulsion of feeling, peculiarly English, Cronje has suddenly been transformed through sheer love of fair play into a heroic figure. Every London journal expresses hearty admiration for the inflexible courage with which he has remained at bay when these powerful batteries were massing their fire upon a defenseless position not more than a mile square. Men have forgotten General Roberts's remarkable strategy and have talked of nothing but Cronje's fight to the death in that fiery furnace of shrapnel, lyddite, and common shell. It was not war, but it was so magnificent that the British casualty lists when they were posted were read with something like insensibility, altho they disclosed a loss of nearly one hundred and fifty of the rank and file, who were killed on Sunday. General Cronje's defense, hopeless as it seemed, touched the English imagination."

In spite of General Cronje's determined resistance, however, the British feel that Lord Roberts has him in his grasp, and that altho the Boers may retard the march to Pretoria, they can not stop it; and this feeling is giving London a large crumb of comfort. The London correspondent of the Associated Press says:

"Hand in hand with the relief of Kimberley and the daily expected relief of Ladysmith has come the relief of London. With the fate of those beleaguered places off their minds, with the national honor free once more to take its chances on a fair fighting field, London has evolved itself from the depressing gloom that for months overhung it. There is now talk of balls, dinners,



MAJ.-GEN. THOMAS KELLY-KENNY.

LORD ROBERTS.
From the latest photograph.

LORD KITCHENER.

COLONEL KEWICH.
Promoted for his gallant defense of Kimberley.

GENERAL CRONJE.

MAJ.-GEN. HECTOR A. MACDONALD.
Wounded while pursuing Cronje's forces.

CRONJE AND HIS OPPONENTS.

and entertaining; there are brighter looks in the faces of the crowds that throng the streets, and even the women seem to have brought out gayer gowns. There is to be something of a season after all."

And the man who is lionized as the hero of it all is Lord Roberts. The same correspondent continues:

"'Little Bobs' is the hero of the hour even at this stage of the war, which can scarcely be considered much more than initial from the British point of view. He would be granted every honor in the people's power to give if only public opinion and gratitude became operative. Above every other man and every other circumstance he stands out from those grim happenings in South Africa clothed in the halo of victory."

"Loudly Lord Roberts is hailed as giving the living lie to those who said that the pluck and brains that made Great Britain victorious in the Crimea, in India, and in Afghanistan had passed away from her. The circumstances of his hurried departure, when he subordinated the greatest personal sorrow to the needs of the country, his feats on the battle-fields of old, his tremendous personal magnetism, and his surpassing kindness and simplicity are all brought into rapid review by means of conversation or the newspapers before the average Englishman, until it is small wonder that the hero of Kandahar has reached that pinnacle where his country would deny him nothing."

"General Kitchener's automatic way of doing things and his hardness of heart have been so much paraded before the public since he first achieved greatness that he has lost much of his

popularity, and, while he possesses the national confidence to an almost unequalled extent, it is patent that the nation as a whole would rather that the opportunities fell to 'Bobs' than to his iron-willed chief-of-staff."

A warning note, however, in the midst of all the rejoicing, is sounded by the Cape Town correspondent of the *London Daily Mail*, who cables:

"It is of the very gravest importance that the British public should not be carried away by the recent successes into a belief that the war is practically over. Nothing could be more fatal to a satisfactory prosecution of the war, and above all to a satisfactory settlement of the whole country after the war, than any relaxation of military activity, any stoppage of reinforcements, any temporizing or bargaining with the Free State or the Transvaal through mistaken ideas of magnanimity toward an assumedly beaten foe."

"The highest authorities and the soundest opinion here say that the war has really only just begun in earnest. Indeed, they say that the real struggle will only begin when the present military operations end."

"I have the best reasons for asserting that an attempt is likely to be made by Boer supporters in the Colony to force easy terms for the Free Staters, now or soon, by holding out a threat of a Dutch rising in the Colony."

"Any idea of leaving the Free State its independence would be fatal to British interests. The British people must not deceive themselves into thinking that it is now only a walk-over. They

have to deal with a foe most dangerously subtle and powerful in methods and ways that it would not be politic to discuss publicly.

"There should be no halting in sending out troops. A quarter of a million of British troops will be none too many. The more we have, and the sooner they are here, the quicker will be the end of the war, and the surer will be the settlement that is to mean justice to every one, Dutch and British alike, and lasting peace and certain prosperity to South Africa."

ACCIDENTS TO WORKINGMEN.

COMPARISONS between military and industrial warfare have often been made, and the recent report of the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics would seem to show that in some instances the industrial battle is the more deadly of the two. Only 280 American soldiers were killed in the war with Spain, and less than 400 have met death in the Philippines. Yet in New York State alone, last year, nearly 1,000 workers were killed outright through industrial accidents, and not less than 40,000 sustained injuries of some kind. These injuries, in nearly all cases, inflict terrible hardship on those who are least able to bear it. The report says:

"Few workmen carry accident insurance of any kind; only in the best-paid classes of labor does there exist the practise of paying contributions into a death or disability fund of some trade-union, fraternal order, or assessment society, in order to secure financial relief in time of affliction. In many cases the injured man and his family are dependent upon public charity for their means of living during the period of disability. Hence, from financial considerations alone, the State is interested in this question of industrial accidents."

In Germany, Austria, Norway, England, Denmark, Italy, France, and Switzerland, there exist workmen's compensation laws, which give to the workman injured at his work a stipulated compensation without recourse to the law-courts. "That the American States will sooner or later follow along the same path of social legislation," says the report, "is scarcely to be doubted," and a system is recommended similar to that in England, by which compensation for accidents is paid as a part of the regular running expenses of the business. "The underlying principle of these workmen's compensation acts," adds the report, "is the demonstrated fact that most accidents are an inci-

dent of the industry, rather than the fault of individuals. Laws for the prevention of accidents have accomplished so little principally because a vast number of accidents is positively inevitable under the pressure of competition."

Commenting on this report, the *New York Mail and Express* says: "The figures of the report vividly reveal the inherent perils of our complex industrial life. They show, too, the necessity for increased precautions against accidents in factories and workshops—a necessity to which employers as a class are paying closer attention every year." The *Rochester Post-Express* voices opposition to the liability laws advocated by the report. "It should be remembered," says *The Post-Express*, "that the employer does not require his workman to take a risk that would result in injury or death." The *New York Outlook* speaks of the report as a remarkable one, and states that "the facts presented are not only invaluable, but they are effectively put."

A GAIN FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

A NOTABLE victory, so several papers think, was won by the Municipal League of Philadelphia in the city election last week, when four magistrates on its ticket—three of whom had been refused renomination by the politicians—were elected. Twelve other judges were also elected, ten of them Republican and two Democratic, but the fact that an independent organization, standing for purity in politics, could place four judges on the bench is hailed by most of the Philadelphia papers as an omen of a decidedly hopeful sort. The condition of Philadelphia politics has long been held up by the newspapers as an almost hopeless case of political iniquity. The *New York Evening Post* declares that "no one remembers an honest election" in Philadelphia, and says that "in some wards the number of illegal votes has probably been as great as that of the legal ones"—a state of affairs that the Municipal League has been doing much to remedy. The same paper continues:

"Perhaps in no city in the country is the work of reform so difficult as in Philadelphia. The control of the Republican Party has been so absolute, both in the city and in the State, that the Democratic Party has almost ceased to oppose it. In New York the contests between the parties are, to a considerable extent, at



LORD ROBERTS: "Cheer up, old chap. I've untied this one."
—*The Boston Herald*



CECIL RHODES (to John Bull): "Cheer up! I'm rescued."
—*The Chicago Record*

KIMBERLEY AND THE CARTOONISTS.

least, genuine struggles, in which each party may make some appeal to Independent voters. But in Philadelphia the Independent voters have had to form their own organization and fight their own battles, and the fact that they have succeeded so well will encourage the friends of good government everywhere."

Both Democratic and Republican papers in Philadelphia seem to believe that the long-desired improvement of the politics of their city can be accomplished by the Municipal League. *The North American* (Rep.) says that "to outsiders, who are not acquainted with political conditions in this city, it will seem a small matter that three independent candidates for the magistracy should be reelected when all ten of the Republican machine's candidates and three Democrats were also successful. But to the initiated the election of these three men means that the concentrated power of the Quay machine has been defied and overcome. The Quay machine includes the Democratic machine, and both together have been beaten at the point where they massed their strength." *The Press* (Rep.) says: "The Municipal League has at present the confidence of voters on local affairs. If it forms an efficient local organization it can carry the city and force the Republican machine to nominate better men or stand defeat." *The Record* (Dem.) says that the election "developed two things very satisfactory to the friends of better government. The vote cast by the opponents of the Republican machine ticket was more than doubled; and the dishonest Democratic organization, which has been maintained as a Republican side-show, was practically dissolved in the public contempt. Out of this situation it ought not to be hard to build up an opposition to the Republican machine which would make its future mastery doubtful. The elements of opposition are all here. The situation is ripe for combination. The motive for revolt is overmastering. Nothing is lacking but leadership."

The Ledger (Ind.) says:

"The Municipal League has taken the second place in the politics of Philadelphia and there is no reason to doubt that it can, if it will sagaciously and energetically organize, not only in every ward, but in every division of the city, make itself the party of the majority. The Municipal League, under wise, provident leadership, can and should revolutionize our municipal politics and reestablish municipal government of, for, and by the taxpaying community. It can and it should defeat the unscrupulous spoilsmen in every part of the city's government, who have usurped the will and power of the people to govern themselves by naming those who make their laws and those who execute them."

City and State, a Good Government weekly, gives an indication of the task ahead when it says:

"While the League has good reason to be proud of what it has done in securing good magistrates, the community has still better reason to be ashamed of itself for permitting the election of so many bad ones. Any city that can reelect such men as Cunningham and Harrison has cause for a permanent blush. And as we of Philadelphia have not the capacity for heightened color from any such cause, we deserve to be morally pilloried by the rest of the country until we know that we can do better. A city which has a stay-at-home vote of 125,000, which is reported against us in this election, is, according to Captain Mahan's doctrine, a fit subject for conquest and enslavement by some more virtuous foreign power. In this large, indifferent, and politically speaking immoral element the League finds its strongest enemy."

"A very valuable result of the election is its vivid portrayal of the machine's tactics in erasing party lines to save its neck. Democrats and Republicans in such a contest are no longer twain, but one flesh. Let us have no more false pretense of party loyalty from these gentry."

"The League has fought a good fight; let it take courage, at once close up its ranks, perfect its organization, and prepare for the next contest. And let the citizens of Philadelphia ask themselves whether they do not owe a more general measure of support to the gallant little band of men who have been for years so pluckily fighting their battles for them."

DOES THE CONSTITUTION FOLLOW THE FLAG?

GREAT possibilities, say the press, are wrapped up in the decision of Congress on the Puerto Rico tariff bill. We go to press before the vote of the House is announced, but the feeling for free trade with Puerto Rico and the feeling against free trade are both so strong that it seems probable that, whatever the decision of the House, the fight will be only transferred to the Senate; and, indeed, some believe that, if this Congress declares for a tariff, the free-traders will raise the issue again in the next Congress. The present bill proposes to put on all goods entering Puerto Rico, and on all goods entering the United States from Puerto Rico, a tariff equal to one quarter of our present tariff, and to use the sums so collected in paying the expenses of the island's government. Simple as this proposition appears, there are many Congressmen and representatives of the press, both Republican and Democratic, who believe that such a law would be contrary to the federal Constitution, and would turn our "expansion" into "imperialism" by marking off the people of our new possessions as subjects, to be ruled by a Congress in which they have no voice. The paragraphs in the report of the House ways and means committee which have stirred up so much feeling are the following:

"That the term 'United States' in that provision of the Constitution which declares that all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States means and is confined to the States that constitute the Federal Union, and does not cover also the territory belonging to the United States."

"That Congress has power to govern Puerto Rico and the Philippines independent of the limitations of the Constitution."

The economic aspect of the Puerto Rican tariff was considered in these columns February 3. That question, however, the *Chicago Evening Post* points out, "sinks into absolute insignificance beside the momentous and far-reaching constitutional issue which the proposal raises. Has Congress the power to impose rates of duty for the West Indian island different from those prescribed for the United States? The Constitution demands uniform duties and excises for the United States, and the point to be determined is whether or not Puerto Rico is now part of the United States." The *Boston Transcript* declares this to be "one of the greatest constitutional questions that body has ever considered," and says that its decision "will mark an epoch in our history." "It may seem a small matter," says the *Boston Herald*, "what form of legislation is adopted in trade between this country and our newly acquired dependency; but the solution of this question goes down to the bed-rock of our government principles." The nub of the controversy, it will be seen, is the question whether Congress has a free hand in making laws for our new islands, or whether the islands are under the Constitution. Does the Constitution expand by its own power (*ex proprio vigore*) to cover all territory acquired by the United States, or must it await the bidding of Congress? Decisions of the Supreme Court bearing on this important point were considered in this department at some length on January 14, April 22, and May 13, 1899; but as each side has seemed able to find decisions countenancing its own view, it is pretty generally accepted that a new decision, bearing directly on the constitutionality of a separate tariff for Puerto Rico, will be necessary. In the mean time, while we are waiting for the decisions of Congress and the Supreme Court, it is interesting to notice what the press thinks of the matter.

One party to the controversy fears that "coolie labor," ignorant and half-civilized voters, and a ruinous flood of cheap sugar, tobacco, hemp, and other tropical products will greatly injure our economic and political condition if our new islands are given constitutional guaranties. The other party looks upon the unrestrained rule of President and Congress over millions of sub-

jects as a form of "imperialism" that is abhorrent to American spirit and institutions.

"Sound reason," says the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.), "seems with the conclusion that the Constitution of the United States, as a compact between the original States, is applicable in its terms only to them and to such other States as by admission into the Union have become parties to the compact, and that so far as after-acquired territory is concerned the power of passing needful rules and regulations for its government, in every respect, is left to be exercised by Congress in its discretion." So, too, thinks the *New York Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), which argues that "if a State, as the word is used in the Constitution, is only one of the equal members of the Union, it would seem to follow that the United States are only the sum of such members; and this conclusion is enforced by the care taken by the authors of the Constitution and its amendments to distinguish clearly and repeatedly between the United States and territory belonging to them, or between the United States and places subject to their jurisdiction." The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) thinks that it is



A DISCRIMINATING STEPFATHER.
—The New York World.

ridiculous to suppose that the United States can not acquire islands and pass what laws it pleases for them. Says *The Tribune*:

"If the power to acquire, own, hold, and govern property not within the Union does not belong to the United States, as some still contend, what has become of it? Every sovereign State has that power. Every one of the original colonies possessed it when they achieved their independence and became sovereign States. That the several States no longer possess that power everybody knows. If it was not transferred, with the other powers of sovereignty in respect to all nations and peoples outside the States to the Government of the United States, then how was it 'lost in the shuffle'? By what wonder-working magic did the several States get rid of that attribute of sovereignty without conferring it upon their duly constituted agent for dealing with foreign relations?"

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.) brings up another phase of the question when it says that "it is very certain that we do not wish to place Puerto Rico in a position where she might claim the right to become a State, nor do we want States to be made out of our other island possessions." The *New York Press* (Rep.) believes that the men who framed the Constitution, "and who would not trust their own farm hands with the suffrage, in all their legislation contemplated only American citizens, and substantial American citizens at that, settled on American soil."

The sentiments of these Republican papers are heartily indorsed by the *New Orleans Picayune* (Dem.), which avers that the framers of the Constitution "founded a white man's republic, and intended it for the special use and benefit of white men forever." It continues: "The only safety for the republic is to maintain it as a white man's country. To seek to drag the white population down to the level of the lowest negroes and mongrels will result in a terrible and bloody revolution and race war, and such a result is not far off, if the Philippines and other countries filled with barbarous and inferior races are to be admitted as integral parts of the American Union."

The opposition to the measure, however, seems to be very strong. The *Chicago Times-Herald* (Rep.), after quoting President McKinley's declaration in his message that "our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico and give her products free access to our markets," says: "What was our plain duty last December is our plain duty to-day. Puerto Rico is as much entitled to be considered a part of the United States as Alaska." The *New York Mail and Express* (Rep.) declares that if Congress provides its contemplated "makeshift scheme of revenue laws," it will "shirk its obligation of honor and of justice to Puerto Rico."

As to the Supreme Court's opinion of the power of Congress over our new possessions, the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) says that "it would be remarkable if a court created by the Constitution for the purpose of pronouncing on the constitutionality of the acts of a Congress created in the same way should declare that that body is not subject to constitutional limitations." The *Indianapolis Sentinel* (Dem.) says that "on this theory Congress, which is created by the Constitution, and derives its powers from the Constitution, may set every principle of the Constitution at defiance in these islands. This is revolution. It is a crime more serious than anything that has yet been attempted under the name of government." And the *Chicago Record* (Ind.) remarks that "it is doubtful if the American people desire to clothe their representatives with power over distant people which it is unsafe to permit them to exercise at home." The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) says that "it only remains to be asked how long the Constitution is likely to remain binding upon Congress in the case of interstate legislation after it has so lightly been tossed aside in relation to all other territory coming within the jurisdiction of the United States." The *Brooklyn Citizen* (Dem.) says: "Puerto Rico is not a foreign state. It comprises territory as much under the jurisdiction of the United States as that of Arizona in the Southwest or Alaska in the Northwest; and if it is not right to hamper the trade of those territories by a tariff, it is not right to hamper that of Puerto Rico."

Some of the opposition papers think that the Republicans have made a great tactical blunder. "It will be observed," says the *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.), "that the Republicans are beginning to wade in very deep water, and it will continue to grow deeper and deeper as long as they insist on carrying out their intention to make the inhabitants vassal subjects with no rights except such as a partisan Congress may see fit to recognize." The *Washington Times* (Ind. Dem.) says that "the Administration can not be unmindful of the risk it takes in thus creating a new grievance for the whole American people to nurse, and resent at the polls in November." The *National Watchman* (Dem.), of Washington, declares that "the party that will undertake to establish a vassal state in Puerto Rico or elsewhere departs from the great principles that distinguishes our Government from all others, and they only do so as the first step in a program of establishing privileged classes at home and destroying the American republic." The *Providence Journal* (Ind.) says: "If William McKinley backs down from what he himself called 'our plain duty,' it will be one of the most needless and shameful surrenders of principle ever made by an American

President, and a greater blot on the McKinley escutcheon than the broken promises in regard to civil-service reform."

Considerable indignation is manifested at the treatment the Puerto Ricans will receive. "According to the doctrine of the majority of the committee," says the *Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), "Puerto Rico is nothing but a dependency, a satrapy, or, rather, a patch of real estate which has come into our possession." "To give it special legislation by Louisiana planters," declares the *Chicago Times-Herald* (Rep.), "is in principle to put it at the mercy of a foreign tyranny and to deny it those blessings of free government which are our boast." The *St. Louis Republic* (Dem.) says that "the new policy treats the islands as if their inhabitants were baggage designed for the enrichment and magnification of the Cecil Rhodeses of the United States." "If we are not ready to treat the people of our annexed possessions as Americans, and give them the full advantage of the protection of our laws," says the *Cleveland Leader* (Rep.), "we should stop annexing and go out of the expansion business." The twenty-five-per-cent. tariff policy, declares the *Milwaukee Sentinel* (Rep.), is "worthy of Sparta. Unless the United States treats the Puerto Ricans as well as citizens of the United States are treated," it continues, "it ought not to hold a single colony or dependency." The *Philadelphia North American* (Rep.) says:

"So narrow a view of our obligations and of our own welfare will necessarily have a chilling effect upon the people of the island. It will also aid in cooling the growing desire of a section of the Cubans for annexation. Ultimately all the West Indies must become a part of our political, as they now are of our geographical, system. Whatever operates to check the desire of their people for the change is inimical to our larger interests. Congress is behaving in a small and niggardly spirit that is unworthy of the nation."

Indeed, some papers profess to see serious danger ahead if we adopt the proposed policy. "The acquisition of distant and alien dependencies, conquered by force of arms, denied the commercial privileges of other American citizens, without love for the American people or loyalty to the American flag," says the *San Francisco Chronicle* (Rep.), "would be the most colossal political blunder of modern times," and the *Portland Oregonian* (Rep.) declares that "if we are going to hold to protective tariffs against any people under our own flag, we must make up our minds to deal with them always as enemies, and to hold them down with the bayonet." If we do not establish free trade with our West Indian possessions, says the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind.), "we have annexed a rabbit warren of insurrections justified and excused by the same unjust exploitation of territory for the benefit of the home country that excused and justified the rebellion against Spanish extortion in Cuba." The *Yale Review* says:

"After specious promises of liberation this new monarch does less for these new subjects than the English Parliament has done for the negroes of Jamaica. The Jamaicans enjoy unrestricted trade with all the world; upon the Puerto Ricans are to be levied crushing duties on the necessities of life imported from the United States, and access to our markets, so indispensable to their economic development, is similarly restricted. Of economic liberty they will have less than England's most despotically governed crown colonies. To find a parallel to this policy one must go back to the ruthless commercial oppression of Ireland in the last century. What shall it profit the Republicans to create an Ireland at our doors?"

"Will the task of convincing the Filipinos that we are bringing them liberty be made easier by this sacrifice of the unresisting Puerto Ricans? What will be its effect on the solution of the Cuban question? Will not the Cubans justly suspect our intentions toward them when they see the outcome of our professions to Puerto Rico? Whatever settlement is attempted of the Cuban question can not fail to be embarrassed by this treatment of the neighbor island. Is it not for our interest to allay Cuban suspicion and to give every opportunity for the rise of a desire for annexation to the United States?"

DRUNKENNESS IN MANILA.

REGRET is expressed by several papers for the state of affairs pictured in a number of reports from the Philippines, which seem to agree that there is an immense amount of drunkenness among the Americans there. President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission, it will be remembered, said publicly soon after his return to this country: "I regret that Americans have been allowed to establish saloons in the Philippines, for the Filipinos are a temperate people, and the sight of an intoxicated American disgusts them. Nothing has done so much damage to the reputation of the American people as this." Capt. Frank M. Wells, chaplain of the First Regiment of Tennessee volunteers, who describes himself as "an Administration man clear through," said in an address in Washington, February 11, that before the American troops entered Manila there were only three saloons in the city, and that in each only "soft drinks" were sold; but that now there are four hundred saloons, selling whisky. And the drunkenness seemed to be as bad afloat as ashore. He said:

"While on board one of the transports to Cebu, I found that liquor-selling was the same as on the other transports. I tried to have it stopped, but failed. I took special care of the men in my regiment, with the determination that if I could not save their souls, I would at least get them to hell sober. I never saw so much liquor on a Mississippi steamboat, and I have traveled on a good many, as I saw on the transport *Sheridan* the last three days we were in Cebu."

Similar testimony was given a few weeks ago by Lieut. E. Hearne of the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers, who had just returned from Manila. In an address in New York City he said:

"The Filipinos, while pagans and semi-civilized, are moral and sober. They first learn of Christianity from the profane sailor, and when they see immense numbers of drunken, profane, and immoral soldiers representing this country, they have little respect for the religion they profess. 'If that is your religion,' they say, 'we prefer our own.' The soldier, when associated with others, loses his identity. Then his savage and lower nature displays itself. This is particularly true of the soldier in the Philippines, idle under a tropical sun. He loses all his religion. It is our duty first to send out Christian soldiers if we expect to make any sort of impression on the people there."

Mr. W. B. Miller, who has charge of the army and navy work of the Young Men's Christian Association, said in an address at the same meeting:

"So great was the effect of the drunkenness and irreverence of the American soldier in the Philippines that one man, writing to me from Manila, said that two missionaries gave up their work among the natives and went to work on the army. They realized the uselessness of their work when there was an immoral and drunken army representing this country on hand. One drunken soldier can do more evil than two missionaries can undo. The sending of whisky and questionable things to Manila is not a badge of honor for this country."

The latest report from Manila on this phase of expansion comes from Mr. H. Irving Hancock, Manila correspondent of *Leslie's Weekly*, who says:

"Of all the problems that confront us in the reconstruction of the Philippines the gravest and wickedest is one of our own importation. The Manila saloons, taken collectively, are the worst possible kind of a blot on Uncle Sam's fair name. The city's air reeks with the odors of the worst of English liquors. And all this has come to pass since the 13th of August, 1898! . . . To-day there is no thoroughfare of length in Manila that has not its long line of saloons. The street-cars carry flaunting advertisements of this brand of whisky and that kind of gin. The local papers derive their main revenue from the displayed advertisements of firms and companies eager for their share of Manila's drink-money. The city presents to the newcomer a saturnalia of alcoholism. . . ."

"I do not mean this as a tirade against all saloons. It is only

a much-needed protest against the worst features of the American saloon that have crept into Manila arm in arm with our boasted progress. There is nowhere in the world such an excessive amount of drinking, *per capita*, as among the few thousand Americans at present living in Manila. Nor does this mean that we have sent the worst dregs of Americanism there. Far from it; some of the best American blood is represented in Manila. There are men of brains and attainment there, who would nobly hold up our name, were it not for the saloon at every step. Gamblers and depraved women—in both classes the very dregs of this and other countries—have followed, and work hand in hand with their natural ally. These people are fast teaching the natives the depths of Caucasian wickedness, and the natives imagine it is Americanism. . . .

"Chairman Schurman of the Philippine Commission voices his regret that the American saloon was ever permitted to make its advent in Manila. Well may he regret it, as may every other American, too, who has been in Manila during the past year. It is a great mistake to suppose that every officer, soldier, and sailor in the Philippines is drinking to excess, but some of them do, and the same is true of a great percentage of the civilians. The native is not discriminating, and attributes this vice to all Americans. If saloons were carefully and honestly restricted in number, and put under the rigid regulations that decency requires, this shame of Uncle Sam would quickly vanish. It is the glaring opportunity for drunkenness that does so much harm.

"So far as my observation went, I found that the military authorities of Manila were not on record as having done anything to abate this crying disgrace. Indeed, one American officer, fairly high in the councils at the palace, is the potentate head of the concern that is doing the most to encourage and supply the thirst of Manila. We tried to civilize the Indian, and incidentally wiped him off the earth by permitting disreputable white traders to supply him with ardent liquors. Are we to repeat this disgrace tenfold, as we at present seem fair to do, in the Philippines?"

A Crime Against a People.—"The American soldiers, however, might drink themselves into death or idiocy, and it would be of less ultimate consequence than the simple fact of the introduction of the liquor traffic into the Philippine Islands. In one respect, at least, the civilization of the Filipinos was superior to our own, and that was in the use of intoxicating drinks. All travelers have testified to their temperateness and their very slight use of intoxicants. Our first step has been to flood their towns and cities with whisky and thus break down a conspicuous native virtue. For this liquor curse must remain in the Philippines long after the bulk of the American army has been withdrawn. It is the experience in all tropical countries that the whisky habit, once it secures a foothold, is difficult to extirpate. Whisky is a great decimator of tropical populations.

"The seriousness of the crime thus committed must be confessed by the Government itself, since, in its view, the Filipinos must be regarded as children. What would the world think of a nation that deliberately or heedlessly led millions of children into the liquor habit for the sake of profit? It is certainly remarkable that the Government, while regarding the Filipinos as children in their political capacity to govern themselves, should regard them as thoroughly mature in their capacity to govern their physical appetites. The Government has been extremely solicitous not to grant the Filipinos self-rule in political affairs, yet it has left them the prey of American rum-sellers in social affairs.

"One does not need to be a prohibitionist in the United States to believe that the sudden and unrestrained introduction of the liquor traffic into a country where it had never before existed was a crime against heaven and earth. The traffic could have been forbidden at the outset by one man; it could be forbidden to-day by one man, because the whole archipelago is under martial law."—*The Springfield Republican*.

Abstinence as a Business Rule in the Army.—"Here would seem to be a case illustrating the desirability of inaugurating in the American army a rule such as is now enforced by railway managers and by other employers upon all employees on whose mental or nervous condition may depend the lives of many others, the correct working of valuable machinery, and the safety of costly investment. That rule requires of every man, occupying any position thus important in its relations to others, absolute

abstinence from intoxicating liquors. No railroad will now employ an engineer, a conductor, brakeman, signal-man, or switch-tender who is known to use intoxicants. The managers do not pretend to raise a 'moral issue' in the case, or to question anybody's 'personal liberty.' But, simply as a matter of business, they refuse to employ a drinker, no matter how moderate. So it is with the managers of many other industrial enterprises.

"The position of our American soldiers in the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and elsewhere is often one of considerable delicacy. In all those regions the American nation is 'on trial' in the minds of the natives; in some parts the American soldier is very nearly the only 'sample' of our civilization to be anywhere seen by them. When he is seen drunk we are degraded in their estimation; when his drunkenness leads to misconduct toward native women, he may awaken resentments which years of effort may not suffice to allay—which, sufficiently multiplied, may rob the nation of the fruits of soldierly achievement and painstaking statesmanship. Why should not our Government protect the nation against such possibilities and dangers in the same way that the railroads protect themselves? Why should any portion of our army be permitted, through the indulgence of drinking habits, to involve the nation in risks so easily avoidable?"

"Still, it be said that the total abstinence and orderly conduct that Kitchener enforced in his brilliant Sudanese campaigns are impossible of attainment among American troops? Not a drop of liquor was allowed to accompany Kitchener's expedition, for either officers or men, unless it may have been some small quantity among the medical stores. Why should any American soldiers (no matter how few) be permitted to make spectacles of themselves, imperiling the dignity of our Government and our peaceful relations with those among whom they are stationed? Why allow a comparison to be made between a drunken American 'Christian' and a temperate Mohammedan? The large majority of our soldier boys abroad are, we are proud to believe, temperate and well behaved. Why allow this majority to be disgraced by a few associates?"—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CANDIDLY, the only genuine good Indian is the Indian without any pine land.—*Puck*.

THE British are intoxicated with joy; they have taken so many lagers.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

MR. CARSTEN should see if Mr. Frank would not compromise and accept a library instead.—*The Chicago Record*.

GENERAL CITY does not mean to be outdone by "Bohs." He reports activity all along the line.—*The Boston Transcript*.

No wonder Andrew Carnegie thinks poverty is a blessing. A poor man is never sued for \$11,000,000.—*The Chicago Times-Herald*.

If the trusts persist in their waywardness Chicago will hold another conference, and how will they like that?—*The Chicago Record*.

MURPHY is slow his friendship for us John Bull will agree to use an isthmian canal if we will build it.—*The Omaha World-Herald*.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, the new president of the Woman Suffrage Association, will have plenty of work to do in converting the doubting Thomases.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.



ANTI-TRUST SPEECHES DILY PLACED BY FILE.

—*The Chicago News*.

LETTERS AND ART.

IS THE CLASSICAL DRAMA IMMORAL?

IN many Christian circles there has been, and still is, a strong antipathy to the theater and all its belongings; but an exception has generally been made in favor of the classical drama and opera, on the ground that these were not objectionable from a moral point of view, as are the great majority of modern plays. But even this exception is not accepted by many teachers in the church; and in the *Lutheraner* (St. Louis), the official organ of the Lutheran synod of Missouri and other States, said to be the largest single ecclesiastical division in America, Prof. A. Graebner, of the Concordia Theological Seminary, in the course of a lengthy discussion on the modern theater, gives a surprisingly large, tho not complete, list of classical dramas and operas which either in their chief purpose or in the process of their development depict actions and describe scenes that he considers abhorrent to Christian morals. The list is as follows:

Mozart's "Figaro" depicts marital infidelity; his "Don Juan" describes the love adventures of a libertine; his "Cosi fan Tutte" describes the infidelity of two betrothed; and the "Zauberflöte" is a glorification of free-masonry. Beethoven's "Fidelio" treats of infidelity in love; Weber's "Freischütz" depicts immoralities that can scarcely be described; his "Oberon" brings forward marital infidelity; and his "Euryanthe," the attempted seduction of a bride. Flotow's "Martha" describes the amorous experiences of a woman in masquerade and of her female servant. Marschner's "Hans Heiling" treats of the infidelity of a bride. Rossini's "Barber of Seville" is the story of an abduction; Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" is the account of the deception of a betrothed woman and of suicide. "Lucretia Borgia" describes the vengeance of an unmarried mother and a woman killing others by giving them poison; "La Favorita" depicts marital infidelity; and "Don Pasquale" has practically the same theme. Bellini's "La Sonnambula" treats of the infidelity of a young man who is betrothed; his "Norma" of marital infidelity. Herold's "Zampa" depicts the vengeance of a woman who has been seduced. Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" deals with marital infidelity; his "Robert the Devil" is a tale of the love adventures of a young good-for-nothing; while the "Star of the North" is an account of infidelity in love. Halévy's "Jewess" is an account of the infidelity of a betrothed man. Auber's "Fra Diavolo" describes the love adventures of a robber chief with a married woman; his "Carlo Broschi" treats of the favorite theme of marital infidelity; the "Stumme von Portici" depicts the vengeance and suicide of a woman who had been seduced. Gounod's "Faust" is the story of a deception; and Thomas's "Mignon" the story of the adventures of a coquette and a jealous man. Bizet's "Carmen" consists of the love adventures and murder of a tricky gypsy woman. Massenet's "Manon" is the story of a mistress; his "Werther" describes a suicide resulting from illegitimate love. Verdi's "Otello" tells the story of forbidden love, of murder, and of suicide; his "Don Carlos" tells of unlawful love on the part of those who are wedded; his "Aida" describes jealousy and revenge; his "Masque Ball" treats of a somewhat similar theme; his "Rigoletto" is the love story of a libertine and a murder; while the "Elvira" describes the infidelity of a betrothed man and his suicide. Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" is the story of broken marriage vows, and of suicide. Puccini's "Le Villi" describes the infidelity of a young man who is betrothed; while "Ma non Lascia" contains the adventures of a low woman. Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" is an account of illegitimate love and a double murder resulting from vengeance and jealousy. Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" is the story of an illegitimate affection of those who are wedded. Becker's "Praise of Women" is the narration of the vengeance of a seduced gypsy woman. In Lortzing's "Wildschütz" a bridegroom sells his bride to a married profligate; and his "Undine" tells the story of illegitimate love in married life. Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba" is a tale of infidelity of the married; and his "Merlin" brings forth the story of the love adventures of a very son of Satan. Meyer-Helmund, in his "Love's Battle," tells the story of infidelity, jealousy, and suicide; Forster, in his "Lore," depicts broken marriage vows; Graumann, in his "Melusine," treats of the same theme, and in his "Irrlicht" describes illegitimate love; Rubinstein, in his "Il Demonio," describes the love adventures of the devil with a woman; and Richard Wagner, in his "Flying Dutchman," treats of forbidden love; in his "Tannhäuser," of infidelity and unchaste things; in his "Parsifal" he describes the temptation to an unchaste career, and in his "Walküre" treats of marital infidelity and incest.

Need this list of "classical" pieces, objectionable in part or

throughout, be enlarged? asks the professor. And he answers substantially as follows:

This could easily be done. But we wish here to draw attention to the fact that a large percentage of the masterpieces of the great dramatists are also of this character, and it is noteworthy that just those productions of the great masters that are the most objectionable morally are the most popular on the stage at present. This is true of Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe" and his "Robbers"; of Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," his "Romeo and Juliet," and others. In fact, attempts that have been made to produce only plays morally pure on the stage have signally failed. Edwin Booth made such an attempt, and only gave it up when his means were exhausted. There are unobjectionable plays, dramas, and operas; but these are the rare exceptions. In general, the tendency of the theater, even in its classical productions, is antagonistic to Christianity and inconsistent with high Christian ethical ideals. It is wise to follow the advice given by Dumas, himself the author of the favorite but not unobjectionable "Camille," to a friend, in these words: "You do not take your daughter to hear my play. You are right, and permit me to add in general, never take your daughter to the theater. Not only the play but the place itself is immoral."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FUTURE OF GRAND OPERA IN NEW YORK.

IN spite of large houses it is reported that there has been a very noticeable falling-off—amounting almost to apathy—in the interest which the audiences at the grand opera in New York have manifested toward the music and the acting. Various explanations are given. It is said that the supply of great singers is exhausted; that new works, better mounting, and more frequent rehearsals are required if opera is to maintain its proud position in the American metropolis. The New York musical correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* (January 31) thus writes:

"It is doubtful if at any time since grand opera became a recognized part of New York's social and musical life so little interest has been shown by the spectators in what was going on in front of them. It has always been characteristic that the majority of patrons of the opera have paid little attention to the operas themselves, but this year they pay little heed to their beloved stars. The writer, who has attended every performance since the season began, can recall only a very few times when there has been an outbreak of real, spontaneous, and enthusiastic applause. Now and then when Alvarez succeeded in hitting a top note on the key the stalls and boxes rustled with grateful approval. The final trio of 'Faust' when Calvé sings it still rouses the audience to loud applause and Sembrich occasionally is rewarded with a genuine recall; but these times so dear to the heart of the singer are few and far between, and for the most part we have been treated continuously to the rather undignified spectacle of a string of artists walking in front of the curtain in response to a call which would have made their humbler brother in a continuous performance hesitate to do his second act for which he had been paid.

"The season began unpropitiously. Mr. Grau, after his wanderings up and down the country, brought back with him a disabled company. Van Dyck was not able to sing for several weeks; Saléza has attempted to sing but twice and has again retired to nurse his throat; Ternina was able to sing only on last Saturday, and many of the plans that had been made were of necessity given up. But all of this illness did not prevent the management from doing the operas undertaken in fairly good style. The loss of the tenors was severely felt because Alvarez has fallen decidedly flat and Saléza was needed all the more; and Van Dyck was wanted for German opera, since Dippel, the only other German tenor, has been overworked in the West and needed a rest; moreover, he has to sing in French and Italian now as well as in German."

The present method of mounting most of the operas, says the writer, is obsolete, and with few exceptions the scenery and costumes are shabby, incorrect, and tawdry. This must be improved, and new operas, works of the young Italians and of the

younger Frenchmen like Bruneau, De Lara, Goldmark, and Block, must be introduced to "vary the eternal grind of 'Faust,' 'Romeo,' 'Lohengrin,' 'Tannhäuser,' and 'Die Walküre.'"

"HARMONIC" LITERATURE.

MR. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR., has a new and startling proposition to propound, which, if accepted, would revolutionize our present literary forms. Whether Mr. Choate wishes to be taken seriously or not, is not quite determinable; he certainly maintains a commendable gravity of expression during the process of outlining his views. His proposal is for a new form of visual writing based on a broadening of the mental and visual focus, similar to that which is used in musical compositions. The mind is not to be concentrated on any one word, but is simultaneously to grasp and blend the meaning of several words as they lie together, one above the other, somewhat as the notes on a score. They are to be photographed, as it were, in a sort of flashlight mechanism. Mr. Choate thus explains (in *The Nineteenth Century*, February):

"Every one—except a few inhuman marvels of concentration—must occasionally, in the course of his ordinary reading, find himself staring vaguely at the page that he has just traversed, with a sudden realization that not a word of it has penetrated deeper than the back of his eye. In this state of mind most people must have noticed one curious effect. At times, as the reader sits looking blankly at the printed lines, something written there—his own name, some familiar catchword, a suggestive adjective, or what not—has suddenly flashed home to his consciousness, and he has then found himself quite unable to say in what part of the page it lay. His wandering attention seems to have left eye and mind focused broadly on the page instead of accurately upon a point; with the result that everything there has escaped him save the one word which by its associations had power to pierce the haze of vagueness that surrounded his mind.

"This is, of course, a very familiar occurrence indeed, but there is another of a closely related kind, which, tho it seems thus far to have escaped description, is, I believe, by no means rare. Occasionally when reading matter which was rather of weight than of interest, and especially passages where the author's descriptive zeal outran discretion, I have been startled to find my fading attention suddenly recalled by the unexpected flashing on my mind of a vivid impression. When this happens, the passage itself on rereading generally gives no clue to the source of the picture. The language seems usually as stiff and colorless as before, the choice of words as conventional and inaccurate, yet something in it has managed to set the imagination to work as vigorously as if it had been a literary masterpiece. I should like the reader to try to reach a similar result by experiment, but just as in teaching the young idea to whistle, the mere sound of the words 'prepare to pucker' make the act impossible, so the wish to receive one of these 'flashes' would be sure to fix the attention too closely to leave room for any such effect."

Mr. Choate compares the progress of written music and of literature as follows:

"People in general, it seems to me have never fully appreciated the wonders of mental gymnastics to which even ordinary musicians have attained, and one of these marvels—score-reading—seems to prove conclusively that the capacity of man in this direction is almost without limit. In any large city to-day you may find men who can sit at a piano before an orchestral score of perhaps thirty lines, which they have neither seen nor heard, and play you a fair version of it at full speed. Now these thirty lines, spread as they are over a long page are written in five different clefs, which have to be reduced, in the player's mind, to a common medium; and six or seven of the parts are those of 'transposing instruments,' which represent sounds above or below the written note. The music may be rapid and complicated to the limits of perception, yet the whole will not only be grasped instantaneously, but be arranged for piano on the way from the player's eyes to his fingers."

"The development of harmonic music throws light upon the way in which such an art might well unfold. For the purposes

of the comparison, harmonized music may be taken to have begun with the embellishment of a simple melody by a second tone sounded now and then when it pleased the player. As the taste for the new sound grew upon people, more accompanying tones were gradually added, and the time between the appearance of one harmony and the next was thus shortened. It then occurred to some one to fill up these intervals of silence in the accompanying voice by connecting the subsidiary tones into a continuous melody. This, however crude and incomplete, was real counterpoint; and from such beginnings that artistic science unfolded by processes obvious enough. Let us suppose now that we begin with what we may call the literary equivalent of a simple melody, say an ordinary narrative. In view of the power displayed in music, it seems certain that by grouping the adjectives and other qualifying words above and below the words qualified—as it were in a chord—each group could be seized as a whole by the reader's eye and mind together. If, then, it were found that the effect was unusually vivid, or approached that of the flashes I have described, the subsidiary upper and lower lines of qualifying words would become fuller and fuller, more and more complete. Then it would appear that, here and there, the subsidiary lines would, by the insertion of a word or two, show a complete phrase, and from that point to the connection of these subsidiary lines into continuous accompanying voices would be only a step. We should find our main story accompanied by one or two lines of distinct, self-contained, explanatory, or decorative sentences—true literary counterpoint—and the possibilities of this, inconceivable tho it be, are dazzling enough to be worth consideration.

"All this, of course, is 'new and startling' to the point of absurdity, but that is because I have been considering only its ultimate results. In essence, and from a practical standpoint, my suggestion is simply that of a new method of printing literary work; a mere device of typography. In the beginning, its sole effect would be to rid the main thread of the narrative of every superfluous word, and at the same time render the author free to pile up adjectives, indulge in repetitions, and wander from his subject to his heart's content. For generations, perhaps, it would serve only to make perfectly clear where lay the gist of the work, but as time went on the eye would fall into the way of unconsciously picking up the accompanying words and phrases, as the musician's eye became able to grasp the additional notes of a written chord. The art would find its initial impulse in the extraordinary conciseness and brevity of works written in the new form; but, in the end, readers would gradually acquire a power of visualization like that of the musicians and harmonic literature, as such, would really come into being."

"The Absent-Minded Beggar": A Protest.—

From Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony, comes a protest against Mr. Kipling's latest song of the British soldier. Mr. J. F. Comerford thus writes to *The Saturday Review* (January 20):

"Is it not time that some one should enter a protest against Kipling's continued degradation of the soldiers of the Queen? There is neither sense nor sentiment in the song. But the jingle of the phrase 'absent-minded' caught on to the 'gin-posed' muse of the rimester of the British army, and, tho it is in every sense absurd and inapplicable, was at once annexed and utilized. I confess that out here, just on the edge of the scene of action, the production jars cruelly on the nerves. Have we no better terms for our brave soldiers than these two, 'absent-minded' and 'beggar'? Believe me that neither is the type of man we want out here at all. We want for the defense of British interests in South Africa neither 'absent-minded' people nor 'beggars.' But really this comes from the unlimited indulgence and license allowed by the critics and reviewers to this, to my mind, the most vulgar of all our modern rimesters. In his 'Barrack-Room Ballads' he gives us the standards of morality and intelligence which, according to him (perhaps he knows), dominate the British army. He pursues Tommy into all his weaknesses and vices, and makes jingling rimes about them all. According to Kipling the British soldier is an insensate debauchee, a drunkard, and a mere human machine, to be moved about and destroyed at will by a government that treats him like a little whipped dog. The picture is disgusting and disheartening did not many of us happily know

it to be utterly untrue. . . . There is not another nation in the world whose army has suffered so much from a vulgar rimester. Can we wonder that the Boers out here regard the whole British army as vitiated by disease as stated in the Boer letter addressed to *The Times*? that owing to their debauchery and drunkenness they are a foe that can not withstand the rigors of a campaign that the Bible-reading Dutchmen's superior moral stamina can easily face? I do not speak of the officers of the British army. It is evident that Kipling eliminated them from his idea of 'Tommy Atkins' in his original writings; but I am greatly surprised that the protests and repudiations on the part of military men have not been very much more numerous than they have been. But to my mind the worst feature of Kipling's muse is the astounding way in which he not only exploits the worst slips and falls of the soldier from the moral code, but actually attempts to excuse, nay, to glorify them."

"FÉCONDITÉ" AND THE "KREUTZER SONATA": A CONTRAST.

THE singular contrast presented by Zola's latest story, "Fécondité," to Count Tolstoy's famous tale of a few years ago is emphasized by Miss Hannah Lynch, an English novelist and critic. Zola's teaching, to which he returns again and again, is represented in the following passage:

"Resist, subdue. In order to resist and subdue, increase and multiply. In the immortality of your stock, forget or accept the transience of your souls. Worship life; give life; life in all its forms. Be the parents of numerous children; make also two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Enlarge your hearts; enlarge your families; enlarge the sphere of your action. Have children, but not as the poor man who lets his offspring wither and blight in the gutter. Have children, and work to breed them fortunately in that large, free, adventurous, strong-willed, and strong-fibered liberty, which already, distinct on the horizon, is the ideal of to-morrow."

With this, says Miss Lynch (who writes in *The Fortnightly Review*, January), contrast the following from Tolstoy's "Kreutzer Sonata," in which he alludes to the ideas of love which the poets and romancers of all ages have taught us to reverence:

"What is peculiarly revolting about all this (the bickerings and hostilities of early married life) is that whereas, in theory, love is described as an ideal state, a sublime sentiment, in practice it is a thing which can not be mentioned or called to mind without a feeling of disgust. It was not without cause that nature made it so. But if it be revolting, let it be proclaimed so without any disguise. Instead of that, however, people go about preaching and teaching that it is something splendid and sublime."

And in speaking of woman's sexual servitude to man, he says bitterly:

"In the face of this, they prate about freedom, about woman's rights. Why, the cannibals might just as well boast that they were solicitous for the rights and liberty of the prisoners of war whom they feed and fatten for food."

On still another point Zola and Tolstoy are at the antipodes of human sentiment. The one delightful feature of "Fécondité," as Miss Lynch points out, is the upwelling joy which M. Zola takes in children. Says Miss Lynch:

"Could anything be more pure and charming than such a little picture of family life as this? Marianne is in bed, and a knocking against the wall is heard.

"Ah, the scamps," cried Mathieu gaily. "They're awake. Well, well, it's Sunday, so let them come."

In the next room for the past minute there was quite a noise of an aviary humming. You could hear a chatter, a shrill twitter, broken by cascades of laughter. Then there were dull thuds, no doubt pillows and bolsters flying, while two little fists continued to drum against the wall.

"Yes, yes," said the mother, smiling and uneasy; "tell them to come in, they'll break everything."

The father in turn rapped loudly. This, on the other side of the wall, was the signal for an explosion of victory, shrieks of

triumphant joy. And the father had barely time to open the door when in the passage was heard a patter and a rush. There was all the flock, and it was a magnificent invasion. The four were in their long nightdresses, which fell to their little naked feet, and they trotted and they laughed. Their soft brown hair flying, their visages so rosy, their eyes shining with such a candid joy that they shed light around. Ambroise, tho he was the second-born, hardly five, walked first, being the most enterprising, the boldest. Behind came the twins, Blaise and Denis, proud of their seven years, more thoughtful, above all the second, who was teaching the others to read, whereas the first, always timid, somewhat of a coward, remained the dreamer of the band. And each held a hand of Mlle. Rose, as lovely as a little angel, dragging her now to the right, now to the left, in the midst of shouts of laughter, but whose two years and two months held their own gallantly, and stood aloof.

"Ah, you know, mamma," cried Ambroise, "I'm not warm, not a lot. Make a wee place for me."

With a bound he sprang upon the bed and dived under the quilt, shivering up against his mother, so that only the little laughing head, with its fine curly hair, could be seen. At this sight the twins uttered a loud wail and, springing up in turn, invaded the besieged town.

"Make room for me, make a wee little place, mamma! There at your back, mamma, near your shoulder."

Only Rose remained on the floor, beside herself, furious. In vain did she attempt the assault; she inevitably fell down. "And me, mamma, and me," she cried.

The father had to help her as she crawled up and balanced herself with her two fists, and the mother caught her in her arms, and it was she who had the best place. At first the father trembled, fearing this band of invading conquerors would hurt their poor mamma. But she reassured him, laughing loudly with them. No, no; they would not hurt her; they only brought her happy caresses. And he stood marveling, so amusing, of such a gay and adorable beauty was the picture. Ah, the beautiful and goodly Mother Gigogne, as she laughingly called herself at times, with Rose on her breast, Ambroise half hidden against her side, Blaise and Denis behind her shoulders! It was quite a brood, little pink beaks lifted on all sides, soft ruffled hair like feathers, while she herself, with the whiteness and freshness of milk, triumphed gloriously in her fecundity, vibrant with the life she was ready to bestow again.

"Such a picture as that, written with such genuine enthusiasm and conviction, is enough to make the gruffest old bachelor in love with marriage. It is all laughter and sunshine; little pink faces and fluffy soft hair and pattering feet, and shrill cries of joy about an enchanted mother, with, for spectator, an enraptured father, in the early morning light. There is nothing common or sordid about the intimate scene, still less is it overdrawn or idealized. It is as pure and as lovely as dew, as fragrant as honeysuckle, as sweet-toned as the lilt of water or the song of birds. It is just an exquisite idyll, in which mere life and motherhood are revealed to us with freshness and charm. Turn now to Tolstoy upon the same subject. Joy in children is a joy he does not understand.

"Consider what lying goes on concerning children [he writes in the "Kreutzer Sonata"]. Children are a blessing from God—children are a joy. Now all this is a lie. Children are a torment, and nothing more. . . . Under the most favorable circumstances, that is, when in thriving health, children are a torment; but when they fall ill, life is positively not worth living, it is simply a hell on earth. . . . Word would suddenly be brought that Vasa was taken sick, that Mary had a bowel complaint, that a rash had broken out on Andy's body or face, and from that moment began our martyrdom anew. To what part of the city should we rush off, which doctor should we send for, in what room should we isolate the sick child? And then began the endless series of injections, measurings of temperatures, mixtures, potions, and doctors. And before this came to an end, something else would crop up unexpectedly, and so on without end. As I said before, it was one continual escape from fancied and from real dangers. And the same thing goes on still in the majority of families. In our family it was painfully palpable. My wife loved her children dearly, and was credulous; so that the presence of children, far from contributing to better our life, only poisoned it. Moreover, the children were for us a new pretext for quarreling. Each of us specially favored one child, which was our pet instrument in the quarrel. . . . and, as they grew up, they gradually became our allies, whom we sought to enlist on our side by every means at our disposal."

"This is a picture of fatherhood as bitter and somber as Zola's is radiant and fervent. The hesitating bachelor lured to consider favorably the thought of marriage by the latter's sunny page, is here invited to hug his celibacy as a blessing. All that Zola admires in marriage with extravagant passion Tolstoy condemns, but while the latter degrades marriage with his ascetic

contempt, Zola bestializes it with pagan devotion. I do not use the word 'bestialize' with the conventional implication. I mean that Zola reduces man and woman to the mere state of animal. He eliminates mind and soul; heart with him is interpreted as health; and virtue is the continuous production of the species."

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

THE notable advance of higher education in America during the past thirty years—as especially shown in the great growth of the elective system and the establishment of faculties of graduate study—suggests the thought that great changes are to be looked for in the future. Prof. Clement L. Smith, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences at Harvard, believes that one of the next advances in collegiate education will be the abridgment of the undergraduate course to three years. In *The Atlantic Monthly* (February), he says:

"It is to be observed, in the first place, that the question of a three-years' course is not now, as it might have been perhaps thirty years ago, a question of turning the student away at the end of three years, with no place to go to for further study—as he actually was turned away, in those days, at the end of four years. If there was danger of any such result then, there is surely no such danger now. The growth of the graduate school has familiarized every college student with the fact that the bachelor's degree is really, as it is called, only the first degree in arts, and not, as we used to regard it, the crown of a liberal education; and if he desires to carry his studies beyond that point, even with no thought of devoting his life to any particular field of learning, the way stands open for him. And this would be true, should the three-years' course be adopted, not only of the universities, with their fully organized graduate schools, but of the independent colleges, which are far more numerous, and are perhaps the most important factor in this problem. It would not be difficult for at least the best of these to provide instruction for a year or two beyond a three-years' baccalaureate course; and there is ground for confidence that the number of those who took such an extended course would be considerable."

The college must be "a place of freedom with responsibility," says Professor Smith, and the old question of classics versus modern learning will be decided by the student himself in accordance with his own mental needs and tastes.

One Art for All the World.—M. Jean François Raffaelli, a French artist of note, believes that the endeavors to foster national and provincial schools of art is a mistake, and that internationalism is to be the ideal of future art, as many believe it is to be also of the social organism and of religion. He says (*Philadelphia Times*, February 4):

"If we look back on the history of the past centuries, we shall see that every nation has had, in its turn, a national art. But the nations were separated by long distances. I would have laughed much if I had been told, some twenty years ago, that I would consent to cross the ocean and come to America in order to act as a member of the jury in Pittsburg, and I would have hastened to consult the map about the situation of the city. To-day, on the contrary, by the numerous and rapid means of communication the distances are annihilated or greatly reduced. And since there are no more distances, or scarcely any, this art, which the ancient nations transmitted to each other like a sacred relic, has no longer any reason for being national; it ought to be international and to belong, as the sacred mark of civilization, to all civilized nations. I repeat it. This is the idea which I came to salute among you. Indeed, when I was asked in this country: 'Is there an American art?' I answered: 'There is no American art any more than there is at present a French art. There is the Art, that is all.'"

"It was for the Americans, a nation cosmopolitan as no other is, to defend this idea of the universal art. And by this idea of a universal art artists may become the champions of the alliance

of all the civilized nations. A noble mission indeed which they should receive every encouragement to worthily fulfil."

"Let us congratulate one another in this idea. There is only one art in the world, as there is only one God. There is only one art, as there is only one ideal among civilized people. There is only one art, as there is only one brain in a head; as there is only one heart in a body; as there is only one soul in every one of us."

A Literary Eremit.—M. Huysmans, the novelist, is to join the Benedictine Order on March 19. "On that date," he says, "I shall put on the clothes of an oblate, and shall thus have mounted the first step of the celestial ladder." The *London Academy* thus comments on the announcement:

"We note, however, that M. Huysmans does not intend to put off the clothes of a novelist. As an oblate, indeed, M. Huysmans will not have to wear the dress of the order at all times, nor will he live within the walls of the monastery. He will reside in his own house at Ligugé, and one of his first occupations will be to complete his biography of St. Lydwine of Schiedam, and his novel, *L'Oblat*." Huysmans's career has been a strange one. The routine of many years' quill-driving at the Ministry of the Interior did not weaken his capacity for violent mental and spiritual experiences. In *La Bas* Huysmans looked down into the fetid abyss of Parisian Satanism. Through pessimism, mysticism, Satanism, and what not, Huysmans reached Catholicism. It would be stupid and unjust to question the sincerity of Huysmans's conversion, but one feels that his is a life that must be lived out before it can be understood."

NOTES.

ONE of the literary events of the season in Paris is to be the choice of a successor for Victor Cherbuliez in the Academy, and already the election bids fair to be a hotly contested one. Another coming event is the production of "*L'Aiglon*," by Edmond Rostand, author of "*Cyrano de Bergerac*." Mme. Bernhardt is to impersonate Napoleon's son in this play, which is to be the chief dramatic attraction during the Exposition.

It is reported in all seriousness from France that a careful father lately wrote to Zola asking him as to the fitness of his new novel, "*Péconière*," for young ladies' reading. In reply M. Zola wrote politely: "I don't write for young ladies. I don't believe my books are good for brains still in the process of development. You are perfectly right to direct the children's reading, who owe to you obedience. Later on, when their life is more free, they will read what they want. This opinion may guide other parents who are perplexed by similar problems."

HAUPTMANN'S new play, "*Schluck und Janoh*," written in the dialect of Silesia, was performed in Berlin a few days ago for the first time. The *Academy*, London, describes the plot as "slight and fantastic—an elaboration of Lamb's little chimney-sweep who found himself in a dual bed." Schluck "is invited to the castle, and is treated as if he were a prince. He succumbs to the dazzling illusion, but is finally sent back to his native fields with Janoh for his sweetheart, and a cottage and fields for his support. The burlesque scenes and situations evolved are said to be distinctly comical."

A WRITER in *The Pall Mall Gazette* tells the following anecdote of the late Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury and father of Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "*Idola*." "Just after '*Idola*' had taken the town by storm, Archbishop Benson went down to Etonbridge School, of which he was visitor, to preside at a special function. There was a large gathering, and the archbishop made a speech, in which he dwelt on the by-gone customs of English public-school life, many of which, he said, 'are now as extinct as the—' Then he paused. It was not hard to divine the traditional simile which was on his tongue. A smile went round the room, spreading till it broke into a burst of laughter, in which the archbishop joined. The sentence was never finished."

THE death of the brilliant young war correspondent, Mr. G. W. Stevens, at Ladysmith, will be particularly regretted by those who have read his books, among which are included "*The Land of the Delta*," "*With the Conquering Turk*," "*Egypt in 1900*," and "*With Kitchener to Khartum*." The *Commercial Advertiser*, New York, says of him: "If not the duty, it has been at least the invariable practice of the best war correspondents not to spare themselves peril of any kind, and they have taken their lives in their hands with as much bravery as the soldier himself. Apart from all the talk about censorship and the danger of allowing despatches to be sent off the field too soon, it must not be forgotten that the war correspondent not infrequently performs services in carrying despatches, and that on more than one memorable occasion he has been useful to the general in command as well as to his newspaper. Mr. Stevens's work was exceptionally fine, showing a close and abundant observation and vivid descriptive power that remind one of Kipling. Whether in the Greco-Turkish war, with Kitchener in the Sudan, Lord Curzon in India, or General White at Ladysmith, his account of what he saw ranked high as descriptive literature."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS MATHEMATICS THE BASIS OF ALL EDUCATION?

THOSE persons who "never could understand mathematics" and who have consequently left this study out of their educational scheme, will probably be indignant over the attitude of a French educator, M. A. Bertrand. In a forthcoming work entitled "Studies in Democracy," some advance chapters of which appear in the *Revue Scientifique* (January 13), M. Bertrand asserts that a boy who is not apt in mathematics ought not to go beyond the primary school, because he who has no mathematical aptitude is simply a dunce. He maintains, however, that those who believe themselves to be without this faculty are generally mistaken, and that their belief is due to poor instruction. Mathematics he believes to be the proper basis of all forms of knowledge, and he urges that its teaching be reformed so that every one will see and admit this fact. Says M. Bertrand:

"The best minds hold that there are two studies essential in secondary education—languages and sciences; I should invert the terms, and hold that it is neither subversive nor revolutionary to say 'science and language.' Now there is no scientific study without a mathematical introduction. This is, so to speak, the ground floor of the house. You despise the ground floor because it is usually reserved for shops. . . .

"He who is totally without the aptitude for mathematics that is requisite for the assimilation of elementary science, will probably never be able to rise very high in intellectual work, and I could not with a good conscience advise him to take up secondary studies. . . . This may be considered somewhat brutal; but I stand by it. We are always talking of selection, but no one wants to submit to the conditions of all selection, which are the choice of the best and the rejection of the worthless. . . . The time is past when a professor of rhetoric could boast that he scarcely knew the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. We must accept the opinion of Leibnitz: 'Without mathematics we can never penetrate into the depths of philosophy; without philosophy we can never penetrate the depths of mathematics; without the two, we can never get to the bottom of anything.'

"But do not be discouraged; it is not a question of transcendental mathematics in secondary education. When we meet learned, distinguished, even eminent men in their specialty, who assure us . . . that they have always had a deep aversion and a radical distaste for mathematics, we should always inquire whether they are quite sincere, and whether the fault does not lie with methods of instruction rather than with their own minds. Arago made a very sensible remark when he said: 'People who have never studied geometry and algebra are always very much afraid of these big words; they make monsters out of them; but these studies are much easier than grammar; the rules of grammar are a hundred times harder to understand and remember.'"

The writer quotes from a recent work on the teaching of mathematics by C. A. Lasant (Paris, 1898) to fortify his position. The author concludes that mathematical notions are necessary to all, not only from the practical standpoint, but also from that of all science; and that every one of average intelligence can acquire these notions within certain limits. "To ask," he says, "whether a child is apt at mathematics is equivalent to asking whether he is apt at reading and writing." If we ask whether the child is able to become a mathematician, of course the answer would be different. It is not a question of training mathematicians. "Numbers," it has been said, "govern the world." In other words, says M. Bertrand, there are arithmetic and geometry everywhere, even in the domain of morals, which is a science of ratios or relations. In short, mathematical ideas regulate the rules and measures of all other things that we know and that we ever can know. A great English philosopher, Sir William Hamilton, M. Bertrand admits, entertained ideas quite opposed to those just set forth. He asserted that the exact sciences had no value as a mental discipline; that they distort the reasoning

powers, paralyze thought, and extinguish imagination. He sees nothing better in the physical sciences. John Stuart Mill answered him thus: "I am astonished at the sterility of imagination of a man who can see nothing admirable in the material universe." M. Bertrand thinks that such attacks as Hamilton's may be disregarded. He fears rather the prejudice of those who are too idle to inquire whether those prejudices rest on solid ground or not. Such people, he says, are the victims of false methods of teaching. An eminent mathematician recently declared that mathematical instruction in France is still the most difficult, the most pedantic, and the most fatiguing that it is possible to conceive of, and that the routine teaching of theology is nothing to it. He advises his fellow countrymen (and doubtless the advice may be heeded in other countries also) first to reform their methods of teaching mathematics, so that every person of average sense will be able to pursue the study with ease and profit and to see its importance; and then to insist that it shall be made an essential feature of every scheme of secondary instruction.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHAT HAPPENED TO A BILLIARD BALL.

A RECENT curious mishap to a billiard ball is interesting from the illustration that it gives of the internal structure of ivory. The ball in question was brought to the office of *The Scientific American*, which thus describes and explains its condition:

"At first sight one would naturally suppose that the perforated ball and snugly fitting plug were the work of some deft mechanic;



CURIOUS MISHAP TO A BILLIARD BALL.

for despite its taper and irregular section, the one fits the other so closely that it is difficult to detect the joint. As a matter of fact, however, the 'trick' was done, involuntarily, during a game of billiards, when this particular ball was struck heavily by another ball on the figure 13, with the result that the heart of the ivory was driven cleanly out, as shown in the illustration.

"If a cross-section be taken of an ivory tusk, the center will contain a spot (the remains of the pulp) of darker color than the rest, and concentric with this will be noticed numerous circular contour lines, which are due to minute curved spaces known as 'interglobular spaces.' In these spaces there is less of lime salts

and more of organic matter than in the rest of the ivory. Hence the ivory in these rings is less dense and more likely to decay, and fossil tusks and the tusks of mammoths are frequently found to have separated into a central solid cone, with several superposed hollow cones embracing it, as shown in our engraving.

"This billiard ball had evidently been turned from the heart of the ivory, the axis of the tusk coinciding closely with the axis of the ball. The sharp blow must have been delivered fairly in a line with the axis of the



SECTION OF DISINTEGRATED MAMMOTH TUSK, SHOWING NATURAL LINE OF SEPARATION.

heart, and the piece which was driven out gave way at the circular line of cleavage, marking the presence of the 'interglobular spaces' above referred to."

SCIENCE AND SPIRITUALISM.

AT no time has the attempt to explain certain well-known phenomena on the supposition that disembodied spirits of the dead can communicate with the living been accepted by scientific men, as a body. Yet from time to time individuals of high scientific reputation have announced their belief in this explanation or in something approximating it. For many years, the Society for Psychical Research has devoted itself to investigation of this class of phenomena. It has numbered among its ranks some eminent men of science; yet the majority of scientific men have not only held aloof from it, but have denied that the results of its investigations can properly be called science. Spiritualism, however, has hitherto received scant confirmation at its hands, so that the announcement by one or two men of reputation that they have discovered a "medium"—Mrs. Piper by name—in whom they have learned to place implicit trust, and whose performances will bear no other interpretation than that based on a practical admission of some of the claims of spiritualism, has caused a sensation. One of these men—Prof. James H. Hyslop, of Columbia University—read on February 13 before the New York Section of the society just mentioned a paper in which he explains the reasons for this belief. These are reported in *The Evening Post* (New York, February 14) as follows:

"Professor Hyslop began with an explanation of the nature of the problem which presents itself to the investigator of Mrs. Piper's phenomena. This is the question of personal identity after death, or the continuity of personal consciousness in another state of existence. It is not a problem regarding the general claims of 'spiritualism,' which comprehends a wide class of alleged phenomena that have no bearing whatsoever upon the primary matter at issue.

"In regard to the question of fraud, Professor Hyslop maintained that it was dismissed from consideration for all intelligent men ten years ago, and that suspicion persisted only in those who had not learned the facts. Those who choose to entertain it must make it good by specific facts and proofs or be thrown out of court, as Mrs. Piper has been relieved of all responsibility for the value of her phenomena, and no one can have 'sittings' with her except through the secretary of the society. Whenever any experiments of importance are conducted, Dr. Hodgson assumes the responsibility for secrecy in them."

After describing the precautions taken to prevent "suggestion" and the obtaining of information from the sitter, and to insure a correct and permanent record, the reporter goes on to say:

"The facts in the Piper phenomena at large consist of three kinds of 'messages': (1) Incidents in the ante-mortem life of the alleged communicator; (2) reflections, spiritual, moral, and medical advice, delivered in the appropriate manner; (3) description and philosophical accounts of the conditions of life in a transcendental world. Of these three types, only the first appears in Professor Hyslop's record. These are specific incidents in the lives of six different 'communicators.' One of them purported to be Professor Hyslop's father, two of them uncles, one his cousin, one his brother, and one his sister. Their names were given correctly, and they represented correctly also the actually deceased relatives that they claimed to be. The one claiming to be his father gave in proof of his personal identity as many as seventy-five or one hundred incidents that have been proved to be facts of his experience before his death in 1896. . . . Many of the facts were unknown to the son until ascertained in the West from friends and relatives to be true. There were as many as twenty-five of these, excluding direct telepathy with the sitter's mind. Five of the sittings were held in Professor Hyslop's behalf by Dr. Hodgson, while Professor Hyslop remained in New York, and all the facts then told were unknown to Dr. Hodgson, and perhaps one half of them unknown to Professor Hyslop also. The incidents given by all six of the 'com-

communicators' number some 150 to 200, some of them requiring three months' investigation to verify."

Disarding the hypothesis of fraud, Professor Hyslop concludes that only two explanations are possible—telepathy, or "mind-reading," and the persistence of individual consciousness after death. He holds that the former would in this case strain one's credulity far more than the latter. He says:

"The selective character of the telepathy involved is beyond comprehension, unless we suppose it equal to the task of reproducing all the phenomena of personal identity and individual consciousness, precisely as we should expect them in a surviving spirit. If all the facts were known to the sitter, the case in favor of telepathy would be more plausible, tho it would still remain extremely puzzling to find the selectiveness in favor of personal identity so perfect as it is in the hundreds of persons that have visited Mrs. Piper. But when large numbers of the facts are wholly unknown to the sitter, the telepathy that can select almost infallibly the right facts from the right person among all living consciousness or memory is something for which there is no scientific analogy outside the phenomena in the Piper case, so far as yet authenticated scientifically."

Professor Hyslop challenges those who do not accept his conclusions to adduce a more reasonable hypothesis than his. It is extremely unlikely that any scientific man, except those already within the bounds of the Psychical Research Society, will notice this challenge, for other members of the recognized learned bodies have given it to be understood that they do not consider the phenomena on which the psychical investigators are working as legitimate subject-matter for scientific research. So, right or wrong, the scientific journals have as yet furnished us with no comments for quotation. Some of the daily papers are not so reticent, altho most of them adopt the familiar tactics of ridicule in dealing with phenomena of this kind. The following from *The Sun* (New York, February 15) is a fair sample:

"Inasmuch as these so-called communications with the other world have been going on now for fifty years, it is rather remarkable that the thousands of 'spirits' consulted have not by this time got along further than such childish methods of revealing themselves. They have made no progress in the art since the days of the Fox sisters, and Mrs. Piper's 'communications' to Professor Hyslop are even in the lowest plane of intelligence of any which we can recall.

"Nothing in the whole volume of 'spiritualistic' revelations from the beginning is suggestive of an intelligence superior to mortal knowledge or which even approaches that of human beings of average intellectual capacity. If Professor Hyslop's 'spirit' father could think of no more convincing way of identifying himself to his son than by making inquiries about his pen-knife, his broken fence, his delinquent taxes, his neighbor's dog, and other matters of the sort, either the deceased gentleman has retrograded into childishness in the spiritual state or the son must have been humbugged by the 'medium' and her manager. . . .

"Of course, such witnesses can have no standing with sensible people. They are too dull and stupid to go on the witness-stand. The testimony which comes through the 'mediums,' instead of furnishing evidence of an intelligent personal existence beyond the grave, tends rather to convince anybody believing it that intelligence, as we know it, passes away at death. Mr. Hodgson, Mrs. Piper's manager, is a clever fellow. Why does he not teach her to do better?"

Leaving out the suggestions of fraud on the part of the society, the force of such a statement as this lies in its insistence on the triviality of the communications. In reply to this it is said that the object of the communications is personal identification, and that this may often be best accomplished by reference to facts and events of the most trivial character. Yet when this is admitted, the question remains: When the identification is completed to the satisfaction of the sitter, as in this case, why can not the disembodied intelligence go farther? Is it because of lack of will or lack of ability? And why should there be lack of

either? Altogether, it will probably be agreed that there is room for much more investigation of this subject; and, since the staid learned societies beg to be excused, most people will be glad to allow the psychical researches to continue.

EFFECTS OF MODERN GUNPOWDER.

THE powders used by the British and the Boers in the present conflict in South Africa are not those familiar to our fathers. They are of strange chemical composition, and their effects are equally strange. Owing to these facts, the conditions of warfare have greatly altered and there have been a good many surprises. In an article in *L'Illustration* (Paris), M. Clément Casciani tells

how the art of war has been revolutionized by the invention of these new forms of powder. He writes:

"The progress of ballistics has revolutionized the art of war. Our fathers, who fought with short-range guns



CORBITT FOR ARTILLERY (BLACK SIDE)

which required some time to reload, were obliged to wait until the enemy was near them before using their arms, and as they could fire only a limited number of projectiles in a given time, it followed that a bold body of men could disperse a battalion with the bayonet, in spite of their fire. Napoleon's soldiers charged with arms in hand.

"Nowadays it is different; we kill our enemy without seeing him. Projectiles coming generally from invisible points, at a distance of several miles, fall like hail on the advancing regiments, whose ranks they decimate; and if troops wish to make an assault, even if the space to be crossed is narrow, a storm of lead lays them low in a few seconds.

"This is what is now taking place in the South African war, where assaults are such murderous affairs and so rarely crowned with success that they reduce the number of effective troops without profit.

"The cause of this revolution is the present rapidity of fire and the invention of smokeless powder.

"For a long time a powder has been sought that should be more powerful than the old black powder; that is, that should be able to give the ball greater speed and consequently extend its range. The picrates, chlorated powders, and nitrated explosives such as guncotton and nitroglycerin, are much more powerful than black powder; but they can not be used in pure form, for

they are what are called shattering-powders. Their combustion, being too swift, produces a sharp reaction, which in a firearm breaks the gun before the projectile has time to move. Besides



BALL-LITE (LÉALE) ARTILLERY POWDER IN STRIPS

thus, the chlorated powders and pure nitroglycerin, which explode at the slightest shock, are too dangerous to handle."

The inventors of the new powders have endeavored to render the use of the explosives possible by retarding their combustion in various ways. This part of the subject was very thoroughly treated in a recent article by Hudson Maxim, quoted in these columns. The result has been the invention of various forms of powder much more powerful than the old black variety and giving off comparatively little smoke.

The illustrations herewith show the appearance of various kinds adopted by European nations. The author notes certain objectionable features of the new powders. One is their rapid deterioration, which has been specially noted in the Transvaal; another is their injurious effect on the bores of cannon. Says M. Casciani:

"One fault of the smokeless powders containing nitroglycerin is that they rapidly wear out the bores of the guns by erosion. This results from the escape of the highly heated



CORBITT CARTRIDGE FOR GUN

gases that are always produced between the projectile and the wall of the gun. The metal is worn away, partly melted, and corroded, as if by strong acid. Powders not containing nitroglycerin, such as those used by the French, have not this inconvenience."

The author notes here that powders for the bursting-charges of shells need not be slow-burning, the only requisite here being that the charge should not be exploded easily by shock. Powders used for this purpose are melinite and the English lyddite, now in use against the Boers. Of lyddite M. Casciani says:

"This substance has extraordinary energy: the effects of its explosion being six or seven times as great as those of black powder, on compact rock or masonry, and one and a half to two times as great in earth. The melinite or lyddite shell breaks the most solid and resisting plates of steel. Not only is the



FRAGMENTS OF A MELINITE SHELL

projectile shattered into small fragments, but all objects within the radius of action are likewise shattered. . . . This radius extends only from twenty to twenty-five yards . . . but we to those who are found within it! Even if they are not touched by the fragments they will be killed by the blast of gas produced by the explosion."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CLIMATIC MISFITS.

A PHYSICIAN of Janesville, Wis., Dr. W. P. Roberts, has been making a study of local climatology throughout the United States and has come to the conclusion that what he calls "local climatic misfits," or places not favorable to health, are responsible for much of our disease, and especially for catarrh and consumption. He points out that while some parts of the country are almost fatal for consumptives, others are practically immune, and he believes that by taking advantage of these facts the present mortality from tuberculosis can be greatly decreased. From a recent lecture by Dr. Roberts, published in the *Boston Weekly Transcript* (February 9), we quote the following:

"That local climatic misfits exist, and that in many parts of our country the health and lives of the inhabitants are more in jeopardy than in other localities because of such misfits, is a conceded fact.

"So far as I am informed, there has not been any scientific reason made public as to the real cause of these life-destroying climatic misfits, altho some physicians and men of science have advanced theories.

"The late and eminent Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, of Boston, Mass., many years ago arrived at the conclusion that 'an excess of moisture in the ground' caused the largest number of such misfits along the line of producing consumption in New England. . . . After giving the subject my best thought, I concluded that the Dr. Bowditch theory had the preponderance of common sense in its favor. In every place throughout New England with which I am familiar there has been a much larger per cent. of mortality from consumption in sections where there is an excess of moisture in the ground than in scores of health resorts in the drier sections of the country. . . .

"My investigations led me to study the scientific weather reports, as gathered and published by our Signal Service Bureau.

"By comparing those reports with personal observations, I learned that in small areas, for example in a town, a circumscribed locality in a town, or even the area may include several towns or counties in a given State, or wherever consumption is causing a large per cent. of the deaths, we also find an excess of moisture in the ground; which proves the theory of Dr. Bowditch. I have little doubt in my mind that could he have had the aid of the very efficient Weather Bureau we now have, he would have been able to arrive at the cause, which, in my judgment, is that in all such localities whether found in New England, Wisconsin, or any other commonwealth, those excessively moist places have perceptibly higher and lower temperature in times of extreme changes of weather than do adjacent localities where the ground is drier. . . .

"It seems to me that as soon as the people become conversant with these facts, it ought not to be very long until the public servants—state officials—will realize that instead of recommending large outlays in money to build and equip state homes for consumptives in close proximity to those excessively moist locations, they will insist on having such institutions located in the most immune (dry) sections to be found within the bounds of the commonwealth.

"In my judgment, it would be far better for any commonwealth having a desire to rid itself of this scourge, at the least cost of lives and finances, to send a competent commission to locate a state home for consumptives within the bounds of the old American desert, where it has already been proven (through the admirable source of the Invalid Aid Society) that climate together with other environments cures more than ninety per cent. of such cases.

"There are plenty of locations which can easily be secured, and there is no good reason why Congress should not set apart enough of those waste lands to supply every State seeking to carry out such a desirable health, life, and money-saving scheme."

A Vegetarian View of Cosmetics.—Fruits and nuts are the best cosmetics, so says Dr. J. H. Kellogg in *Good Health*; but they must be taken internally. In other words, a vegetable diet insures a clear skin. The doctor puts it in this way:

"A preparation of apples, grapes, cherries, peaches, figs, bananas, and all other kinds of fruit, combined with nuts of various kinds—almonds, pecans, hickory nuts—and with well-cooked grains, applied to the inside of the stomach, is the best possible preparation for whitening the skin. The trouble with the skin when it is dingy and dirty, is that the dirt is more than skin deep. There are also dirty muscles and a dirty brain, dirty glands, dirty blood; the whole body is contaminated; the dingy color of the skin is merely a sign of the condition of the whole body. Simply to bleach the dirt off the face is a very hypocritical procedure. We may make the skin of the face clean while the rest of the body is filled with organic dirt, tissue debris, and effete, worn-out, and diseased matter which has accumulated as the result of vital work and improper diet. We should be interested in the whole skin rather than in the skin of the face alone."

Dr. Kellogg will not allow that beauty may spring from a meat diet. He says:

"To be beautiful we must eat beautiful things. What a beautiful cheek a ripe peach has! Who could wish a complexion more beautiful than the bloom of a peach? The way to get such a bloom is to use the peach itself.

"Now look upon another picture—oysters, snails, sprawling frogs, clawing crabs, wriggling shrimps. People eat such things, and then want something to spread on the outside of their faces to make them appear beautiful. If we make the stomach the hold of unclean things, we must expect that the body will be unclean and ugly. There is nothing beautiful in a dead creature—in the corpse of a pig or an ox or a hen lying upon the table. If we eat such things, we must abide the consequences."

New Metals in the Sun.—The announcement was first made by Norman Lockyer that certain bright lines in the solar spectrum indicated the presence in the sun of a hitherto unknown gas which he proposed to call "helium." In 1868 Ramsay isolated this gas, and we now know that its density is about twice that of hydrogen and that the atomic weights of the two gases bear the same proportion. "But at the same time," says *Cosmos*, abstracting an article in *Prometheus*, "Lockyer found in the spectrum of the corona other colored lines which he attributed to the presence of another element, to which he gave the name 'coronium.' Neither Ramsay nor any other chemist has yet been able to isolate this body. Nevertheless, an Italian spectroscopist has discovered the lines of coronium in the gases thrown out from the crater of Vesuvius. This has encouraged physicists to search for this pearl of all the gases, present, past, and future. But this is not all; at the same time other physicists have had their attention directed to other lines of the spectrum, and announce that there will next be discovered two new metals that exist in the sun. They have given to these elements by anticipation the names of 'aurorium' and 'nebulum.' The position occupied by these bodies in the atmospheric layers of the sun leads these scientists to think that they are lighter than hydrogen. . . . For chemists this discovery will be a veritable revolution. In fact, it will destroy Proust's hypothesis, which states that all the molecular weights of bodies are whole multiples of that of hydrogen. However, as no trace of either aurorium or nebulum has yet been found on the earth, the existence of these elements is yet far from conclusive demonstration."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"THE project of maintaining the level of Lake Erie near its high-water stage during the navigation season by constructing a dam across Niagara River below Buffalo harbor is reported by the Deep-Waterways Commission as practicable and desirable. The water lost by evaporation in summer," says *The National Geographic Magazine*, "could be partially replaced by accumulating the surplus water during the closed season and releasing it when most necessary in the open season. The best location for a dam is, according to the board, at the foot of the lake, just below Buffalo harbor. A canal with a lock is provided on the American side around the end of the dam and the rapids at the head of the river. The cost of the regulating works is estimated at \$7,000,000 and of the lock and canal at \$2,000,000. The changes would raise the low-water stage about three feet in Lake Erie, two feet in Lake St. Clair, and one foot in Lake Huron."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DECLINING MEMBERSHIP IN THE CHURCHES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the figures published by *The Independent* (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, January 15), which seem to show a fair rate of increase during the past year in most of the churches, there are numerous evidences that individual denominations are not satisfied with the showing made, and are even manifesting some alarm. The relative decline of Presbyterianism is well known; but complaint is not confined to that body. The Methodist Episcopal Church, next to the Baptists the largest body of Protestant Christians, is seeking for a "remedy for declining membership." Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of *The Christian Advocate*, the leading organ of Methodism, writes (February 15):

"That the Methodist Episcopal Church, with nearly three millions of communicants and a vast army of Sunday-school scholars, should add less than seven thousand to its membership in 1899, is startling. That in the same period it should show a decline of twenty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-five in those avowed and accepted candidates known as probationers, is ominous. Such a situation has not been frequent in our history, and when it has occurred the usual result has been to awaken the church to its need of divine assistance and concentrated work. In some such instances the year of drought has been succeeded by several years of extensive harvests. . . .

"No reverent person can charge the decline to God the Father Almighty, to Jesus Christ His only Son our Lord, or to the Holy Ghost, in whom the church ceaselessly declares its belief. It must therefore lie at the doors of every church. The only remedy is concentration upon the conviction and conversion of those whom the churches can reach through the preaching of the word, meetings for prayer, praise, and testimony, the Sabbath-school, and direct and intense personal effort.

"While conferences are steadily declining, population in the same territory is increasing. In these conferences districts are weakening, and in these districts societies are becoming lifeless. This inevitably leads back to pastors and people. In the most fruitless churches there may be some who are doing all that man can do to build up the waste places, but the majority are indifferent; hence the decay."

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, in a recent address in Philadelphia, attributes the relative decline of religion to other causes. Speaking of his own church he says:

"The church is not fitting herself to new conditions. The people don't want her, because away down in her soul she don't want them. Our clergy are narrow and ignorant. If we are going to be able ministers of the New Testament we have got to know our country for one thing. Wherever I go I see churches that are failures. You never see printed records of the failing, but you hear of the sudden collapse. What causes these failures? Because the churches do not hold the fact that new times bring new duties. You don't suppose the church is absolutely right to-day. It is that spirit of life which means growth that the church wants. Church failures result not from lack of zeal or lack of earnestness, but because again and again the thing that is good in one age is not good in the next decade. New occasions have not taught the church new duties. Growth or death, choose which you will have. The living God's organization has to be the most vitally instinct with mind of any organization in the world. But it is not."

Governor Rollins of New Hampshire, whose proclamation a year ago concerning the decline of religion in the rural districts aroused so much discussion has still another diagnosis for the case so far as New England is concerned. Before the Boston Ministers' Union a few weeks ago he said:

"You clergymen are no longer the spiritual guides of the people, who now follow the religion of the newspapers. The ark has been overturned, the Bible account of the creation denied, Jonah repudiated, and the anchor of the old faith has been pulled

up before the sails are set for the new. The best blood of the country towns of northern New England has for generations been going to Boston and New York, leaving in some places only the weaklings to do the work in the old country home. These less energetic ones have intermarried till in one town I am acquainted with in Maine there is an imbecile in almost every family. The increase of foreign population is a gain rather than a loss to the country town, for it brings in new blood, so greatly needed, and the people are usually strong Catholics, not irreligious, and their increase is a favorable element."

Dr. Charles A. Briggs, in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (February), takes the ground that the changes and apparent symptoms of decay in Christianity are evidence of a fermentation precedent to wide enlargement of growth and renewed vitality. "There can be no doubt," he writes, "that a large number of men absent themselves from church attendance because they dislike the popular orthodoxy, which seems to them antiquated, unscientific, and untrue." The churches are readjusting themselves to Christian doctrine, and the Christian community is doing likewise.

BABYLONIAN STORY OF PARADISE.

WITH every new find made in the cuneiform libraries in the Euphrates and Tigris valleys, the number of parallels to Biblical thought and expression increases, showing how closely interwoven was the life of Israel with that of their kin in Mesopotamia. This has again been made apparent in the recent pamphlet of Dr. Alfred Jeremias, a leading German *scholar*, entitled "Hölle und Paradies bei den Babyloniern." One of the most noteworthy parallels between Biblical and Babylonian ideas is found in the conceptions of Paradise. We quote from Dr. Jeremias an account of the abode of the blessed as furnished by the tablets of the Babylonians:

"The chief sources of our information on this subject are the fragments preserved from the famous twelve-table epic, in which is described the journey which Gilgamesh, a hero who has delivered his city (Uruk) from the oppression of a tyrant, makes to the 'island of the blessed.' This abode he finds 'at the outlet of the streams, *i.e.*, where at one time the Euphrates and the Tigris, as separate rivers, emptied into the sea. Here too was the place where the sacred water was secured which was used in the work of sorcery. But near this place was also situated at one time Eridu (the modern Aber-Shahreim, the Rata of the Ptolemies), the city of Ea, the chief of the magi among the gods. Here in these sacred precincts was to be found the garden of the gods, which contained a wonderful tree, the fruits of which were rich gems and jewels; and near by was the palace of the sea-symphs who watched the passageway across to the waters of death. Near this place was also the boatman who ferried Gilgamesh across, and who led him to the fountain of health and assisted him in plucking the branches from the tree of life. The boatman is called Arad-Ea, *i.e.*, the servant of the god Ea, and it is this same Ea who saves the progenitor of mankind and his wife at the time of the Deluge.

"This Eridu is pictured by the Babylonians as a Paradise. Thus, in an account in which the god of fire asks Ea, the wise son of Eridu, for help, we read:

"In Eridu grows the dark palm-tree in a pure spot.
"Its growth is as magnificent as a lazare stone: it overshadows the ocean.
"The abode of Ea is in Eridu, full of abundance.
"His dwelling is in the place of the lower world.
"His abode is in the camp of the goddess Ba'u.
"In the innermost parts of a magnificent house, where there is shade, as in a wood; and here nobody dare enter."

A recently discovered inscription shows that this Eridu was also the place where Adapa was created by the god Ea. The account of this act of creation is not preserved, but from parallel reports in cuneiform literature we learn that Ea, the divine "potter," formed his creature out of clay. The fragment also reports that the god endowed his creature "with divine power, a thorough capacity for establishing order by laws in the world,

and also wisdom, but did not give him eternal life; but that he did make him the master and the shepherd of mankind." Then, too, it is said that he was entrusted with all kinds of priestly functions and was made the baker and the cup-bearer for the gods. Daily it was his duty to prepare the necessary bread and provide the drink and secure the fish for Eridu. Another fragment reports that Anu, the god of the heavens, contemplated granting to this creature, who is expressly called "the sprout of mankind," the gift of eternal life. But this plan was not consummated. Once when Adapa was in the presence of the god of the heavens, Anu, the latter offered him bread and drink; but he refused to take it because Ea had warned him that it was the bread and the water of death. But in truth it was the bread and the water of life, and by his refusal to eat and drink he lost the gift of eternal life. And this bread and water of life, which is found in the palace of the god of heaven, is also found in the Paradise "at the outlet of the streams," in Eridu, the "island of the blessed." Gilgamesh, through the water from the fountain of life and through the mysterious food on this island, finds health, and through eating a wonderful plant gains immortality. Other inscriptions tell of this food of life and of the water of life.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A JESUIT'S CRITICISM OF DR. MIVART.

THE prevailing note of comment in the Roman Catholic press upon Prof. St. George Mivart's recently expressed views (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 3 and 17) is one of regret, and the hope is expressed that this estrangement from the church may not be permanent. One of the most authoritative replies to his *Nineteenth Century* and *Fortnightly* articles is that by the Rev. R. F. Clarke, S.J., published in the first-named review (February). The fundamental misconception underlying Dr. Mivart's whole argument for doctrinal changes in the church, says Father Clarke, is a lack of appreciation of the true character of Catholic continuity. The real continuity of the church is a "fundamental and essential one, the only one that can keep it together and maintain its character permanently unchanged." He continues:

"This is what we may call *internal or doctrinal* continuity. It consists in the continuous adherence, on the part of all those who belong to that religious body, to the same beliefs that they professed from the beginning. This it is which constitutes the continuity of the Catholic Church. Her numbers may ebb and flow, her ritual may change, her discipline may undergo certain modifications, but her doctrine—never. What it was in the beginning, such it is now, and such it ever will be, as long as the world shall last. The very faintest derogation from any of the dogmas of the church would at once be her destruction.

"Here lies Dr. Mivart's radical error. His idea of continuity (so far as he has any idea of it at all and is not involved in a mere confusion of thought) seems to be an external continuity, united to a gradual modification of belief. He seems to think that all that is required for maintaining internal continuity is that there should be no violent disruption, no sudden and fundamental change. Black may have become white, and white may have become black, so long as the various shades of gray intervene and render the change imperceptible at each step, so long as it is gradually shaded off and no line can be drawn between the various shades. Such a continuity as this is utterly alien to the continuity of the Catholic Church. With her what was white at the beginning must remain white to the end, and what was black must remain black, and there must be no sort of change in the meaning of white or of black, after a thousand years have passed. This fact is fatal to Dr. Mivart's whole argument."

The original deposit of doctrine given by Christ to His apostles was full, complete, and unchangeable, "the faith once for all delivered to the saints"; and this can not be altered in its essential meaning tho it was given in embryo, and its meaning is made

clearer and more definite by successive dogmatic definitions of council and Pope. Dr. Mivart errs radically, says Father Clarke, in not distinguishing between these and unessential beliefs which have never been dogmatically defined, and which may change from age to age. The dogmas of the Trinity, of Christ's virgin birth, of the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin, and the infallibility of the Pope are all dogmas belonging to the first class; that is, they are definitely promulgated, unalterable dogmas, binding upon all Roman Catholics. Belonging to the second class are such doctrines, called proximates to faith, as the assumption of the body of the Virgin into heaven. In still a third class are to be numbered certain accretions to faith which have received no sort of ecclesiastical approval, altho accepted by many Christians. With regard to these three classes Father Clarke writes:

"It is of importance that my readers should clearly understand that, in respect of the dogmas it contains, the Catholic Church draws no distinction between one set of dogmas and another, as the some were fundamental, inasmuch as they have certainly been revealed by God Himself, and others were to be believed by Catholics only because they have been promulgated by the ruling power in the church, but were not binding on the faithful with the same fulness as the previous class. In the Catholic Church every dogma is essential and fundamental, and must be believed by every Catholic under pain of eternal damnation. 'This is the Catholic faith, which unless a man believe faithfully and firmly he can not be saved'; whether any dogma was defined by the Apostles' Creed, or by the Vatican Council, or by one of the long roll of popes speaking in his character of doctor and teacher of the universal church, makes no difference whatever. It carries with it the same authority, whether it was declared to be a part of the faith in the first century or the nineteenth, and he who refuses to accept it is just as completely an alien from the commonwealth of God in the one case as in the other. And this is not all. Not only must each defined dogma be accepted, but it must, under the same penalties, be accepted in the same sense in which it was originally laid down at the time of its definition. No change in language or in the meaning of words can affect the meaning of the doctrine as defined. Here it is that the value of Latin as the living language of the church is very conspicuous. The ecclesiastical language which has come down from the days of St. Augustine and St. Leo is the ecclesiastical language of the present day. The modern Catholic theologian reads the mind of the church in her early formularies with the same clear understanding of her meaning as if the definition was one of yesterday. To attribute to the *ex cathedra* utterance of any Pope a meaning in any way varying from that which was intended by the Pope who promulgated it is an act of heresy. Hence the Vatican Council declares that: 'Of all sacred dogmas, that sense is to be forever retained which our Holy Mother the church has once declared, nor may we ever recede from that sense under a pretext of a higher understanding of it.' Moreover, the church stamps with her anathema any departure from the sense originally given to any defined dogma. 'If any one shall assert that to dogmas proposed by the church it may be possible, according to the progress of science, to give a meaning different from that which the church has understood and now understands, let him be anathema.'"

There are many Roman Catholics, especially converts, who have never learned the true submission due to the church:

"They have learned to admire the church, and to recognize her superiority to any other religion in the world. They are attracted by her logical consistency, by her inviolable unity, by the holy lives of her saints, by her correspondence with the church of the New Testament, by the high standard which she proposes to her members, or by some other of the countless motives which constitute her credentials to mankind. In all this they act on their own private judgment (guided, it may be, by the Holy Spirit of God), as all must do outside the church. But when they enter the church's precincts they continue in the same habit of mind. They bring their private judgment with them into the church, instead of bidding farewell to it on the threshold. They continue to act on their private judgment just as they did before. They never lay it down at the feet of the Vicar of Christ, renouncing

henceforward all claim to judge of that which the church has stamped with the mark of her infallible teaching. Thus they are *in* the church, but not *of* it. They have not its true spirit. They are Catholics in name, but not in reality. And the natural result of this is that when they encounter some dogmatic decree that does not fit in with what they regard as sufficiently proved on grounds of their own fallible human reason, "by and by they are offended." They prefer their own private judgment to what the church declares to be true. And as the church can not give way, and they will not give way, they end, after a long course of internal and perhaps external revolt, by finding themselves at last outside the church altogether. They want to teach the church, and are indignant because the church will not be taught by them. They have never, from first to last, made that act of entire and absolute submission which every Catholic must make if he is to be a member of the church at all, or, if they have ever made it, they have afterward recalled it. They have not the humility which is required of those who look to the church as their teacher and guide in all questions that fall within her scope. Hence they find themselves out of place within her fold, and either leave the church of their own accord, or else are cut off from communion with her by the exercise of her authority.

"Now I can not help strongly suspecting that this is the history of Dr. Mivart's sojourn within the fold of the church. I am inclined to believe that, on his own showing, he originally entered it on insufficient grounds, and my reason for this belief is founded on his own confession, and on his statement of the motives that induced him to become a Catholic."

SOCIALISM AND THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

THE Church of England as an exponent and ally of Socialism is an idea so novel to most of us as to appear in the light of a satire; yet the Rev. Arthur E. T. Newman, a clergyman of the Anglican Church, contends that the spirit of Socialism and that of Christianity are practically identical, and that sooner or later they will become one force fighting against the modern spirit of individualism and selfish greed. His program applies primarily to England, and is a striking one. The Liberal Party is the only party to which the friends of social reform can look for sympathy and succor, and this party is fast tending to advanced social principles. The party needs an ally, and a religious ally, since the progressive cause, he says, has never been successful in history except when it appeals to the deeper religious instincts of human nature. The national church is the only body which still possesses definite religious principles and therefore the only one with the elements of permanence within it. Yet the writer confesses that the bridge between the Liberal Party and the Church of England is apparently a formidable one.

"An alliance between the church and the Liberal Party sounds almost an absurdity when we recall the history of the last three hundred years, and the absurdity is increased when we reflect that the Liberal Party of the future will be more radical than ever. Is it possible that when Liberalism has passed into Socialism, the church which treated Robert Owen and Louis Blanc almost as the direct offspring of the devil can be expected to enter into an alliance with her ancient enemy? We must remember that those early days of modern Socialism are long over. Maurice, Kingsley, and the Christian Socialists bridged over the gulf which separated the antagonists, and the continual traffic which has passed over that bridge, since it was first opened, has produced relations which are certainly not unfriendly.

"Already the relation between the two parties is completely altered; the Christian Church admits that much of what is implied by Socialism is in agreement with Christian principles, while the Socialist regards the Christian with a certain amount of good-natured tolerance as one who possesses a book from which a large number of excellent Socialistic mottoes can be drawn. The present attitude of friendly toleration is not really satisfactory to either party. Two creeds, one of which claims to control the whole field of life and the other claims to control the whole of educational and industrial life, must either be in absolute agreement over the field which they cover in common, or they must be

opposed. The attitude of toleration ought to be impossible for either the Christian or the Socialist who believes in his creed to the exclusion of any other which does not agree with it. There ought to be either a struggle to the death or a close and active alliance."

The writer then goes on to show (in *The New Century Review*) how the principles of the reformed Liberal or Socialistic Party and of the church logically point to a common ideal of society. The ideal of Socialism implies the collective ownership of all property and the control of all industry by the state for the common good. This primary idea of brotherhood is also the essence of the early Christian spirit.

"It is scarcely necessary to enlarge on the consequences which follow from the acceptance of this premise. If men are a brotherhood, the gross inequalities between rich and poor, the hostility between class and class which are a necessary consequence of our present system, are instantly condemned. If men are limbs of a body, it follows that they must always be working for the common good and drawing from the common stock as much as, and only as much as, is needful for a healthy, vigorous, and complete life. In short, the results of applying Christian principles to daily life must be the adoption of Louis Blanc's maxim: A system which is confessedly competitive and individualistic has nothing in common with the Christian idea of men as a society and a kingdom. From this alone we can see that the idea of an alliance between the church and the new Liberal Party is not one that has no basis."

Mr. Newman is not alone among the clergy of the Church of England in this belief. The list of Anglican clergy who would unhesitatingly call themselves "Christian Socialists" includes such names as Bishop Westcott and Dean Kitchin of Durham, Dean Stubbs of Ely, Canon Scott Holland of St. Paul's Cathedral, Archdeacon Wilson of Manchester, Canon Barnett of Toynbee Hall, and Father Dolling, Father Adderley, the Rev. Henry Shuttleworth, and the Rev. Stewart Headlam, of London, not a few of whom are members of the Catholic or High-Church Party.

"Dangerous Character of Modern Theology."

Orthodox theology as enunciated by the reformers of the sixteenth century, can make no compromise with the modern theology based on the theory of evolution, says the Rev. Dr. Nicholas N. Steffens. Their antagonism is so fundamental that they can not be on friendly terms, and "the dangerous character of modern theology is not sufficiently recognized" by the adherents of the traditional Christianity. Dr. Steffens writes in *The Christian Intelligencer* (Presb.), February 7:

"It is impossible for a man to be orthodox and at the same time modern in his world- and life-view. I know, some try to combine the Biblical cosmogony with the theory of evolution. Their view is a combination of two world- and life-views. The first part of their cosmogony is in harmony with the doctrine of creation, the second is under the sway of Darwin's fascinating theory. They resemble Issachar, of whom Jacob said that he was 'a strong ass, crouching down between two burdens.' They are halting between two opinions, undecided whether Jehovah is God or Baal. Such a position is untenable. The idea of development, which was not known to our fathers, certainly is a precious acquisition of more modern times; but the hybrid product of a mixture of evolution and creation—i.e., the creation of protoplasm and the evolution of every creature out of it, with the later intervention of God's creative power at the point where man appeared upon the scene—is, in my judgment, neither Biblical nor scientific. Theistic evolutionists will not be recognized as scientific among consistent adherents of this theory, and they certainly find no place among consistent orthodox theologians.

"If you are inclined to recognize evolution to a certain extent, you will find out that only an arbitrary act of the will can save you from a complete surrender of all the bulwarks of our Christian religion. Evolution is a principle. There may be some grains of truth in evolution as far as the present condition of the

world is concerned; but as a principle it is pernicious. Our principle as Calvinists is the glory of God, revealed in the Holy Scriptures and manifested in the universe. Can you maintain this principle if you coquette with modern evolution? It is impossible. Evolution excludes revelation on account of its supernatural character. . . .

"Such a theory we ought to hate with a perfect hatred, instead of allowing ourselves to be overawed by its great influence upon our generation. Far be it from us to introduce it into our theology as a constructive principle."

ISIS WORSHIP IN PARIS.

AMONG the multitude of religious faiths which make their home in Paris, one of the most singular is the revival of the ancient Egyptian Isis worship by Count MacGregor, a Scotch gentleman of fortune, and his wife. We have already alluded to the "White Mass" celebrated in the French capital by the followers of Valentinus, who call themselves Perfecti, and to the "Black Mass" of the strange people who adopt the name of "followers of Satan" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 19, 1899). The "Isis Mass" is still another form of religious mysticism. It is "Isis worship in its purest form," says Count MacGregor, who takes the religious title of the "Hierophant Rameses," while his wife is the "High Priestess Anari." The count and countess were led to this revival of a most ancient religion through their studies in Egyptian antiquities, in the course of which they came to believe that they had found a number of lost truths. It was at first a purely private matter, without any intention on their part to make other converts. M. Jules Bois, however, who had lectured at the Bodinière Theater in Paris upon Buddhism and had arranged for a Buddhist mass, asked the two Isis worshipers to give some account of their religion to the public. At first they refused, but the goddess appeared to them one night and sanctioned the proposal. Since that time several masses have been celebrated. A writer in *The Humanitarian* (London, February), Mr. Frederic Lees, thus describes two of these ceremonies:

"On the first of these occasions I was present. The second has been described to me by a friend. The Hierophant Rameses and the High Priestess Anari appeared on both occasions, of course, in their priestly robes—the most beautiful costumes which ever priest and priestess wore, beautiful because they express so much to the believer. The priest was dressed in his long white robe; around his waist was the zodiacal belt; around his arms and ankles were the sacred bracelets; over his shoulders was fastened a leopard skin, the spots of which symbolize stars in the world atmosphere, what the theosophists call the astral body. Similarly, the uskh, or collar, around his neck represents abundance of matter, while the sidelock is the emblem of youth. 'True wisdom is always young.' But the dress of the High Priestess Anari is better adapted for giving a good idea of the symbolism of the Isis worshiper. Her long, flowing hair expresses the idea of rays of light radiating through the universe. Upon her head is a little cone symbolical of the divine Spirit, and a lotus flower symbolic of purity and wisdom. 'The lotus springs up,' said the Hierophant Rameses, 'from the muddy waters of the Nile. The cone is the flame of life. The whole idea of the dress of the priestess is that the life of matter is purified and ruled by the divine spirit of life from above.'

"The second occasion upon which the Count and Countess MacGregor appeared at the Bodinière Theater, an Isis mass was celebrated. In the center of the stage was the figure of Isis, on each side of her were other figures of gods and goddesses, and in front was the little altar, upon which was the ever-burning green stone lamp. The Hierophant Rameses, holding in one hand the sistrum, which every now and then he shook, and in the other a spray of lotus, said the prayers before this altar, after which the High Priestess Anari invoked the goddess in penetrating and passionate tones. Then followed the 'dance of the four elements' by a young Parisian lady, who, dressed in long white robes, had previously recited some verses in French in honor of Isis. A short time before this lady had become a convert. Her four

dances were: the *danse des fleurs*, which symbolized the homage of the earth to the Egyptian goddess; the *danse du miroir*, which represented waves of water; the *danse de la chevelure*, symbolical of fire; and the *danse des parfums* for the air. Most of the ladies present in the fashionable Parisian audience brought offerings of flowers, while the gentlemen threw wheat on to the altar. The ceremony was artistic in the extreme."

The present worship of Isis is not the religion as practised in the later period of its decadence, when it possessed features regarded as repulsive, but a revival of the Isis worship in its primitive and purest form, as derived from a study of Egyptian archeology and from the sacred books. Its adherents are not monotheists in the ordinary sense, but call themselves pantheists and polytheists, altho their faith appears to be henotheistic. They believe, too, that a certain divine force at times resides in statues. A temple for the celebration of the Egyptian ceremonies is now in course of erection in Paris. Among the persons accepting or interested in this religion are said to be Protestants, Roman Catholics, scientists, physicians, lawyers, painters, men of letters, and several persons of high rank. The high priest and priestess believe that their ancient religion should be a great agency for good in the world. The Hierophant himself says that both Moses and Christ studied the Egyptian "Book of the Dead." The High Priestess Anari holds some interesting views on the subject of woman's sphere in religion. She says, as quoted by Mr. Lees:

"The idea of the priestess is at the root of all ancient beliefs. Only in our ephemeral time has it been neglected. Even in the Old Testament we find the Priestess Deborah, and the New Testament tells us of the Prophetess Anne. What do we find in the modern development of religion to replace the feminine idea, and consequently the priestess? When a religion symbolizes the universe by a divine being, is it not illogical to omit woman, who is the principal half of it, since she is the principal creator of the other half—that is, man? How can we hope that the world will become purer and less material when one excludes from the divine, which is the highest ideal, that part of its nature which represents at one and the same time the faculty of receiving and that of giving—that is to say, love itself in its highest form—love the symbol of universal sympathy? That is where the magical power of woman is found. She finds her force in her alliance with the sympathetic energies of nature. And what is nature if it is not an assemblage of thoughts clothed with matter and ideas which seek to materialize themselves? What is this eternal attraction between ideas and matter? It is the secret of life. Have you ever realized that there does not exist a single flame without a special intelligence which animates it, or a single grain of sand to which an idea is not attached, the idea which formed it? It is these intelligent ideas which are the elementals, or spirits of nature. Woman is the magician born of nature by reason of her great natural sensibility, and of her instructive sympathy with such subtle energies as these intelligent inhabitants of the air, the earth, fire, and water."

Reform in Theological Education.—The subject of reform in Protestant theological seminaries received some attention last summer from President Harper, of the University of Chicago, and his animadversions aroused considerable controversy. The question is again brought up (in *The Forum*, January) by Dr. W. F. Slocum, president of Colorado College.

Dr. Slocum suggests four points in which Protestant theological training might be improved. First, he says, the course in philosophy must be strengthened, for one who expects to be a leader of men must be preeminently a thinker. The study of the Bible is the second point in which some modification of present methods is needed, looking to a larger and broader knowledge of it as a whole. Dr. Slocum finds, as his third point of criticism, that the most serious defect of the theological seminary is—strange to say—in the department of ethics. In reference to the fourth point, the study of sociology, Dr. Slocum says that little more than a beginning has been made to give this study the position of importance and dignity which it deserves.

The most unique suggestion made by Dr. Slocum is that a consolidation of some of the leading theological seminaries—as, for instance, the four seminaries of New England—would lead to a notable enlargement and broadening of the theological course. Their equipment and endowment, brought together into one center, would enable them to provide a training for the ministry that would compare favorably with the higher work done in other professional schools.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE ASSUMPTIONISTS.

THE trial and condemnation of the twelve Assumptionist fathers in Paris for maintaining an association hostile to the Republic, and the dissolution of the order, present one of those instances in which religion and politics are so closely interwoven as to render a just judgment more than ordinarily difficult. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, evidently believes that the condemned priests are victims of anti-clerical and Republican hatred, and has submitted to a temporary withdrawal of his government stipend rather than forego his privilege of showing his sympathy by a visit to them in their prison. The order possesses large funds and publishes a number of papers, of which *La Croix* and *La Vie des Saints* are the most widely circulated and influential. The case against the Assumptionists is thus stated by the *London Times* (always strongly anti-Catholic):

"The Assumptionist Fathers, of course, profess to be a religious organization working for spiritual ends. As a matter of fact, there is nothing religious about them except the fact that they are ecclesiastics. They are a political organization working to extend the influence of the Church of Rome over the French army and the French legislature. To her simple adherents that church is a spiritual guide and a moral teacher. To those who direct its policy, and to those who direct the policy of nations, that church is a political organization everywhere working for interests always different from, and often directly hostile to, the interests of the secular organization which we call the state. Of this ever-active organization, always seeking to disintegrate the polity of nations, the Assumptionist Fathers represent the most violent and aggressive section. In the pursuit of their secular ends they acknowledge no restraints of patriotism, of morality, or of religion. They habitually descend to the use of methods condemned as corrupt and base by ordinary men of the world making no pretense whatever to spirituality. Their chief agency is the infamous *La Croix*, rightly described some time ago by our Paris correspondent as 'the most abominable newspaper published in the French language.' That description will not be thought too severe by anyone who has made the acquaintance of the journal in question, or who is aware of the part it played in the Dreyfus affair. Its Paris edition has an extensive sale, estimated at a quarter of a million copies, and it appears in addition in the form of local journals to the number of fifty published all over France. It is everywhere under the special patronage of the priests, and is sold in the porches of the churches, so that along with their spiritual food, and practically from the same hands, the population receive in the more efficient form of printed matter weekly doses of the most shameless mendacity and the most insidious attacks upon the established order."

The Paris correspondent of the *Amsterdam Handelsblad* in a long article describes how the work of influencing elections is carried on by the Assumptionists. We summarize as follows:

There is a large number of committees, all over the country, which work in admirable harmony. Besides the staff in Paris, each committee organizes another in the provincial capitals for the purpose of obtaining voters' lists. The well-wishers of the church are then strengthened, the radical element opposed in private life. All kinds of elections are thus influenced; but much of such influence naturally depends for its success upon secrecy, and the Clericals are not at all grateful to M. Bulot for having laid bare their system. Even the elected deputies are still under surveillance. Thus a letter was found from a lady who had been delegated to make sure of the character of M. Bernard, through his mother. That such associations are a danger to the state can not well be denied. When we remember that the female committees are bound to give time and money to the political influencing of electors, when we see that *La Croix* alone has a circulation of 250,000, *La Vie des Saints* 165,500, not counting the enormous circulation of a dozen other publications, it is easy to understand that the influence exercised under the guise of religious duty constitutes a danger.

The Assumptionists, however, do not lack defenders. The *Paris Journal des Debats* thinks the Government has overreached itself. It says:

"The Assumptionists were treated in the same way as the Patriotic League. Luckily their case was not one which disturbed our foreign relations, and it was less dramatic; but as the punishment meted out was not very severe, it may be said that the Government really suffered a check. The Government, indeed, wished to pose as saviors of the country; but a crime which can be expiated by the payment of a small fine can not really be a danger to the country. The Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet appears to us to be fighting windmills."

The *Rome Voce della Verità* denounces the French Government for its abolition of the Assumptionists, and rejoices to think that "providential circumstances thus make the Assumptionists the champions of liberty and progress."

In the *London Saturday Review* Mr. Richard Davey points out that the priests would not exercise so much power if they were not popular, and he argues that if the principles of liberty are to be upheld, the Clericals have as much right to capture the majority for themselves as have the atheists.

"A French Catholic," in the *London Tablet* (Rom. Cath., February 3) thus analyzes the situation, which he regards as due to an attempt on the part of the French Government to "satisfy the Freemasonic sections":

"There is such a haze of doubt enshrouding the acts affecting the rights of association that the judicial pronouncement decreeing the dissolution of the community is not likely to produce much effect. The Fathers have but to limit the numbers of their members living under one roof to twenty, and as for their organ, *La Croix*, it can be trusted to find its way as usual every morning into the hands of its innumerable and faithful subscribers. We have already asserted with a frankness which very probably is the only redeeming quality of these notes, that the paper, *La Croix*, is far from finding favor with all Catholics. It gives way to occasional outbursts of polemical violence which ill-become the sacred emblem of meekness and peace that is to be found on its cover. But even so, is this a reason why this journal should be singled out for prosecution, when so many others daily furnish far worse examples of intolerance and violence? Why this choice then? The truth is that religion itself is to be attacked under the cloak of repressing certain advanced and audacious ideas. The truth is that it is sought to bring about Republican unity under the guise of an anti-clerical régime. This mode of procedure has been for so many years in force under Republican governments that to forego its use would be almost an impossibility."

A QUARREL WITH A QUEEN.

AN interesting contention has been in progress recently in Berlin between the Queen and the magistrates of that metropolis. According to the *Evangel Kirchenzeitung* of that city, it is well known that the Empress of Germany has taken great interest in the erection of new churches in Berlin, and that she has been ably seconded by the master of her court, Count von Mirbach. She has not only contributed liberally from her own purse for this purpose and procured large subscriptions from other sources, but has also asked that the city of Berlin as a corporation grant a good-sized appropriation for this purpose. This request was made on the basis of an old law, dating back to 1573, according to which the cities of Prussia are obligated to aid in the erection of churches. The city council has protested against the appeal, and has been seconded by the supreme court of the empire, which has declared this law to be no longer in force. The church authorities and the Empress then proposed a compromise, namely, that the city council should give a grant of several million marks, and then all claims on the ground of the old law would be dropped. This, too, the city refused to do, and in the debate on the subject one member, Dr. Preuss, a Privatdocent in the university, caricatured the Scriptures in a most offensive way, as also some of the favorite hymns of the Protestant Church. The fact that Dr. Preuss is a Jew aggravated his

offense in the eyes of the church people, and this travesty was sharply criticized by other members of the council.

It was thought that matters would rest at this; but when the Queen's birthday came, shortly after, the city officials, as usual, sent their congratulations. The Queen, however, did not respond as usual, by sending her thanks, but through Count von Mirbach sent the city fathers a sharp lecture on the failure to do their duty, and drew special attention to the conduct of Dr. Preuss. In this communication, Her Majesty expresses her deep regret that the city council had not complied with the wishes of herself and the church authorities, and declared that such actions were an offense to the feelings of Christians.

While this document was being read, not only the Social Democrats but also some representatives of the Liberal party refused to arise from their seats, as is done when a communication from the royal family is presented, and sharp murmurings were heard when the reading was completed, and the members declared that the city as such has nothing to do with the erection of churches.

The quarrel between the Queen and the city fathers has aroused a widespread interest, especially as it is the first time that she has taken any independent part in public affairs.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CRETE AND THE MOHAMMEDAN WORLD.

CRETE seems at last to have settled down to an age of peace. Prince George of Greece has become popular with the Mohammedans of the island as well as with the Christians, and there is every prospect that peace will bring prosperity to this rich isle of the Mediterranean Sea. The *London Speaker* says:

"For eighteen months after Turkish rule was doomed, the six great powers who formed Lord Salisbury's Arcopagus temporized 'out of sheer nervousness' with a situation materially and politically intolerable. Civil war fanned by religious passion and the memory of hideous massacres had devastated the olive-groves and decimated the families of the peasantry. Now the population is disarmed. Mohammedans have been conciliated by the prince, and their women by his queen mother. Those who emigrated to Turkey and Asia are already returning. To the Greek Christians—the great majority of the population—the new order of peace and justice brings happiness and contentment never before known or dreamed of. A prince of the Greek royal house is 'the tacit embodiment of the hope of union with Greece, which after all and in spite of all is the dearest hope of the Cretans.' It is pleasant for those who followed Mr. Gladstone to see the truths which have been mocked in Armenia and trampled down in South Africa at last recognized and triumphant in Crete."

The *Standard* points out that Russia and Great Britain together put Prince George at the head of affairs in Crete. "Events at the close of the Turco-Greek war were cleverly managed from St. Petersburg," says the paper, "and there are few things in recent diplomatic history more interesting than the alternate spells of Russian patience and rapid action by which Prince George of Greece was eventually seated in the governorship of Crete. The policy of Russia in this instance was in perfect accord with that of Lord Salisbury, and all, including the Cretans, have reason to be grateful for the fact." The *St. Petersburg Zeitung* fears, however, that the establishment of Prince George was hardly what England wanted, and asserts that England's unmistakable designs upon the island made the settlement difficult.

It is thought that the loss of Crete has strengthened Mohammedanism throughout the world rather than weakened it. It has established a feeling of solidarity which has long been wanting. Mustafa Kamel, in the Berlin *Tageblatt*, sketches the feelings of the educated Mohammedans to the following effect:

We know that the Christians aim at nothing so much as to break the power of Islam. We have been treated with the basest perfidy. Pretending to guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman empire, Europe has torn that empire to pieces. Pretending to guarantee the life and peace of the Christians in the Orient, Europe introduces dissent and anarchy. Why was there an intervention of the powers in Crete, and none in Cuba? Why were

the sufferings of the Irish, the Hindus, the Matabele not heeded? Are the Christians human beings, and we not? Wherever the Moslems are under Christian rule, they are oppressed. But the case of Crete has opened the eyes of those who formerly believed in Christian sincerity. Since then, Egypt has been definitely enslaved by the English. Some Europeans professed to be horrified by the body-snatching practised on the remains of the Mahdi; but that incident was only one of thousands of barbarities. "Humanity" has never been presented in a more disgusting form than by these English heroes of civilization. The Turks are censured for putting down rebellions by the same Christendom which practises antisemitism. In view of this European hatred for the Moslem, but one course remains open: the Moslems must strengthen the Caliphate. They must gather around the Sultan and make the dream of Pan-Islamism a reality.

Much is being done to further this object by the fanatical Senussi monks. How successful they are may be gathered from an article in the Cairo *Munifad*, which runs in the main as follows:

The Turkish empire has received important additions in Africa. Rabah, the powerful lord of the eastern and central Sudan, has asked the Sultan to accept him as a vassal. Wadai and any other country he may yet conquer shall henceforth obey the Osmanli, and Rabah will punish all who in Central Africa disobey the Sultan. An embassy with no less than seven hundred camels has gone to Constantinople via Tripoli. The Sultan will, on the other hand, send an imposing company of men to return the compliment. The work of Mohammedan missionaries is undoubtedly bearing fruit in Africa.

The German papers point out that this revival of Islamism may endanger the power of the whites in Africa, especially if the latter do not show a united front.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BRITISH VIEWS OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL CONVENTION.

GENUINE disappointment is expressed in many English papers upon finding that the Nicaragua canal agreement has not met with unqualified approval in this country. On the whole, the impression prevails there that Great Britain has shown herself very anxious to please the United States. The Manchester *Guardian* (Radical) says:

"It is a little surprising to find that some members of the Senate regard the Anglo-American agreement about the Nicaragua canal as a concession made to, not by, this country. This is looking a gift horse in the mouth with a vengeance, for we are undoubtedly surrendering a treaty right to which successive American governments, at any rate, have attached considerable importance. . . . It is suggested that the jingoes in the Senate will be satisfied with nothing less than absolute control over the canal in time of war, and will wreck the new agreement rather than yield on this point. We prefer to believe that they will accept what, from a diplomatic point of view, is a distinctly generous offer of Lord Salisbury's."

The *Spectator* draws attention to its articles about eighteen months ago, in which it urged the British Government to take the initial move toward the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The paper now says:

"We pointed out that it would be said, in answer to our plea: 'The Americans have never officially asked us to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It will be time, and the proper time, to consider the matter when they do.' We went on to challenge this notion, and to insist that, in truth, that would not be the proper time, for the Americans, being our children, and inheriting to the full our offensive and disagreeable ways in diplomacy, would be quite certain, when they did ask for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to do it in what would seem to us a thoroughly offensive and disagreeable way. . . ."

"But if the canal is to be made, and can not be in our own hands or under our control, like the Suez canal, it is of immense importance that it should be in the hands of a strong and friendly

neutral power. But what power answers that description anything like so well as the United States? If we were likely to quarrel with America, if she were the enemy, then no doubt the canal might, in her hands, prove a source of injury while we were at war with her. But, God be thanked, there is less fear of our being at war with America than with any other power in the world."

In another place *The Spectator* expresses doubt that the anti-fortification clause, which appears so objectionable to many people on this side of the Atlantic, was inserted to please Great Britain. We quote as follows:

"It is very much more likely that the United States Government had the anti-fortification clause inserted at their own request and in order not to wound the susceptibilities of the continental powers. Many American Senators really seem to think that the only two powers in the world are the United Kingdom and the United States. Some day they will realize their mistake. When they do, let us trust that their fleet will be as numerous as it is certain to be sound in quality. Meantime we can only say that so far as British interests are concerned it would be far better to have the canal fortified. Our prime object, in the event of war, is to have the neutrality of the water-way enforced at all costs. Therefore the stronger the hold of America on the canal, the more complete its neutrality. American forts at each end will enable America to maintain the neutrality of the canal against all comers."

The St. James's Gazette opposes the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and gives the following reasons for its attitude:

"The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is fully in accord with the Monroe doctrine which every American upholds as a fundamental tenet of political faith. The true significance of this famous doctrine has not always been understood in this country; and even Americans have learnt a good deal on the subject through the Venezuela negotiations and the award of the court of arbitration. It does not mean, as has often been imagined, that the United States should insist on an absolute control of the American continent; but that in conjunction with Great Britain she should guarantee the various states on that continent against interference by other European nations. The doctrine was, in fact, suggested by Canning to the United States Government as a means of protecting the then newly emancipated Spanish colonies against the machinations of the Holy Alliance."

The Saturday Review opposes the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty very strongly. Great Britain, this paper argues, receives no *quid pro quo* for her complaisance. The promised friendly feeling of the American people for Great Britain is not really forthcoming, and the British Government should not give up any substantial rights. We quote as follows:

"Because Americans speak English and the plutocracy of the States is united by family ties with the directing class, aristocratic and otherwise, of Great Britain is no reason for ordering our affairs with them on other than business principles. Before the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was signed Great Britain believed that she had certain claims to the Mosquito coast. She had gone so far as to enforce them by armed intervention. For the purpose of effecting this treaty, she consented to give them up, and undoubtedly any one who studies the map will see that the protectorate of the Mosquito coast was a very valuable asset indeed in the bargain. . . . We have certainly done the President a good turn. No one will deny that Mr. Hay has gained a diplomatic success. But we gave even more effectual assistance at the time of the war with Spain and have little enough to show in return. . . . Unfortunately the brutally logical mind of some Republicans and all Democrats will take another view. They will say 'You recede from your position of last year not because you love us more but because you are involved heavily in South Africa and wish to avoid complications in America.' This would not matter so much if Mr. McKinley's term of office was a certainty for another four years. There is no such certainty. The imperialism of the present Administration is by no means beloved throughout the States. With that policy we have succeeded in identifying ourselves in the public mind of America. Add to this that a majority of the people and the newspapers outside of New York are opposed to our proceedings in South Africa.

Whether our concessions will moderate their distrust we more than doubt."

The Canadians doubt that their interests were properly consulted in the matter. The majority of the Canadian papers believe it would have been wiser to use the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as a lever for obtaining advantages in the Alaskan boundary dispute. The *Montreal Herald* hopes the Canadian Government was consulted. The *Toronto World* says:

"It was all along expected that Great Britain would not relinquish her rights under that treaty except on condition that Canada should receive a *quid pro quo* in the shape of a port in Alaska. With the South African trouble on her hands, Great Britain may not feel justified in resisting too strenuously the claims of the United States. It was a piece of sharp practise for the United States to press the case at the present juncture. If our neighbors had the chivalrous instincts of the Kaiser they would have waited till the mother country had got through with the Boers. It would not do for Canada to embarrass the imperial Government at the present moment, but Canada certainly had a right to expect that she would be consulted in this question, which affects us as a member of this continent."

The *Ottawa Evening* says:

"We in Canada lose a strong argument to force a fair settlement of the Alaskan boundary, but other means will be, because they must be, found to bring that question to an issue. . . . In the discussion of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the *New York Sun* and other American papers have been quoting the Monroe doctrine, which is an evidence of a good deal of presumption. Time was when the United States could lay down the law for the American continent with some show of right as the dominant power; but whatever right they once had was 'abrogated' by the entrance of Dewey's fleet into Manila Bay, and the seizure of the Spanish possessions. That was an interference with a European power in a quarter so remote from the American continent that it had nothing to do with it. No one denies the right the Americans had to seize the territory of a nation at which they were at war, but when they exercised that right they assumed all the responsibilities that went with it. In short, the Americans can not expect that they can meddle with the powers of Europe, and not be meddled with in return. In the seizure and retention of the Philippines they showed no respect for the Monroe doctrine, and they can not expect that others are going to show more respect for it than themselves. The American continent has been thrown into the whirl of international politics, and the United States did it. To quote the Monroe doctrine now is a farce."

The *Cologne Kölnische Zeitung* doubts that, as has been suggested, the United States will eventually give preference to the Panama canal. The French papers, too, regard this probability as remote. The *Paris Journal des Débats* says:

"It may be, as *The Times* hints, that the Americans prefer the Panama route, and only provide for building the other canal in order to obtain better conditions. But that is an entirely different matter. It has nothing to do, directly, with the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Now, does that treaty prevent the United States from constructing the canal? By rights it does. But as a matter of fact the Americans, with that pleasant freedom from restraint which marks their diplomatic traditions, have long since shown their intention to construct the canal themselves, whether Great Britain objects or not. How was England to escape humiliation? Clearly by renouncing benevolently her rights, before they were rudely trodden on. Hence the English give themselves airs as if the Hay-Pauncefote convention meant a fresh sacrifice made by Great Britain in the interest of the Anglo-Saxon alliance. True, the new agreement is not a complete renunciation of the old. It is but a modification, as the neutrality of the canal is stipulated. But, altho England has not abandoned everything, she has not received anything in exchange for what she has given up. And that is the only manner in which the Anglo-Saxon alliance is accepted by the United States. So little are the Americans inclined to make sacrifices, that there is among them a certain amount of discontent with the treaty. Should the opposition of certain Senators be successful, then the alliance will be seriously compromised, as the United States will doubtless continue to take no notice of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. We speak of the alliance because it is mentioned in Article 6 of the new agreement, where it is said that the object is 'to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance existing between the contracting parties.' Which leads us to the following conclusions:

If the word 'alliance' is made use of so lightly even in a diplomatic document, it need not worry us if it is uttered *inter pocula*, either in Leicester or elsewhere."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DIMINISHING LOSS OF LIFE IN BATTLE.

THE loss of life in some of the recent engagements in South Africa has been spoken of, sometimes in official reports, as tho it were something appalling and almost unprecedented. But a distinguished French military paper, the *Paris Revue Militaire*, asserts that the losses of the British are really very small, compared with the losses of armies in former times. We give some of the statistics of the *Revue Militaire* in condensed form:

Lord Methuen claimed that his engagement at Modder River was the bloodiest of the century. It is not easy to determine



OUR AMATEUR STRATEGISTS.—No. 11 The General Expert.

[“SIR—There is a singular lack both of foresight and determination in the conduct of the military operations of this war.”]

—*Westminster Gazette.*

what troops were engaged, but it would be difficult to prove that this battle was even the most disastrous of the present war. According to British accounts there were at—

	Engaged.	Killed.	Wounded.	Per Cent.
Glencoe.....	4,000	48	221	6.7
Elandslaagte.....	3,000	51	213	7.1
Tugela River.....	12,000	52	667	6.2

Turning to earlier battles of the century we find the following records:

	Engaged.	Killed and Wounded.	Per Cent.
Gravelotta.....	450,000	70,000	15.5
Weissenburg.....	.....	.....	23
Worth.....	.....	.....	26
Spicheren.....	.....	.....	17

These figures refer to the Germans only, who were the attacking party. In the same way the Prussians lost ten per cent. at Königgrätz, but they had breech-loaders and the Austrians muzzle-loaders. At Magenta and Solferino the French lost eleven per cent.

Especially bloody were the battles of the American Civil War. At Gettysburg the Northerners lost no less than 15,000 out of 80,000, *i.e.*, eighteen per cent.

At the battle of the Alma the French-English army lost six per cent., the Russian ten per cent. But all these wars in the second half of the nineteenth century appear tame compared with the Napoleonic battles. At Borodino (1812) 250,000 Russians and French lost 80,000 men, *i.e.*, thirty-two per cent. At Preussisch-Eylau, where the Prussians made their last stand against Napoleon (1807), they lost thirty-three per cent. At Salamanca, where 90,000 English and Germans in the pay of England were fighting against the French, thirty-four per cent. were killed. One of the worst losses was that of Albuera: 6,000 English stormed the hill; only 1,800 returned to tell the tale.

Going further back we find the following:

	French loss.	English and Austrian.	Spanish loss.
Fontenoy.....	31 per cent.	20 per cent.	.....
Rocroi.....	.....	.....	30 per cent.

In explanation of the greater losses in the earlier wars it is said that the quick destruction of life in modern battles decides results speedily and prevents heavy aggregate losses.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN PRIVATEER IN HISTORY.

IN venturing upon "A History of American Privateers," Mr. Edgar Stanton Maclay is conscious that he enters upon "a new and most difficult field of historical research." No complete record of that peculiar service has ever before been published.

In our struggle for independence, more than sixty American craft, armed by private enterprise, were commanded by men who had been, or who soon became, officers in the regular service. Many of our most distinguished naval officers have "pointed with pride" to their probationary career in privateers. The mere mention of such names as Truxtun, Porter, Biddle, Decatur, Barney, Talbot, Barry, Perry, Murray, Rodgers, Cassin, Little, Robinson, and Hopkins will serve to demonstrate how closely related were the two arms of our maritime service.

Mr. Maclay's statements as to the comparative values of the work done by the land and sea forces in our two wars with England will surprise his American readers. He says:

"We all know that Washington captured about one thousand men at Trenton; that Gates made some eight thousand prisoners at Saratoga; and that the Americans and French secured seven thousand at Yorktown. But it is not so generally known that, in the same period, fully sixteen thousand prisoners were taken by our sea forces. While fewer than six thousand were taken by our land forces in the War of 1812, fully thirty thousand were taken at sea. . . . A careful review of British newspapers, periodicals, speeches in Parliament, and public addresses, for the periods covered by these two wars, will show that our land forces, in the estimation of the British, played an insignificant part, while our sea forces were constantly in their minds when the 'American war' was under discussion."

Had Englishmen anticipated that American cruisers and privateers would cross the Atlantic, and keep their coasts in continual alarm; that their shipping, even in their own harbors, would be in ever-present danger; that it would be unsafe for peers of the realm to remain at their country seats; that British commerce would be almost annihilated; that sixteen thousand seamen and eight hundred vessels would be taken from them—they would have been slow to embrace their coercive policy. It was, says Maclay, this devastation of British commerce that struck the mortal blow at British supremacy in America—"not Saratoga nor Yorktown."

The exploits of American rovers on the sea prevented the great fair at Chester, compelled a memorable rise in the rates of insurance, and even deterred English merchants from shipping goods in English bottoms at any rate of insurance. In a few weeks, forty French ships were loaded at the London docks with freight—a thing unheard of. British merchants even demanded the escort of armed cruisers in shipping linen from Ireland to England. When the War of 1812 was impending, the London *Statesman* recalled these forcible arguments to the minds of British merchants. "Were they not [the privateers] in the English and Irish channels, picking up our homeward-bound trade, sending their prizes into French and Spanish ports, to the great terror of our ship-owners?"

In June, 1813, flour in Great Britain was \$55 a barrel; beef, \$35; pork, \$36; and lumber, \$72 per thousand feet. The cry of the British tradesman was heard in Glasgow, in September, 1814, when, at a meeting of shippers and merchants, resolutions were passed to this effect: That the audacity of American privateers and the success of their enterprise "have proved damaging to our commerce, humbling to our pride, and discreditable to the directors of the naval power of the British nation, whose flag, till of late, waved over every sea, and triumphed over every rival"; and that, "at a time when, in the plenitude of our power we

have declared the whole American coast under blockade, our ships can not with safety transverse our own channels."

The Times for December 30, 1814, in summing up the results of that war, confessed:

"We have retired from the combat with the stripes yet bleeding on our backs. Even yet, however, if we could but close the war with some great naval triumph, the reputation of our maritime greatness might be partially restored. But to say that it has not suffered in the estimation of all Europe—and, what is worse, of *America herself*—is to belie common sense. . . . Scarcely is there an American ship of war which has not to boast of a victory over the British flag; scarcely one British ship in thirty or forty that has beaten an American."

The privateer, as understood at the outbreak of the war for American independence, was a ship armed and equipped at private cost, for the purpose of preying on an enemy's commerce, to the profit of her owners; and bearing a commission, or letter of marque, from the Government. Usually the Government claimed a portion of the proceeds realized from the sales of prizes and their cargoes. The owners, of course, had the lion's share; but a considerable part was divided among the officers and crew. It was this division of spoils, rather than the wages, that induced the best seamen to enter so dangerous a service. Even a "foremast hand" often received, in a single cruise, \$1,000 in prize money—quite a fortune for a mariner in those days.

The prime quality of a privateersman was audacity; lacking that, he was doomed to ignominious failure. The man-of-warman might go and come without meeting an enemy or taking a prize, and yet hold his own in the estimation of the department; but the privateersman steering for his home-port empty-handed returned with plucked and bedraggled plumes. The ideal privateersman was a cross between the handy sailor and the desperado. By way of illustration: the *Paul Jones*, of New York, put to sea at the outbreak of the War of 1812 with a complement of one hundred and twenty men, but with only three guns. She overhauled the *Hassan*, a British merchantman, carrying fourteen guns and twenty men, while her cargo was worth \$200,000. The commander of the *Paul Jones* sawed off some spare masts, painted them black, mounted them on buckets, and rolled them out of his empty ports, his vessel being pierced for seventeen guns. Then he manned his rigging with his formidable show of men; and shouted to the *Hassan* to surrender. Not a gun was fired; the capture was easy. The Americans helped themselves to the enemy's guns, ammunition, and the "loot," and went on their way rejoicing.

There was no generous Congress to vote \$30,000 to the privateersman if he sank his prize in the effort to capture her—as was voted to the captors of the *Guerrière* and the *Java*; nor could he look for \$25,000 if he lost both the prize and his own ship—as happened in the *Wasp-Frolic* fight. We quote again:

"For the first hundred years after the establishing of the colonies in the New World, the distinction between privateers, slavers, pirates, and even government cruisers, was vague, and at times obliterated altogether. Might was right; and when their home-governments were at war with each other—and sometimes when at peace—the colonial seaman seized whatever he could, whether he was pirate, privateer, or king's officer. . . . In some ports there was general connivance at this state of affairs, so long as the depredations were directed against 'others.' At Charleston, S. C., pirates of all degrees walked the streets with impunity. . . . Many of these pirates retired on their fortunes, and purchased lands in the colony around Charleston, doubtless leading honest lives as good subjects of King George. . . . The step from the privateer to the pirate was natural, and the moral difference not strongly marked. Men of good family became pirates because they loved adventure; it was profitable, if they were not hanged; and they had nothing to do at home but to fight."

Later, an interesting feature of the extraordinary development of privateering was the rapid increase in the size and efficiency

of the craft engaged. Earlier in the war for independence, any vessel, old or new, that could by any means be converted into a war craft was promptly seized and a few guns mounted on her; then she was sent to sea with, in some cases, the most fantastic company imaginable. Doctors, lawyers, army officers, politicians, merchants, even ministers of the Gospel, were found on the rolls. At the outbreak of hostilities, ten guns were regarded as a heavy armament for a privateer, and from thirty to fifty men a sufficient crew; but toward the close of the war privateers mounted from twenty to twenty-six guns, and carried from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men.

The career of Capt. Thomas Boyle, a Chesapeake privateersman in the War of 1812, was extraordinary. Under his flag, the *Comet* and the *Chasseur* were memorable terrors to British commerce. Twice he matched his ship successfully against men-of-war. On the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and in the British and Irish channels, he carried confusion and dismay to British trade, in defiance of fleet frigates and sloops-of-war. The *Chasseur* (famously known as the *Pride of Baltimore*) was frequently chased by British ships, expressly commissioned to capture her. In his first cruise in the *Chasseur* Boyle took eighteen merchantmen, most of them of great value, and brought into port forty-three prisoners, having released on parole one hundred and fifty. His "superb audacity" was amusingly illustrated on one occasion. It had been the custom of British admirals on the American stations to issue paper "blockades," declaring the entire coast of the United States "taboo." Admirals Sir John Borlase Warren and Sir Alexander Cochrane had distinguished themselves in this line. Boyle, cruising in the English Channel, sent by cartel to London a "proclamation," to be posted in Lloyd's Coffee House. Worded in good set terms, it declared all the ports, harbors, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands, and seacoast of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to a state of strict and rigorous blockade."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Professor Atwater and the Northfield Conference.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: "In your number dated February 3, on page 149, I find a reference to a committee appointed at Northfield at the August Conference to investigate the statement by Professor Atwater, of Wesleyan University, regarding the chemical properties of alcohol. As I was personally absent from Northfield during the August Conference, I have no personal knowledge of the matter; but from inquiries from those connected with the work I am unable to learn that there was any officially appointed committee for the purpose you designate. Knowing also my father's position in such matters and the positive aversion to Northfield's being held responsible for such an undertaking, I question very much whether the committee was not a self-appointed one and absolutely untitled to being termed a committee of "Northfield Conference." I must state that, although my father was as strong a temperance advocate as any man in the country, he never considered himself in a position to question the result of scientific research, but based his convictions only upon what are the most evident results of intemperance. I should like very much to know where the authority of this committee of the "Northfield Conference" came from, and, if I am correct in my statement, I trust you will contradict the report that the "Northfield Conference" as a body officially question Professor Atwater's statement.

W. R. MOODY.
EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.

An Appreciative View.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Doubtless many people have been very much surprised at the "Objections to THE LITERARY DIGEST," as published in Correspondence Corner, December 23, 1899. As for me, I have never judged THE LITERARY DIGEST, as a journal, to be either Republican or Democrat, for gold or silver, imperialistic or anti-imperialistic, pro-British or anti-British. The editor must naturally have his own private views on all these questions, as well as on others; but from THE LITERARY DIGEST I could not guess what they are, and have never tried to do so. The duty of a non-partizan digest is, of course, to give the best and strongest that has been written on both sides, and this I have supposed THE LITERARY DIGEST has always done. That stronger articles are sometimes published on one side of the question than on the other, in the various periodicals of the world, is not the fault of THE LITERARY DIGEST; and a fair-minded person will not object to this valuable journal because it does not always represent his side of the question to the best advantage. I, for one, want to know the best things that can be said on the other side, as well as on my own side of a question; and I have always found THE LITERARY DIGEST an invaluable help—a greater help than I could find in any other one journal of the world—in arriving at a true knowledge of affairs, and in determining the drift of affairs in the world."

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Current Events.

Monday, February 19.

—Cronje's army is **hard pressed** by the British; General Buller wins all the hills south of the Tugela.

—In the Senate, Mr. Callom explains his bill providing a form of **government for Hawaii**.

—In the House, a debate on the question of the **Puerto Rican tariff** bill takes place.

—**Andrew Carnegie** starts from Florida to Pittsburgh in order to give his personal attention to a law-suit brought against him by his late partner in business, H. C. Frick.

—All the members of the **Kentucky legislature** meet at Frankfort, but the Senate divides on the question of the presiding officer, and no agreement is reached.

Tuesday, February 20.

—General Hart enters **Colenso**, meeting with only slight opposition, and continues his march toward Ladysmith.

—In the Senate, Mr. Kenney makes a speech advocating **independence for the Philippines**.

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives defeats a bill for **woman-suffrage** by 124 to 32.

—Secretary Root adopts plans for an **army war college** to be located on Governor's Island, New York.

—The State Department, replying to **ex-Consul Macrum's charges**, declares that he had made no report to the effect that his mails were tampered with.

Wednesday, February 21.

—General Warren's division **crosses the Tugela** at Colenso; General Roberts sends to the British War Office a casualty list of 33 British officers killed or wounded on the Modder River.

—**Henry Duff Traill**, an eminent English man of letters, dies in London.

—At the dinner of the Michigan Club at Detroit in celebration of **Washington**, speeches are made by Governors Nash and Shaw, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, and General Boynton.

—The new law building of the **University of Philadelphia** is dedicated in Philadelphia.

Miss Olga Nethersole and her managers are arrested in New York for producing "**Sapho**," an **alleged immoral play**.

Thursday, February 22.

—General Roberts reports that General Cronje's force is **surrounded**; a request for an armistice is refused.

—Washington's Farewell Address is read in the Senate by Mr. Foraker.

—The **Democratic National Convention** is called to meet in Kansas City, Mo., on July 4.

—An **anti-imperialist meeting** is held in Phil.

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adelphia, at which the principal speaker is Carl Schurz.

—The last two places on the new **Philippine Commission** are filled by Gen. Luke E. Wright, of Memphis, Tenn., and Henry Clay Ide, of Vermont.

Friday, February 23.

—General Cronje is **hard pressed** by the British forces; General Buller is still engaged on the Tugela.

—In the Senate, the case of **Mr. Quay**, of Pennsylvania, is debated.

—In the House, a vigorous debate continues regarding the question of the **Puerto Rican tariff bill**.

—The text of the **Gold Standard bill**, as finally adopted by the Senate and House conferees, is made public.

—The **Anti-Imperialist conference** at Philadelphia is concluded, and resolutions condemning the President's policy in the Philippines are adopted.

Saturday, February 24.

—Despatches from South Africa report that General Cronje is being shelled at Paardeburg but still holds out; General Clements suffers a repulse from the Boers at Arundel.

—**Deputy Marcel Habert** is sentenced to five years' banishment by the French High Court for inciting soldiers to mutiny.

—In the Senate, the Hawaiian Government bill is discussed; the House contains the debate on Puerto Rico.

—Marcus Daly and Senator Clark face one another in the **Montana bribery inquiry**.

—**Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff** is a guest of honor at a dinner of the Marquette Club, in Chicago.

Sunday, February 25.

—An attempt by Natal Boers to relieve General Cronje is **repulsed with great loss**; Cronje's position is regarded as desperate.

A **peace demonstration**, organized by the peace associations of the world and largely attended, is held at Vienna.

—The United States **Canal Commission**, after a conference with the President of Nicaragua, leave for Panama.

—The two **Socialist mayors** of Massachusetts—Chase of Haverhill, and Coulter of Brockton—address the Central Federated Union in New York.

PERSONALS.

In the late seventies, Henry George, the single tax reformer, came East from California. He was desperately poor and had but few acquaintances. Shortly after his arrival he lectured before the Saturday Ethical Club of New York.

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where his brilliant oratory and shabby attire made so striking a contrast as to excite the sympathy of those present. After he left the club appointed a committee to aid him in getting up a public lecture. Among others, the committee included Seth Low, who was then engaged in business. He was in consultation at the time, and the committee were in a hurry, so he told them to send him a lot of tickets. They forwarded twenty to him the same day, and felt happy at having secured \$20 for the lecture fund. The next morning came a letter of thanks from Mr. Low, praising the lecturer's intellectuality and enclosing a check for \$20. The affair was a success, nothing about \$20, so that President Low may be said to have been the first man to start Mr. George on his Eastern career. Twenty years later, in 1900, Mr. Low was the citizens' candidate and Mr. George the labor candidate for Mayor of New York. The latter made a vigorous campaign, and to all his speeches advised the citizens, if they could not vote for him, to vote for his friend, Seth Low; and on one occasion he said that if it had not been for the latter he would not be there now-candidate. Few understood his full meaning.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Automobiles as Horses.—"I hear they are using automobiles as horses now!" "Yes, people are just dying to ride in them!"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A Good Guess.—TELEPHONE: "And what was that?"

SMALL BOY: "I guess her most have been the first kindergarten!"—*Life.*

Hospital.—"What is a young medical student doing?" "He's when somebody sends the patient ordered that the people on the outside can't hear one another talk!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Misapprehension.—"Was that your dog that was howling all night?" "I guess it was." "Why is the dog howling?" "You feed him!" "However, mind, it's not a dog that makes him howl!"—*Continental Press Dispatch.*

Nature's Compensation.—"The doctor said of our cows," said the country school teacher, "they always a million eggs." "It's a better thing," said the fatherly boy, "about the old cow's have to make over every egg!"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Driven to It.—CONVICTED OLD LADY: "How did you come to this, poor man?"

CONVICT: "I was driven to it, lady."

CONVICTED OLD LADY: "Were you really?"

CONVICT: "Yes, they drove me in the van, as usual!"—*Philadelphia Press.*

How Many Miles Behind?—"My greatest boast," declared the lecturer, who expected his statement to be greeted with cheers, "is that I was one of the men behind the gun!" "How many miles behind?" piped a voice from the gallery.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Absent-Minded Beggar.—WITNESS: "Look here! This is the fourth time this morning you have been in here asking for the price of a meal!"

DISTANT LAWYER: "Yes, I am the absent-minded beggar, don't you know?"—*Indianapolis Press.*

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Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N. Y.; A. D. Weltbreck, Denver, and S. the S. Auburndale, Mass., got 450. Prof. L. L. Norwood, Elroy, Tex., solved 440, 442, 444, 448; the Hon. S. A. Daboll, St. Johns, Mich., 446.

The Paris Tournament.

The International Chess-Tournament, to be held in Paris, beginning on May 15, promises to be one of the greatest events in the history of Chess. While the masters of the world will be present, one will be noticeable by his absence—the Grand Old Man of Chess, Steinitz. The following prizes have been offered: First prize, a vase by Lesbot from the Sèvres manufactory and 5,000 francs; second prize, a Sèvres vase by Delafosse and 2,500 francs; third prize, a Sèvres vase by Doat and 2,000 francs; fourth prize, a Sèvres vase and 1,500 francs; fifth prize, 1,500 francs; sixth prize, 1,000 francs. Two additional prizes of the value of 500 and 300 francs respectively have been given by Baron Albert de Rothschild for the two most brilliant games. The time-limit is fixed at thirty moves an hour for the first two hours, and fifteen moves for every subsequent hour. One of the rules requires the playing over of a drawn game. If another Draw is made, then each contestant scores half a point. The entrance-fee is 100 francs, with a deposit of 200 francs as a guarantee that the entrant will play all the games.

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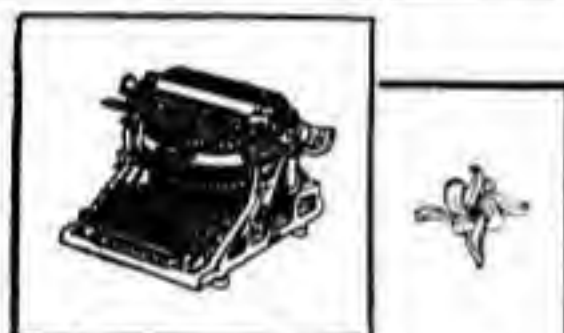
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John Ruskin and Chess.

In noticing the death of John Ruskin, *The British Chess Magazine* says: "We think of Ruskin as a votary of Chess—for he was an enthusiastic lover of the game—that is, of Chess of a sort, for he would have none of the Pawn-gaining, wood-shifting, snail-creeching Chess. He loved only the 'grand style,' the sweeping majesty of a game by Morphy, or the glittering beauty of a blindfold gem by Blackburne. He regarded Chess from its artistic side—as, indeed, was to be expected of him. He never played Chess in public or in any club, reserving it as a relaxation in his own home; but he took great interest in published games of a brilliant description. On the resuscitation of the British Chess Association in the early eighties, Mr. Ruskin became one of its vice-presidents, and at each of the Chess-Congresses of 1885, 1886, and 1887, there was a special competition open to players engaged in art, science, or literature, called the 'Ruskin' competition, a prize in each case being a fine selection of Ruskin's works, beautifully bound, presented by himself, and bearing his autograph."

Mr. Ruskin was by no means a strong practical player, but he was a student of Chess and a warm advocate of the game as a mental relaxation, or, as he put it, "a useful means of turning my thoughts out of any too deeply furrowed channel." He did a useful service in persistently advocating such games as can be appreciated by others than profound students and leading experts. He admired short, pithy contests, "easy and graceful, well managed, and wittily concluded," as opposed to those "in which the combatants exchange, first their Bishops, then their Queens and Rooks, and pass the rest of the time skulking about the board in chase of each other's Pawns."

Another American Blindfold Player.

Mr. Julius Finn, of New York City, recently played eight games of Chess simultaneously, *namely*, winning six games and drawing two. Finn made 238 moves in two hours and forty-five minutes.

United States vs. Canada.

The American team of the great International Correspondence Match on 100 boards represents twenty-two States, as follows:

New York	24	New Jersey	2
Illinois	18	Connecticut	2
Pennsylvania	8	District of Columbia	2
Wisconsin	8	Delaware	1
Michigan	6	Colorado	1
Massachusetts	5	Virginia	1
Ohio	4	Tennessee	1
Nebraska	4	Kentucky	1
Kansas	4	Indiana	1
Minnesota	3	Missouri	1
Maine	2	North Dakota	1

In Chicago, recently, Pillsbury played simultaneously twenty-two games of Chess and seven games of Checkers. Of the Chess games, he won twenty and drew two; while of the Checker games he won four and drew three.

Successful Fruit Growing.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticultural Society at Lenox, Mass. The address is almost a college education to fruit growers, fruit dealers, and in fact to anybody eating fruit or even having but few fruit trees, or in any way concerned. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it would no doubt have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, will be sent complimentary to any one enclosing ten cents, for postage, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West St., Pittsfield, Mass.

Knowledge of Openings.

A correspondent writes us that he has carefully gone through Mr. Blackburne's lately published book, and he finds that in nearly every game won by Mr. Blackburne from weaker opponents, the loser had really a lost game, theoretically, somewhere about the tenth move in the game, and in many games even earlier. Our own experience is that 99 per cent. of games played between experts and inexperienced amateurs are practically lost by the amateurs before they have made a dozen moves. To play Chess well, a fair knowledge of the Openings is absolutely essential. The Chess-player who tries to construct his game on a faulty Opening is like the architect who builds his edifice on a rotten foundation. Moral: Look to your theory and beware of the individual who ostentatiously tells you that he knows nothing of the Openings. If you search him, it is more than likely you will find him possessed of a pocket-edition of Chess-Openings, to which he refers much oftener than his Bible or Prayer-book.—*Hereford Times*, quoted in *The B. C. M.*

Emanuel Lasker, the Chess-Champion of the World, has submitted a mathematical treatise, and secured a chair in the Erlangen University.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A NEW PHASE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

A NEW situation seems to be forming in South Africa along what is assumed to be the Boers' "second line of defense." American newspaper critics of the war interpret the Boer withdrawal from Ladysmith, Mafeking, and Colesberg as results of the new conditions created by Lord Roberts, by which the Boers are compelled to abandon their aggressive attitude and concentrate nearer home to stop the British advance. The rumor that the Boers have raised the siege of Mafeking comes from a Boer source, and altho not yet confirmed by the British, it is accepted as being in accord with the other Boer movements toward concentration. General White and Colonel Baden-Powell, the defenders of Ladysmith and Mafeking, are receiving praise similar to that given the doughty Cronje last week; but Lord Roberts is generally credited with having caused the relief of the two beleaguered British commanders by the same operations that caused Cronje's overthrow. General Buller is given credit for his persistence in hammering away so long at General Joubert's force around Ladysmith; but it seems to be generally believed, as the *Boston Journal* points out, that if Roberts had not threatened Bloemfontein Joubert would be still barring Buller's advance, and the latter would still be crossing and recrossing the Tugela.

In the spirit of the Pope's exclamation, upon hearing of the relief of Ladysmith—"May this be the beginning of the end"—the newspapers seem to be trying to forecast the length and outcome of the war as seen in the light of the Boer retreat to their second line of defense. Some think that the Boer cause has been badly crippled. Thus the *Brooklyn Eagle* thinks that "the last vestige of the advantage which the Boers gained from an early start and thorough preparation, an advantage which they have used with such skill and courage as to compel the admiration of the world, disappears with the relief of Ladysmith." The *Boston Transcript* says: "The Boers will undoubtedly draw together, to seek to turn back the central invading army, that of

Lord Roberts, and we may expect that they will make the stoutest resistance possible; but unless all signs fail they can only delay the eventual complete triumph of the British arms. Numbers and resources are both against them. They have played a desperate game well, but it was always desperate." "It can not be long," declares the *Atlanta Journal*, "before President Kruger will sue for peace." The *New York Tribune* thinks that the entire Boer defense has collapsed. It says:

"A shrewd observer some time ago likened the Boer lines of war to a shell. It was, he said, a well-designed shell, and a



GENERAL JOUBERT.

Who has been besieging Ladysmith, and is now reported to be in command of the army opposing Lord Roberts. (From a painting by Miss Therese Schwarze, of Amsterdam, on exhibition at the Society of Portrait Painters in the Grafton Galleries, in London.)

stiff, strong one. But it was only a shell, and the moment it was pierced at one point the whole would be in danger of collapse, for there was no solid backing. The incidents of the last fortnight have seemed to justify this estimate. For the shell has been pierced and has collapsed. Lord Roberts pierced it with his swift rush to the relief of Kimberley. The moment he reached Jacobsdal he was through the shell. In a few days General Cronje surrendered. Then there was a tremor all along the Orange River, and on the Tugela too; and then, in a single day, Ladysmith was relieved and Colesberg was redeemed, and the whole shell lay in ruins. The Boer line has failed at every point. . . . The exaggerated fancies of Boer strength and the wild hopes of foreign aid have alike collapsed along with the shell of the line of battle, and the Boers now see themselves for what they are—a small people in the irresistible grip of a mighty power, with no hope of aid or succor.

"In such a plight, what is there left? Nothing, one would say, but to accept the inevitable with a good grace. They may not. They may try to reconstruct the shell, with a smaller

radius, and try to make on the Vaal the defense which has failed on the Modder and the Tugela. But it will be a vain performance. The reconstructed shell can not be made as strong as the one which has been broken. And the shell of fancies and hopes can never be reconstructed. Henceforth the men must go to battle with the consciousness that they are overmatched and that they will get no outside help. Nor is there any moral excuse or reason for such desperate resistance. Their lives, their fortunes, their civic liberties are not in jeopardy. Every one of them knows, or should know, that after the war and after the establishment of British sovereignty his land and house and cattle and money will be as much his as they ever were, and he himself will be as free as he ever was—save in the one particular that he will not be so free to oppress his neighbor. . . . There is no doubt that the collapse of the Boer oligarchy and the establishment of British authority will mean liberty and good government for Boer as well as for Briton."

Under the circumstances, says the *St. Paul Dispatch*, "and when the Burghers by thousands are petitioning him to do so, it would seem the duty of President Kruger to seek a truce and sue for peace. All the world hopes to see the slaughter stopped, but all the world is helpless if Kruger remains obdurate. He, like his gallant Cronje, must ultimately surrender without terms, or be crushed beneath an irresistible power. Heaven send him wisdom!"

Not all the press, however, think the Boer case so desperate. The *Baltimore Herald* says:

"It must be borne in mind that the Boers did not at first intend to do more than remain on the defensive, and that the invasion of Northern Natal and of Cape Colony was an afterthought, prompted by the desire to gain the active support of the entire Boer population in South Africa and encouraged by the then existing military situation. Up to the present time Great Britain has really accomplished nothing more than to reach the point originally regarded as the beginning of the conflict. To what extent defeat has broken the spirit of the burghers and impaired their effectiveness in resisting invasion can not now be determined."

The *Springfield Republican*, too, notes that the Boers still have at least 40,000 men, under no less able a leader than Joubert, and "notwithstanding the recent British successes," it believes, "there are sound reasons for thinking that the war's end is not in sight."

The *Philadelphia North American* says:

"In all the mountain ranges, notably those of the Drakensberg separating both republics from Natal, determined stands will surely be made, but in the heart of the Transvaal the final struggle must take place. When this commences, with their fine military training the Boers will not overlook the fact that, while besieging Pretoria, the British will have nearly fifteen hundred miles of communications between themselves and the coast to protect. It is then that we may again become familiar with those clever Boer traps which have been a feature of the South African campaign."

If the Boers are of as determined a spirit as the British, says the *New York Sun*, "and in the opinion of the world they are, Great Britain has still a lamentable job before it in South Africa."

Some interesting lessons in the art of war as taught by the recent operations are also being noticed by the press. The small losses by artillery fire during the recent sieges have led to some disparaging reflections upon that arm of the service, while the rifle has considerably enhanced its reputation. The *Brooklyn Citizen* points out that in spite of the terrific bombardment of Cronje's camp, that turned the place, according to the war correspondents, into an "inferno," only fifty men were killed and two hundred wounded during the ten days' siege. Cronje had several small pieces of artillery, it appears; but he was unable to use them, and his little force held off the British army by rifle fire alone. Says the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*: "A few thousand good marksmen with magazine rifles can hold back an army ten times their size for several days. Cronje has added this fact to military science." It is also noticed that it was a body of infantry that finally forced his surrender by gaining a position where they could enfilade his trenches with their rifle fire. The siege of Ladysmith, too, makes an equally bad showing for the big guns. A despatch from Ladysmith to the *London Standard* after the siege was raised said: "The bombardment was heavy, but on the whole ineffective. It is estimated that during the investment about 12,000 shells were thrown into the town, an average of three tons of explosives daily. Yet we had only 35 men killed and 158 wounded." The *Philadelphia Record* notes that General Buller lost as many men in his efforts to reach Ladysmith as there were men in the besieged town. "From the point of view of the cold and unemotional strategists, therefore,"



A HINT FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

—*The Criticism, New York.*



GENERAL BULLER: "Goodness, Lady Smith, how you've changed. You're thin as a rail."

LADY SMITH: "Well, you're a pretty tough looking customer yourself."

—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF SOUTH AFRICA.



GEN. SIR GEORGE WHITE,
Defender of Ladysmith.



GEN. LORD DOUGLAS DUNDONALD,
Who led the relief force into Ladysmith.



COL. ROBERT BADEN-POWELL,
Defender of Mafeking.

MEN PROMINENT IN LAST WEEK'S EVENTS.

it says, "nothing has been gained by the rescue of General White's division; the gain is fully balanced by the loss."

Hawaii as a Territory.—The bill which passed the Senate last week and is now before the House, providing for a territorial government for Hawaii, has called out little or no adverse criticism. The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) describes and comments upon what the measure will do for the islands as follows:

"The Hawaiian Commission which framed the bill had a different task before them than confronted the authors of most of the acts creating Territories of the United States. The Commission found existing in Hawaii a substantial government, republican in form, well administered, with courts, decisions, and precedents. The republic itself is a continuation, with some modifications, of the preceding monarchy. The Commission wisely decided to disturb things as little as possible. The bill accordingly recognizes the existence of their system of courts, recognizes their legislature, and provides for many local officers to administer the laws of the Territory. It makes all who were citizens in Hawaii on August 12, 1898, as citizens of the United States, and continues in force all the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

"A peculiarity of the Hawaiian law retained in the original form of the Senate bill is the qualifications for suffrage. Voters for the lower house of the legislature must be able to read and write the Hawaiian or English language. To vote for a senator the voter must have, in addition to the intelligence qualification, an income of \$600 per annum or own real estate to the value of \$1,500 or personal property equal to \$3,000. This is held to be necessary to keep the native and Portuguese vote from swamping the American, English, and German votes. The appearance of this provision in the bill prompted Senator Tillman to extol the South Carolina election law. The Senate was not convinced, however, and struck out the property qualification, so that all male adult, native or naturalized, residents of Hawaii who can read and write the English or Hawaiian language may vote, except the Chinese.

"The contract-labor laws of our own country and the Chinese exclusion act are extended to Hawaii with the other laws of the United States, and are about the only features which change conditions there. The Senate amended the Commission's bill in several particulars, but in the main it was adopted as reported. The union of the two lands will be cemented by the passage of this bill. Experience will disclose its defects, and doubtless several supplementary acts will be necessary before the political amalgamation of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States will be perfected."

RADICAL PAPERS ON THE CARNEGIE-FRICK DISPUTE.

THE startling facts brought to light in connection with the impending lawsuit between two of the partners in the Carnegie Steel Company have naturally furnished the text for many emphatic comments in the radical press. The Socialists see in the enormous profits of this concern simply the results of so much robbery of labor. For example, *The Worker's Call* (Chicago) says:

"What produced this enormous mass of value? The surplus product of the labor of many thousands of workingmen. These profits represent all that these workingmen produced and didn't get. . . . Did Frick and Carnegie produce any of this profit? No. Do they labor? Yes. In what then does their labor consist? In appropriating to their own use the surplus value produced by labor, in fighting between themselves over its division, and occasionally preaching the virtue of 'honesty' and the 'blessings' of poverty for the benefit of those whose product they secrete."

The *New York People* sees in the incident a vindication of the Socialist doctrine of the "class struggle" between capital and labor. The workingmen are told that they are the "partners" of the capitalists; but, says *The People*, the working class, as a matter of fact, "is a slave class." When Mr. Frick, as a "partner," feels aggrieved, he can fight his battle in the courts. When the four thousand workingmen "partners" felt aggrieved eight years ago, did they file a bill in equity? *The People* answers its own question by saying:

"They could not; the mechanism of capitalist law provided no wheel for THEM to turn in their favor. The only wheels that could at all turn in that instance were not accessible to them; these were the police and militia; and these did turn, and with a vengeance, and ground the 'partner' workingman to dust."

The *Haverhill Social Democrat* declares that "as there will be no cessation of the labor-skinning process, whichever one of them wins, the workingman can have no concern as to the outcome of the trial." *The Public* (Chicago, single-tax organ) says:

"It is in the protected trusts that our much-vaunted prosperity abounds. But the prosperity of the protected trusts is coincident and coextensive with the depression which the unprotected classes feel. The death to everybody else, McKinley prosperity is great fun for the trusts."

THE PUERTO RICO TARIFF AGAIN.

IN spite of the fact that the Puerto Rico tariff bill, as it passed the House, was so amended that the rate of tariff it provides is only 15 per cent. of the rate of our tariff on goods from other countries, and even this diminished rate is to run for two years only, the compromise has not succeeded in quieting the rising storm of opposition. A large number of Republican papers are joining the Democratic papers in calling on the Senate to defeat the measure; commercial and financial interests are advocating free trade with the island; and even the tobacco- and sugar-growers are beginning to express the belief that the Puerto Rico competition will not prove so formidable as they feared. The New York Chamber of Commerce, at its monthly meeting last week, passed by a unanimous vote a resolution saying that it was its "emphatic opinion" that "every consideration of honor, justice, and humanity demands that trade between the United States and the island of Puerto Rico shall be unrestricted by any customs duties whatever"; and that "early and prompt action should be taken by the Congress to redeem the good faith and the implied pledges of this nation as sponsor for the future welfare of Puerto Rico." *The United States Tobacco Journal*, of New York, ridicules the idea that free Puerto Rico tobacco will hurt the American tobacco-growers. It says: "The bulk of it is unfit for a cigar. It is inferior in quality even to our Pennsylvania. If admitted free, it would be mostly cut up for cigarettes and smoking tobacco. But the chances are that more of it would be exported to Canada than used in our own country. Not a hundred cases, nay, not ten cases, of Connecticut less would be consumed."

The protectionist press, however, still look with disfavor upon the free-trade proposition, and declare that the 15-per-cent. tariff preserves the great principle of protection, and proclaims the power of Congress over our dependencies, while giving ample relief to the distressed islanders.

New Problem Requires a New Policy.—"The new problem requires a new policy. Empty territory such as the United States has hitherto annexed required prompt incorporation and the pledge and promise of full political rights and privileges, that this new territory might rapidly attract and absorb population from the States and be in its turn admitted to the Union. This was the problem of the past. It is over. A new task is here. It will be followed by others of like character. Puerto Rico is now full

of population. Its area is densely settled. It can not absorb a population from the States so as to be in time, as it equals their population and is assimilated to them, admitted among them. The present population is not ready for a share in political rights and privileges. It must be trained and developed. It is long before it will be. Its illiteracy must disappear. Political experience must create a capacity for political action. A long tutelage is before this and other islands.

"Many perils and problems must be guarded against in this period. There are differences of labor, of production, of industry, of wages, of habits and the general standards of life and of morals which must be wisely and carefully considered step by step. The long task will not be done in a day. Until it is completed Congress must keep in its hands the same entire control which Parliament retains over the dependencies of the British empire.

"For all concerned this is the best course. The risk and danger in this country has always been a too rapid extension of political rights. States have been admitted before they were ready. The Montana senatorial investigation is a speaking proof. The country at large has too many ignorant voters. If the work were to be done over again an educational qualification would undoubtedly be imposed. Less haste would be shown in filling the Union with States not ready for Statehood and in bringing to the polls voters unable to read and write, as are nine out of ten men in Puerto Rico.

"The party, the papers, and the public men opposed to our new acquisitions and the annexation of dependencies have seized on the Puerto Rico tariff to try and lead the House into premature incorporation. They have failed. The tariff was only a pretext. The needs of Puerto Rico were a mere sham. The one opportunity which the opponents of our present policy of expansion saw was to discredit this policy by leading the House to a course and action which would incorporate Puerto Rico in the Union before either the territory or the population was ready for this step. . . .

"The real issue the House decided yesterday was not one of mere tariff. The decision establishes the principle and practice that the new annexed populations shall not be clothed with political rights and powers in the Union until by training and development they are ready for them."—*The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)*.

A Tariff for Revenue Only.—"The real issue is not, as we have all along contended, whether there shall be free trade or a tariff *per se*. Either would be lawful, and either could be established without setting any embarrassing precedent—if the job were gone about rightly. The issue is, Which will be better for Puerto Rico, and, incidentally, for the United States? Puerto Rico needs, of course, a market in which to buy and to sell. But



"HELP!"—*The Chicago News*.



"YOU SELFISH OLD HOG!"—*The Detroit News*.

PUERTO RICO'S TROUBLES IN CARTOON.

that is not her only need. She needs a revenue for payment of the expenses of her local government, for schools, for roads, and for other public works of prime necessity. Such a revenue can be secured from direct taxation or from customs. The former method would be particularly burdensome and objectionable to the people. The latter, there is good reason to believe, would be effective, and would not be burdensome, nor interfere with the prosperity of the island. At any rate, that is a question susceptible of deliberate and rational consideration. Men ought to be able to determine by investigation and calculation pretty nearly what would be the effect of the proposed tariff upon the island. An attempt to do that would be vastly more creditable than this agile jumping up and down and shrill screaming for 'free trade or nothing.'—*The New York Tribune (Rep.)*.

Unjustifiable and Ridiculous.—"For the bill itself as a beginning of colonial legislation no justification is possible, and from the point of view of the high protectionists themselves it is a ridiculous compromise. . . .

"No advocate of this singular bill has frankly avowed the real reason which induced party support for it. To talk about its being enacted in the interest of humanity is nonsense, for if that was the actuating motive, the short way would have been to let Puerto Rico goods in duty free. It is not passed in the interests of the trusts, for they are not in the slightest degree benefited by it. The motive for its enactment is mixed between a desire to conciliate 'labor' by keeping down competition, or rather its scarecrow; and to begin a colonial policy—to show that Congress proposes to do 'what it pleases,' in spite of the Constitution, with all the islands of the sea controlled under the treaty with Spain, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines and their inhabitants; as well as Hawaii and other recent and future acquisitions if any. Considered in its aspect as the inauguration in practice of our new colonial system, the bill is the work of the clumsiest empire builders the world has seen for a long time. As the question underlying the bill is to be carried up to the Supreme Court, there is ground for hope that through the agency of that tribunal this monstrous piece of legislation, with all its contradictions, its protection against imaginary competition and its cant about relieving humanity by a duty of only fifteen per cent., will be consigned to the dust heap where repose so many of the works of statesmen who did not know their business."—*The Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*.

An Issue for the Democrats.—"The issue is one upon which democracy can go before the country with the most absolute confidence. The American people are not fools, and when the truth of this unpleasant history is explained to them, no honest man need worry about what they will do in consequence next November. They only need to be told that President McKinley, knowing that a customs tariff could not be constitutionally imposed between American possessions, tried to avoid that question by according Puerto Rico her rights as an act of grace. In this he was joined by his Secretary of War and the leaders of his party in Congress. But, when the Republican magnates of the oil, sugar, tobacco, and rum trusts heard of the proposition, they vetoed it and compelled the President and their people in Congress to face about, ignore the famine-stricken islanders, and defy the basic law of the Union. The Democracy has been looking for a paramount issue upon which to rally all its scattered and divided forces. Here is one, and a better could not be conceived: 'Honesty, humanity, and the Constitution!'"—*The Washington Times (Dem.)*.

No Such Favors for the Philippines.—"Of course the Philippines will not be accorded such favors as are being granted to Puerto Rico. The action which has been taken in regard to the island in the Caribbean will be no precedent for the Philippine case. Congress will be at liberty to put any sort of a duty it wants on Philippine imports, and to continue it as long as it desires. There is a possibility, to be sure, that the Supreme Court, in the case which will soon be made up, may decide that all the islands are an integral part of the United States, and subject to the limitations and requirements of the Constitution, but the general opinion among Republicans is that the decision will not take this direction. If the court decides that the Constitution is in full operation in all the region over which the flag flies, then no duties can be levied on imports from either the Philippines or any other part of the territory gained in 1898. This point will

be cleared up before long. In the mean time the moderate rate of duty on Puerto Rican articles will not be found to be burdensome to the islanders, and the uses to which the revenue thus obtained will be put will reconcile them to its imposition."—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)*.

ENACTING THE GOLD STANDARD.

THE first measure to which Congress gave its attention last December is again claiming public attention, being about to become a law. It is a measure which the gold-standard papers call "a safeguard of the honor and credit of the United States," and which the silver papers refer to as "infamous legislation," as "this ill-omened currency bill," "intended to make the rich richer and the poor poorer."

The bill as agreed upon by the House and Senate conference committee, a compromise, of course, between the original House and Senate measures, is thus outlined in its main features by the *Philadelphia Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*:

"It commits the country positively to the gold standard, and redeems the pledges of the Republican Party. By its passage, the discretion now vested in the Secretary of the Treasury of redeeming government obligations in silver, if he should so elect, will be taken from



SAILING IT TO THE MAST.
—*The New York Herald.*

that official, and he will be firmly bound by law to keep at a parity all kinds of money issued by the United States. The present legal-tender quality of the silver dollar and of other money of the United States remains unaffected. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to set apart a reserve fund of \$150,000,000 in gold, which is to be used for redemption purposes exclusively, and notes redeemed for gold are not to be reissued, except in exchange for gold. The Secretary is authorized to sell three-per-cent. bonds whenever necessary to maintain the reserve, and the money so received is not to be used to defray current expenses. Provision is made for small national banks and for the issue of silver certificates in small denominations. In the bill is incorporated the Senate's refunding proposition for the sale of two-per-cent. bonds, to run for thirty years. Opinion is not unified on this latter provision; but the conferees have agreed to it upon the assurance of Secretary Gage that it is feasible to float such bonds, which bear a rate of interest less than those of the principal bonds of any other nation.

"Simply as a concession to a few Republican members of Congress from Western constituencies, a section has been added providing that—

"the provisions of this act are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetallism, whenever conditions shall make it expedient and practicable to secure the same by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver."

The provision that notes redeemed for gold are not to be reissued except in exchange for gold is intended to make impossible a repetition of the "endless-chain" trouble alleged a few years ago. When this provision is law, says the *New York Sun (Rep.)*, "in spite of the superficial incongruities and absurdities still left in our system of money, the foundation of that system will be as solid as a rock."

By the "refunding proposition," referred to above, the government bonds which mature within a few years, and which would otherwise be redeemed and canceled, are to be replaced by other bonds that will run thirty years. This provision is meeting with

some opposition. The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) calls it "highly objectionable," because "it changes the wise and time-honored policy of the Government in regard to the reduction and payment of its debt. It provides for the buying up of a temporary debt at a large premium with a perpetual debt. . . . It is a provision which will tell against the Republicans in the coming popular canvass." The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) says that "the Republican Party has in this respect reversed its own financial past, and indorsed the policy of a permanent national debt. This is one of the issues it will have to meet in the next campaign." The *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) says:

"It may prove a difficult task to convince the masses of the people that there is any imperative necessity for such surrender. During the coming decade the Government will have the option of paying about \$750,000,000 of outstanding obligations. It is a very serious matter to postpone the possibility of effecting this release from debt for another thirty years. Such a step should not be taken except under the pressure of necessity, and that such a necessity exists at this time the people of the United States will be slow to believe."

The paragraph in regard to international bimetalism is referred to by the gold papers as "a sop to the silverites." This section "will work no mischief," says the *Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), because "there is no prospect whatever that the leading commercial nations will at any time agree to a coining ratio for gold and silver." Mr. Bryan, however, says of this section: "The action of the Republican Party in amending the currency bill as a last resort, so as to revive the promise of international bimetalism, is a confession that the gold standard is not satisfactory, and no Republican editor can explain that amendment except by acknowledging that it is an attempt to thrust fraud upon the American people."

A good example of gold-standard opinion upon the measure as a whole may be seen in the following comment by the *New York Journal of Commerce* (Fin.):

"The country is to be profoundly congratulated upon this agreement of Congress to eliminate the theoretical silver standard and to make the law conform to the facts. Twenty-five years is not a very long period for the education of the people upon a matter as to which financiers were very much in the dark a good deal less than a century ago, and upon which approximate unanimity has been attained among them only within very recent years. And if the legal tenders are to be continued, the country is to be congratulated upon adequate provision for their redemption in gold at any and all times. The moderate increase of the bank circulation allowed is good so far as it goes. But it is quite insufficient in extent, and it retains the vicious principle of bond security; the banks are still to lend their capital to the Government instead of to their customers. The friends of sound currency may be thankful for what they now get, but they will make a serious mistake if they relax for a day their efforts to get a comprehensive and scientific reconstruction of our whole currency system."

Few comments on the bill appear in the silver papers, most of them evidently considering their position sufficiently well known without further comment. The *New Orleans Times-Democrat* (Dem.), however, after calling the bimetalism clause of the bill "mere *brutum fulmen*," adds:

"This nation will get bimetalism only by its own legislative decree. If the free coinage of silver is a good thing, we want it, even tho every other Government should interpose a veto; if free-coinage of the white metal is a bad thing, we do not want it, even tho the united nations should seek to urge us in that direction. Coinage is one of the distinctive prerogatives of sovereignty. The people which ceases to control its currency is *ipso facto* enslaved."

"With the enactment of this bill, the United States abandons the financial system which was established by the founders of the Government, and adopts the English plan. The adoption of this course lays us open to all the disturbances which may shake

the European exchanges from time to time. With a serious decline in the production of gold, a revolutionary shrinkage of values must occur. Nevertheless, it is entirely right that this thing should be done. The American people passed upon the matter in the election of 1896, and their verdict must be accepted, until it shall be reversed in the light of history. From this time forth, the nations of the world will battle for the only money of final redemption. The struggle will be fierce and deadly, and the survivors will bear disfiguring scars. Franklin's adage holds in the case of nations, as of men: 'Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.'"

MR. OLNEY ON THE FRUITS AND FOLLIES OF EXPANSION.

RICHARD OLNEY, President Cleveland's Secretary of State, who is being invited by some of the Gold Democratic papers to become a Presidential candidate this year, has just given, at some length in *The Atlantic Monthly* for March, his opinion concerning our new expansion policy. It is an opinion that cuts both ways, and elicits both approval and dissent on each side of the discussion. For Mr. Olney heartily indorses the general principle of national growth and expansion, while condemning its application to the Philippines as a bad blunder. The absence of the national instinct and impulse to grow would be, he says, "a sure symptom of our national deterioration." "The United States has come out of its shell and ceased to be a hermit among the nations naturally and properly." But, he adds in the next sentence, "what was not necessary and is certainly of the most doubtful expediency is that it [the United States] should at the same time become a colonizing power on an immense scale."

As if to lend emphasis to his positive views on the general principle of expansion, Mr. Olney goes farther even than most expansionists have yet gone by advocating the annexation of Cuba forthwith. He says:

"The spectacle now exhibited of a President and his Cabinet sitting in Washington with an appointee and sort of imitation President sitting with his Cabinet in the Antilles must have an end, the sooner the better, and will end when Congress ceases to ignore its functions and makes Cuba in point of law what she already is in point of fact, namely, United States territory. Were there to be a plebiscite on the subject, such a consummation would be favored by practically the entire body of the intelligence and wealth of the island. Until it is reached, capital will hesitate to go there, emigration from this country will be insignificant, and Cuba will fail to enter upon that new era of progress and development, industrial, political, and social, which is relied upon to justify and ought to justify the substitution of American for Spanish control."

Returning again to the general principle of expansion, Mr. Olney holds that our former isolation, from which we are emerging, was marked by such features as the Monroe doctrine and the high protective tariff, and showed its results in provincialism and "narrow views of our duties and functions as a nation." The spirit of expansion was upon us, however, and "the historians will probably assign the abandonment of the isolation policy of the United States to the time when this country and Spain went to war over Cuba, and tho the abandonment may have been precipitated by that contest, the change was inevitable, had been long preparing, and could not have been long delayed." He continues:

"In short, when our troubles with Spain came to a head, it had, it is believed, already dawned upon the American mind that the international policy suitable to our infancy and our weakness was unworthy of our maturity and our strength; that the traditional rules regulating our relations to Europe, almost a necessity of the conditions prevailing a century ago, were inapplicable to the changed conditions of the present day; and that both duty

and interest required us to take our true position in the European family and to both reap all the advantages and assume all the burdens incident to that position. Therefore, while the Spanish war of 1898 is synchronous with the abandonment of its isolation policy by the United States, it was not the cause of such abandonment and at the most only hastened it by an inconsiderable period."

But Mr. Olney's satisfaction over the new policy of growth is, as we have said, counterbalanced by his dissatisfaction over the application being made of it. "Why," he asks, "do we find our-



RICHARD OLNEY.

selves laboring under the huge incubas of the Philippines?" He takes up several of the replies that are made to that question and disposes of them all with but scanty respect. The idea that we "drifted into the Philippines" is, he avers, utterly mistaken, for "it is certain and has recently been declared by the highest authority that, having acquired by our arms nothing but a military occupation of the

port and city of Manila, we voluntarily purchased the entire Philippine archipelago for twenty millions of dollars." As to the claim, called by Mr. Olney "a cheap resource of demagoguery," that "where the flag has once been hoisted it must never be taken down," he points out that as the flag "had never been hoisted over more than the city and port of Manila, no removal of it from the rest of the archipelago was possible in the nature of things." And the theory that we are under solemn obligation to carry the blessings of good government and civilization to the natives, he declares to be one than which "it is not easy to conceive of anything more baseless and more fantastic." The slums of New York, Boston, and our other cities and towns have their "millions of suffering and deserving poor whose welfare is of infinitely greater importance to us than that of the Kanakas and Malays of the Orient, and whose relief would readily absorb all the energies and all the funds the United States can well spare for humane enterprises. No wonder our British kinsmen guffaw at such extraordinary justifications of our Philippine policy." It is certain, Mr. Olney concludes, that we were "not bound to buy the Philippines by any considerations of honor or duty."

If not, he asks, "was it our interest to buy them?" As we do not need colonies to drain off a surplus of population, and as white laborers could not live in the Philippines if we did, our purchase can be justified, if at all, "only by its effect in creating or extending trade and commerce with the Philippines and with China." He analyzes this phase of the subject as follows:

"On this subject the thick-and-thin supporters of the Administration seek to dazzle our eyes with the most glowing visions. A soil as fertile as any on the globe needs but to be tickled with the hoe—to use Douglas Jerrold's figure—to laugh with abundant harvests of all the most desired tropical fruits. Minerals of all kinds are declared to abound everywhere—virgin forests of the choicest woods to be almost limitless in extent—while as for coal, it is solemnly asserted to be even dropping out of the tops of mountains."

"They do not stop to tell us what we are to sell to a community

whose members live on the spontaneous growth of their mother earth, and clothe themselves very much as did our first parents after the expulsion from Eden. They fail to tell us, further, with what labor the vaunted resources of the islands are to be exploited, since the white laborer can not work there and the native will not."

Nor will our new archipelago open the gate to China's markets. Indeed, says Mr. Olney, "it is not too much to assert quite positively that we should have been in a better position to command our share of the Philippine and Chinese trade without the Philippines than with them." After declaring that the recent "assurances" the Administration has received guaranteeing the "open door" in China are worth little or nothing, Mr. Olney declares that we can get our share of China's trade by two means only—reciprocal concessions, or a show of force. If we insist on free trade with China, we shall certainly be embarrassed by demands from the powers for free trade with the Philippines. If we had acquired only "such part of the Philippines as was necessary to give us proper coaling-stations and an adequate naval base," says Mr. Olney, "we should have been in a better position to secure and protect our interests in trade with China than we are with the Philippine load on our backs," and we should have less difficulty with our "anomalous attitude in demanding free trade with the dependencies of other countries while hampering free trade with our own by the severest restrictions."

Moreover, if the islands embarrass negotiations, they will embarrass military operations even more:

"Whereas our trade with China would have been amply secured and protected by the enlarged navy we must and should have under any circumstances, supplemented by an adequate naval base and coaling-stations in the Philippines, the taking over of the whole archipelago enfeebles us for all purposes—by the immense, remote, and peculiarly vulnerable area we must defend; by the large permanent army we must transport and maintain, not merely to prevent and deter aggression from without, but to hold down a native population thoroughly disaffected and resentful of the tactless and brutal policy hitherto pursued toward it; and by the tremendous drain on our resources which the civil and military administration of the islands will inevitably entail."

Mr. Olney does not recommend that we now proceed to get rid of the islands. "Whether we want the Philippines or not, and whether we ought to have them or not," he says, "that we have got them is something not to be denied. . . . we are committed—the Philippines are ours—how we shall deal with them is a domestic question simply."

What, then, will be the effect of this situation upon our foreign relations? Our diplomatic agencies "must be greatly enlarged, strengthened, and improved, while a powerful navy up to date in all points of construction, armament, general efficiency, and readiness for instant service, becomes of equal necessity." "A large force of highly educated and trained administrators" for



THE FLAG AND THE TRADE.
—The Minneapolis Times.

the islands will also be needed, and large additions to our regular standing army.

What of our future relation to the great powers? Are we likely to find an alliance desirable or necessary? Our status as an Asiatic power, Mr. Olney says, "must have some tendency to qualify the attitude which, as a strictly American power, the United States has successfully maintained toward the states of Europe"; but aside from that tendency, our general policy, hereafter as heretofore, "must be and will be non-interference in the internal affairs of European states—hereafter as heretofore we shall claim paramountcy in things purely American—and hereafter as heretofore we shall antagonize any attempt by an European power to forcibly plant its flag on the American continents."

In spite of our traditional dislike of alliances, however, the Philippines seem to have brought us one. Mr. Olney says:

"The true, the ideal position for us, would be complete freedom of action, perfect liberty to pick allies from time to time as special occasions might warrant and an enlightened view of our own interests might dictate. Without the Philippines, we might closely approach that position. With them, not merely is our need of friendship imperative, but it is a need which only one of the great powers can satisfy or is disposed to satisfy. Except for Great Britain's countenance, we should almost certainly never have got the Philippines—except for her continued support, our hold upon them would be likely to prove precarious, perhaps altogether unstable. It follows that we now find ourselves actually caught in an entangling alliance, forced there not by any treaty, or compact of any sort, formal or informal, but by the stress of the inexorable facts of the situation. It is an alliance that entangles because we might be and should be friends with all the world and because our necessary intimacy with and dependence upon one of them is certain to excite the suspicion and ill-will of other nations. Still, however much better off we might have been, regrets, the irrevocable having happened, are often worse than useless, and it is much more profitable to note such compensatory advantages as the actual situation offers. In that view, it is consoling to reflect that, if we must single out an ally from among the nations at the cost of alienating all others, and consequently have thrown ourselves into the arms of England, our choice is probably unexceptionable. We join ourselves to that one of the great powers most formidable as a foe and most effective as a friend; whose people make with our own but one family, whose internal differences should not prevent a united front as against the world outside; whose influence upon the material and spiritual conditions of the human race has on the whole been elevating and beneficent; and whose example and

experience can not help being of the utmost service in our dealing with the difficult problems before us."

The advent of the expansion policy has brought a "momentous change" to our national life; but, says Mr. Olney:

"Such a change will import no decline of patriotism, no lessening of the loyalty justly expected of every man to the country of his nativity or adoption. But it will import, if not for us, for coming generations, a larger knowledge of the earth and its diverse peoples; a familiarity with problems world-wide in their bearings; the abatement of racial prejudices; in short, such enlarged mental and moral vision as is ascribed to the Roman citizen in the memorable saying that, being a man, nothing human was foreign to him."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AT another peace conference England might be tempted to suggest that the koppe be excluded from civilized warfare.—*The Washington Star*.

JAPAN has discovered gold-mines, but no foreigner will be allowed to work them. No Uhlender business for Japan.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

MR. MACRUM insists that the affection between England and America should not be so great as to cause them to open each other's letters.—*The Washington Star*.

WHILE feeling duly grateful that the Kentucky controversy is, at last, in the courts, we should not be without some sense of sympathy for the courts.—*The Detroit News*.

FIRST MONTANA LADY: "Do you call on the Gettits?" SECOND MONTANA LADY: "I should say not. Why, Mr. Gettit has never been offered more than \$1,000 for his vote."—*The Baltimore American*.

If the Puerto Ricans had understood that they were to be plunged into the midst of abstruse tariff logic they might not have been so joyously welcoming the soldiers.—*The Washington Star*.

AS we understand Mr. Clark's testimony, he was not a candidate for United States Senator, but the Montana legislature insisted on electing him because he spent so much money to purify the State's politics.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.—The United States owns a railroad in Luzon and is building another. It is not likely that any of the New York bankers are aware of the fact, as there were no deaths from heart failure reported at their banquet the other night.—*The Chicago Record*.

NICKEL: "Yes. Eddie was slightly wounded in the first fight. We have a letter from the army surgeon." AUNT: "Where was he wounded?" "We are not quite sure. The surgeon mentioned the place, but we don't know whether it is an anatomical phrase or a Transvaal town."—*Tid-Bits*.

A BARBAIN.—J. B.: "Now, about this 'ere canal, William. Hi wants to be fair and square, an' so Hi makes this 'ere proposal: You dig an' repair it an' police it an' Hi'll take the benefits; or, hi'll take the bloomin' benefits and you can dig an' police it an' repair it. Ye can't hank no fairer than that!" DEEP AND DIPLOMATIC WILLIAM: "Now I must admit that this sounds reasonable."—*The New York World*.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

THE following are some names made prominent in connection with the South African war. In each case the native pronunciation, so far as obtainable, is given unless otherwise stated. That is, Dutch words are given with the Dutch sounds, Portuguese with Portuguese sounds, etc.

Baden-Powell	bā'dn pōw'el
Cecil Rhodes	sē'sil rōdz
Meibuen	mēth'yū-en
Wanchope	wā'chop
Clery	clē'ri
Balfour	bāl'fūr
Lourenço Marques	lō-rē'n'sō mār-ōes' (Portuguese).
Joubert	jōh'bert (French).
	jōm'bert (Dutch).
Kruger	kro'gēr (English).
	kru'gēr (Dutch).
Oom Paul	ōm'paul
Cronje	crōn'yū
Botha	bō'thā
Leyds	lēids
Uitlander	ūt'land' er
Paardeberg	pār'ds-bērg
Jacobsdal	jā'cōbz-dāl

Magerfontein	mā'grz-fōn-tōin'
Bloemfontein	blōm'fōn-tōin'
Tugela	tū-g'la
Gras Pan	grās pān'
Elands-laagte	ē'lands-lāu'tā
Spion Kop	sp'ion cōp'
Johannesburg	jō-han'es-burg
Pietermaritzburg	pī'tēr-mār'its-burg
Majuba	mā-jū'ba (Dutch).
	mā-jū'ba (English).

In connection with domestic events are the following:

Quay	kwē
Puerto Rico	pwer'tu rī'co

The form "Porto Rico," an anglicized or mongrel term made up of the Portuguese word *porto* and the Spanish *rico*, is also widely used in this country. Neither form has been officially adopted by all the departments of the United States Government, altho it is stated that President McKinley prefers the form used by the inhabitants themselves and by all Spanish-speaking people, namely, "Puerto Rico."

a (as in sofa), d (arm), a (at), f (fare), au (angry), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), n=ch (loch), d (did), dh=ch (fibre), dz (adze), e (net), o (over), o (fate), f (fan), g (go), h (hat), i (it), t (machine), ol (isle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l or ly=ll (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), n=ny (union), o (non) F., u (ink), o (obey), o (oil), o (not), o (nor), ol (oil), an (house), p (pay), pa (Japae), cw=qu (queen), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), ts (lasts), u (full), u (rule), u (mute), u (ditch), G., u (up), o (burn), v (van), wā (waft), wāwe (wail), x (wax), y (yet), yā (yard), z (zone), zh=z (azure).

LETTERS AND ART.

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF RUSKIN.

RUSKIN'S death has, almost needless to say, brought forth a vast amount of reverent comment upon his life and character in the columns of journals printed in the English language; and the end is not yet. But an examination of the periodicals published in other languages proves somewhat disappointing. Ruskin is hardly as well known in Europe as we are apt to think he should be, and not always appreciated when known. Quite likely his intensity of patriotism may have repelled to some extent readers of other lands than his own.

"An Italian student can not understand Ruskin ere he has made himself acquainted with the national and social conditions of his life," writes Ugo Fleres in the *Roma Nuova Antologia*; and he continues, in substance, as follows:

Both as a philosopher and as a sociologist, Ruskin was extremely reactionary. His strongest point was his analytical ability, for which his wonderful eloquence stood him in good stead. His originality is shown by the fact that he was at once critical and utopian. He demonstrated the fallacy of modern material progress, and offered us a dream instead. His love of nature was almost wholly rural. A landscape was more to him than a beautiful human figure; for the leaves of a tree he cared more than for the tresses of a woman. Of all his senses, sight was the keenest. With most of us it is the principal sense; to him it was more; he was ruled by it. Hence nature was dearest to him; and, after nature, the art of painting; and, of all paintings, pictures of landscapes. Architecture he appreciated as the continuation of nature herself.

The *Revue Bleue* (Paris) reminds us that Tolstoy regards Ruskin as one of the greatest geniuses of his time. It says:

"Ruskin certainly was gifted to a remarkable extent with the 'religion of beauty.' At first sight, he appears to us a little strange. But gradually we become convinced that his charm was in his profound appreciation of nature and his great love of everything pure. These rare gifts made him for fifty years the idol of English esthetes. It is due to Ruskin that pre-Raphaelism was recognized as the noblest manifestation of artistic thought."

Charles Boissevain, in the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, speaks with personal regret of Ruskin, whom he praises as one of the greatest masters of English. "All who wish to study English thoroughly must read Ruskin," says Boissevain, and he adds:

"Surely literature is as worthy of our care as music? Many cultured people are spellbound when great masters touch the keys or press the violin to their shoulder. Yet these same refined persons leave Ruskin uncut and choose the latest novel! Men who are very careful in the choice of their friends and intimates are often very careless in the choice of the books to whose influence they submit. In Ruskin I would point out to them a composer of literature as great as Germany's most famous composers of music. When Ruskin spoke, when he led us, when he was angry, or jubilant, or reverent, we who loved and honored him followed him, forgetting the world. We felt as if the ages of saints and miracles had not yet passed. Everything true and honest, everything beautiful and good, found a zealous supporter in Ruskin while life lasted."

Mr. Boissevain describes Tolstoy as the one upon whom "the mantle of the master has fallen." Benno Rüttenauer, in the Berlin *Nation*, is much less enthusiastic. He begins by stating that Ruskin exercised little influence over German minds, "whether for good or for ill, we will not now discuss." We quote as follows:

"Each nation has taken from Christianity what best suited it. The English choose that which we, when we do not wish to praise it, call prudery. Ruskin did not differ from the rest of his race. Despite his naturalism, he is the enemy of the nude in art. He feels in that matter like a monk of the Middle Ages, and declares that Greece fell because she loved the nude. He

maltreats Dürer in his writings, not only because Dürer, unlike Holbein, did not choose to work for England, but also because he pictured Adam and Eve naked. And he does not treat Leonardo much better. It is this narrow view which has given us so many able English landscape painters, while Italians like Botticelli speak with contempt of pictures 'which are almost finished if you throw a sponge full of paint against the wall.' . . . Another trait likely to render Ruskin unpopular with us is his puritanical view of Christianity. In this he goes so far that no poetry finds his approval unless it describes things beautiful and Christian only." —*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MR. BUCHANAN AND HOOLIGANISM AGAIN.

WE have already given some kinetoscopic views of the spirited tilt between Sir Walter Besant and Mr. Robert Buchanan over the question whether Kipling stands for righteousness or for "Hooliganism" in British literature (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 23, 1899, January 27, 1900). Sir Walter's blows have not silenced his adversary, for he returns to the lists with increased vigor of language and intensity of feeling. He says (in *The Contemporary Review*, February):

"According to Sir Walter, Literature is the only profession the members of which denounce wrongdoing in each other. If this were so, how proud and unique would be the position of Literature! Unfortunately, it is not so. Members of the Medical profession may hesitate to denounce individual quackery, altho they punish in the severest manner the slightest breach of professional etiquette; but it would be better for the world, a thousand times better, if in this profession and in all the others, including Literature, there were less etiquette and more honesty, more truth-speaking on the part of individuals, and less trimming and lying to conciliate trades and cliques. In the medical profession, for example, there is, I believe, a professional etiquette which forbids one practitioner, on being called in to a patient who is dying through the ignorance and malpractice of another practitioner, apprising those concerned of such ignorance and malpractice! An etiquette of the same sort, according to Sir Walter, forbids a man of letters avowing his detestation of a Hooliganism which, he believes, is not merely causing the death of one sick individual, but is sowing the whole world broadcast with butchered and martyred men."

"Here at last we come to the very core of the moral question, and reach the real inwardness of my criticism. According to Sir Walter Besant, a man of letters has no right to say a word against any Jack Cade of his own craft who rushes from street to street with a howling Mob at his heels, and is indirectly or directly concerned in fanning the evil passions of semibarbarous crowds. To our Knight, who vaunts Literature as a roaring trade, the question is merely one of professional etiquette, and of personal vanity, envy, and uncharitableness on the part of a craftsman! 'Self-respect, the dignity of the calling, nay, the ordinary laws of common courtesy,' should, Sir Walter thinks, prevent one author from expressing his bad opinion of another, especially when that other is generally admired. The expression of any such bad opinion can only be inspired by one sentiment, that of professional jealousy or trade malice. So that when Byron exposes in a masterpiece the shameful sycophancy and wicked servility of the laureate Southey, or when Shelley bewails in burning numbers the faults and backslidings of hireling poets, or when Browning says of a contemporary:

Just for a handful of silver he left us,
Just for a ribbon to stick on his coat,

the motive is always the same one—envy of the other's dirty gains! The truth must *not* be spoken, even if the Doctor is a murderous quack, the Lawyer a lying rogue, the Literary Man a public nuisance! Foul and evil teaching must *not* be exposed, even when it is poisoning the very Wells!

"I do not propose to examine in detail Sir Walter's vindication of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. So enthusiastic is it that it actually makes the good Knight drop into poetry, and talk in mixed metaphors about 'the hundred millions who read the Anglo-Saxon tongue and flock into the vast theater to listen spell-bound to a single voice'—that of him whom I have christened Hooligan. Sir Walter's literary tastes do not interest me; his moral predi-

lections are my chief concern. Let me now inquire, a little more closely, into these.

"'Kipling, in prose and in verse,' says Sir Walter, gloatingly, 'is one to whom War is an ever-present possibility and an ever-present certainty! There is a time to speak of Peace and a time to speak of War! At this moment it is well that some one who has a voice should speak of War!' And so on, and so on. The vein is 'Ercles vein, a tyrant's vein, a bloodthirsty vein, wonderful on the lips of so mild and home-bred a citizen! Sir Walter is frank enough, indeed, to avow that he likes bloodshed, that there are 'worse evils than War,' and he is not afraid to echo, at this hour of the day, the mad platitudes which drove Englishmen into homicidal frenzy forty years ago. There are worse things than War, quotha? Worse things even than War beginning and ending in the lust for Gold, and the anilor of freebooters to grab the solid Earth?

"Under one condition only is the slaying of our fellow men justifiable, or at least pardonable—the condition of righteous Self-defense. Our good Sir Walter, so full of anxiety for his fellow craftsmen, so shocked and shamed when one of those craftsmen protests against homicidal mania and Jingo-patriotism in another, can contemplate with serenity the bloody holocaust of suffering martyred thousands, snugly seated in his office chair, reclining out Literature at so much per thousand words, can assure his readers that the processes of Plunder and Slaughter are glorious and ultimately purifying; can glibly quote from a poem of which Tennyson lived long enough to be ashamed, but which is still among the few blots on a noble reputation; can talk of the 'potency of War,' 'the ennobling of a People by War'; nay, can utter the usual banalities about 'noble aims,' in connection with a crusade baser even, if that is possible, than the mad Crimean crusade which once deluged Europe with innocent blood!"

Indeed, the cry of "All's well" from Sir Walter's lips, his talk of free schools, free libraries, factory acts, and polytechnics, "sounds feeble almost to fatuousness at this epoch of plunder and bloodshed, of Jameson raids and chartered shares, of city train hands rushing to assist in the spoliation of Naboth's Vineyard":

"Philanthropy, quotha? Christianity, i' faith? I have but to open my *Daily Alarmist*, and my eye falls upon the following:

'THE BOY WHO SHOT THREE BOERS!

'ENGLISH BOYS AND GIRLS SEND HIM A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

'Trumpeter Shurlock, who with his own hand shot three Boers at Elandslaagte, has stirred a practical responsive chord in the hearts of patriotic boys and girls at Benhall School, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

'We have received from Mr. John Chambers, the schoolmaster, a watch and chain, subscribed for by the children, and accompanied by a letter intended for the trumpeter of the Fifth Lancers. Here is the letter which Trumpeter Shurlock's youthful admirers are sending him:

'DEAR TRUMPETER SHURLOCK,—*Your schoolmaster reads us the war news every morning, and what we liked best was to hear about you, and how you shot the three Boers, and we thought we should like to send you a Christmas present.*

'We thought at first we would send you a plum pudding, and then a flannel shirt, but we got too much money for that. So, as some kind friends helped us, we got enough to send you a watch and chain, which we hope you will accept.

'If ever you come to Suffolk, we hope you will call and see us, so that we may give you a cheer.

'Please let us know if you get it and if you like it.

'Hoping you will come safe home and be able to show it to your mother. We are pleased you are our young countryman, and we hope if any of us are ever soldiers, we will do our duty like you.

'Wishing you all good luck, we remain,

'Your young English Friends,

GERTIE RACKHAM,

FRANK CHAMBERS,

(For the Children of Benhall School.)

So that the beneficent homicide of youthful England is *not* confined to 'Stalky and Co.' and other creations of the egregious

Mr. Kipling, but runs red in our very streets and lanes, and infects our very errand boys and urchins at play! The Boy who killed three Boers! How dear must he be to the heart of the Knight who dotes on War, and Bloodshed, and Mr. Kipling! Doubtless, too, this boy has partaken of the Christianity of the School Board, and may even have strolled in his regimentals through the very educational People's Palace!"

COMPLETION OF THE HARPER REORGANIZATION.

THE Harper firm without the Harpers is apparently to be the status of the new corporation which was organized on February 16, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. From *The Publishers' Weekly* (February 24) we quote the following details.



JAMES HARPER.



JOHN HARPER.



JOSEPH W. HARPER.



FLETCHER HARPER.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSE OF HARPER AND BROTHERS.

"In plain English, the committee's plan eliminates the present capital and the present control by providing for the organization of a new corporation, doubtless under the same or a similar name, which shall take over the assets of the old concern and provide both for the secured and the general creditors by the issue of first mortgage and of income bonds. Mr. Morgan, and other secured creditors, accept first mortgage bonds at half the nominal amount of the old bonds, but furnishing exactly the same security. The unsecured creditors are to receive income bonds—that is to say, certificates of indebtedness, on which interest is to be paid if earned, paying such interest at one per

cent. for the first two years, two per cent. for three years thereafter, and five per cent. after five years, these income bonds to be redeemable at the pleasure of the corporation. The excess of \$170,000 bonds and of any income bonds over general indebtedness is to remain in the treasury for corporation use. Capital stock is to be issued to the amount of \$2,000,000, under absolute control of the committee, with the understanding that a large part of this is to go to Colonel Harvey for his services as president for the next five years, the stock being meantime in a voting trust, comprising Mr. Morgan, Alexander E. Orr, and Colonel Harvey."

The new plan, Colonel Harvey states, "reestablishes the house of Harper & Brothers upon a financial basis which is absolutely impregnable." "The new organization appears to be solely in the interests of the creditors," says *The Publishers' Weekly*; "no provision seems to have been made by which the members of the old Harper family are to have a share in the future management of the concern."

WALT WHITMAN THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

THE severity with which several critics in Germany have censured Walt Whitman is a surprise to the many adherents of this poet who are to be found both in the Old and the New World. But, if studied from a psychological rather than a literary view-point, the conflict between two such remarkable intelligences as Walt Whitman and Kunst Hamsun (one of the poet's censors) can not fail to interest all who know either or both of these writers.

Referring to the first publication of "Leaves of Grass," written by the poet at the age of thirty-six, the critic asserts that its popularity is entirely due to Emerson's eulogistic letter, "without which it had unquestionably met the failure it merited." Says the writer (in *Gesellschaft*, January):

"Whitman himself, and after him Rudolf Schmidt, calls these poems songs; but Emerson, the order-loving, was unable to classify them. They are no more songs than multiplication tables, being nothing more than prose devoid of rime or meter; the alinement of one, two, or three words, then twenty-eight, then thirty-five, and then, actually, forty-three words, can alone suggest verse. The author styles himself a world realist, to which opinion I can hardly subscribe, cosmos or the universe being quite as applicable; so I shall simply classify Walt Whitman as a savage, an untutored, untrained Umland."

Whitman's poems, we are told, all reveal a strain of Indian insensibility, and this primeval Indian nature flares forth again in his predilection for Indian names when he sings of the elements of nature. Their soft witchery overwhelms him, and we find whole verses interspersed with words like Paumanok (Long Island) and maize, or whole lines of state nomenclature, without heed to any continuity of textual meaning. He tells us that echoes of wind and rain call to us soft Indian names—Okonec, Roosa, etc. The critic continues:

"His style is not English, nor does it belong to any cultured tongue; it is the mighty picture speech of the Indian, without the pictures. It is confused and obscure, little more than a nomenclature of names; a carnival of words, of which he has an imposing array without possessing the faculty of seizing or defining a single thought of the many that surge in his untutored brain. Note, for example, the poems entitled 'Farm Life' and 'Song of the Open Street.' . . . His poems echo throughout with an Indian warwhoop of victory. Names, names, that could as well be titles of poems, with no further reference to these objects of which 'he sings.' But in this very nomenclature lies his chief originality, and that it is which has inspired the admiration the English-speaking public share with Emerson.

"Again the unusual parenthetical form of many of his poems mars the directness of his thought. Take, for example, these lines:

¹ Still thro' the one I sing ye
(One yet of contradictions made) I dedicate to Nationality

I leave in him revolt (O latent right of insurrection,
O quenchless, indispensable fire!)

"It seems incredible that they are intended to convey the idea that the poet is a patriot; they could as well have any other meaning.

"Whitman was a deep student of the Bible, and his works reveal this influence; indeed, he seems to have found further encouragement therein for his daring style. He names each object his fancy summons forth with a brutal directness akin to Biblical frankness. It laid his works open to the charge of eroticism and caused his ultimate dismissal from the State Department. In reality his poems are no more erotic than any other literary product where thought is veiled by *double entendre*."

Hamsun disagrees with O'Connor and Conway when they say a personal acquaintance with this author brings a better comprehension of his works.

"I think the 'Leaves of Grass' give this impression of wild dreaminess far better than the poet himself. . . . Indeed, I doubt if personal acquaintance with any author can give a keener insight into his writings. . . . Walt Whitman was born too late. He is a literary phenomenon without parallel, and remains the last gifted example of a modern man born a savage; but his book is none the less a literary discord. Some call him the first American poet of the people. . . . He lacks simplicity and quiet strength; his language is too turbulent. . . . His intense self-appreciation permeates all his writings. When he tells us that he sat at the feet of the old masters, but now they must learn of him, we find it impossible to realize that he meant Socrates, Plato, etc. But he is so lovably human, his naiveté is so overwhelmingly natural, he is so essentially a child of nature, his realism suggests so little of responsible artistic conception, that we forgive him his seeming egotism; or rather his humor is so contagious that his self-praise is no longer vanity to us, but absolute truth.

"His best poems are gathered under the title 'Calamus,' . . . some of which attain such heights of grand simplicity that it seems incredible he could have written them. . . . Where his wild nature is held in check by civilized English his language is honey-sweet. Throughout, the touch of a masterhand eliminating faults of exuberance and technique . . . would bring his entire works to a state of perfection. He is past master in the art of talking much and saying little. His sensibility is refined, his temperament rich and musical, his talent lyrical. . . . Had he possessed the advantages of an education of culture he would probably have developed into a literary Wagner. Born in that land of rushing bustle, he is a changeling of primeval and present principles. The constant repetition of names that do not define his thought and his lack of form would indicate a man whose heart is warm but whose brain is cold. His language is passionate, impulsive, throbbing with the keenest enjoyment of life. But wherefore? He can not tell us. His life is imaginative, but he wends his way alone. In short he is a rich man rather than a talented author, a man who feels but can not write."

Still another German view of Whitman is given in an extended article in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (December). The writer, under the initials "J. R.," states that some years ago Walt Whitman was introduced to the German public by Ferdinand Freiligrath. Before that time (1877) Whitman had never been heard of in that country. A collection of Whitman's verses translated into German by Karl Knortz and T. W. Rolleston followed in 1889. Says the reviewer:

"The poetry of Whitman reminds us of the cataract of his native continent, the deafening roar of Niagara, which at first, when the senses have become accustomed to it, becomes melody, the old, eternal, primeval melody, appearing without beginning and without end. His poems are formed out of the colossal; they know no difference between the trivial and the exalted. They mount continually from the smallest to the grandest and most prodigious. His phantasy reckons with trillions and trillions of winters and summers . . . with myriads of spheres and myriads and myriads of those who inhabit them. He climbs a step; on this lie bunches of ages, with great bunches between the steps, and he mounts, mounts ever. He is old and

young, a child, to whom all things are new, who wonders at everything, rejoices at everything, and a man, who knows everything, believes everything, and doubts everything. . . . Now he speaks the speech of the prophets of the Old Testament, now that of the reporters of newspapers and penny-a-liners."

After several extracts from Whitman's verses, the critic continues:

"He will be free from all chains, he entirely himself, and he knows but three majesties, the majesty of love, the majesty of democracy, and a third, the majesty of religion, which combines the other two:

*Amerika, du bist es besser
Als unser Continent, das alte,
Hast keine verfallenen Schlösser
Und keine Baralle.
Dich übertrifft nicht im Innern
Zulebendiger Zeit
Unmühsamer Erinnerung
Und reichlicherer Streb.**

"Of all American poets, this verse of Goethe's has pictured none so strongly, none so truly as Walt Whitman. . . . From his verse one gains an idea of America's greatness as it has scarcely ever been pictured. In these rhapsodies, these inarticulate sentences, broken harmonies, these interjections and parentheses, it is seen; we might say that it appears before us in its gigantic form, and in the passionate stammering of a language which rings with it, we receive an idea of America's vast development and dimension. As if driven forth from a whirlwind, the numberless phenomena of American life rush to meet us—now we are in the tumult of New York or Chicago, now in the idyllic life of a Western farm; now on the great streams and the lakes, now on the cotton-field and the prairie, the forest, and the border of the sea; now among the gold-miners and now with the redskins."

The critic says of the memorial to Lincoln:

"This is the only place where he has fallen into measure and rime, as if the deep pain, comparable to the groans of a soul, could only find expression in the old measured manner. This is but a moment, more remarkable perhaps in a psychological aspect than in an esthetic one—a familiar sound in the midst of a foreign language, in which none before Walt Whitman had ever spoken and which none would use after him."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"SHAKESPEARE, THE MAN."

IN his little volume with the foregoing title, Goldwin Smith aims to find, in the plays of Shakespeare, traces of their author's personal character. This has been essayed before by others, but Professor Smith's work is terse and clear and simple enough for a child. He says:

"There are things which strike us as said for their own sake more than because they fit the particular character; things which seem said with special feeling and emphasis; things which connect themselves naturally with the writer's personal history. There are things which could not be written even dramatically by one to whose beliefs and sentiments they were repugnant. Any knowledge which is displayed must of course be the writer's own; so must any proofs of insight, social or of other kinds. Inference as to the writer's character from such passages are precarious, no doubt; yet they may not be altogether futile."

Shakespeare was a poet before he became a dramatist, and Professor Smith thinks that he gives us unmistakable glimpses of himself in certain passages in "The Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," and "A Midsummer's Night's Dream." There is abundance of evidence that Shakespeare knew "little Latin," but there is no evidence that he knew any Greek. He had read Rabelais and was acquainted with Italian; but when he came to town, about all he knew of the world was of country occupations, horses and hounds, and the wild thyme that grows upon

the banks of Avon. Fine music was his acme of enjoyment. He picked up law phrases from Templars in London, but knew no law.

Did Shakespeare travel outside of England? Professor Smith thinks it probable that he was in Italy. Shakespeare's reference in "Love's Labor's Lost" to Dan Cupid, Julio Romano's giant dwarf in the Vatican, seems to imply that he had been in Rome. If an Englishman had traveled anywhere in those days, he would probably have gone to Italy.

Shakespeare was not learned in history. He makes the Duke of Austria responsible for the death of Richard I. He follows the chronicles blindly. On the other hand, he had a wonderful eye for historical character. He dresses his Romans in cloaks and hats; but his delineation of Caesar, Brutus, Cassius, and Mark Antony can not be surpassed. For instance: "Speak, Caesar is turned to hear", and, "I rather tell thee what is to be feared, than what I fear; for I am always Caesar." But the dramatist makes strange mistakes. He introduces artillery in the reign of John, gives Bohemia a seacoast, and introduces nunneries into Athens. And yet it is suggested, may not this rather be said to be simple disregard of the limitations of time and place?

Professor Smith thinks the mystery of Shakespeare's sonnets will never be solved. It is certain that the series is the product of the Renaissance, a period of loose, irregular passions. Shakespeare's marriage was undoubtedly forced upon him, and for the soundness of his morality on this subject we have great reason to be thankful. Matrimony with him is always holy. There is no Don Juan among his heroes. The passages in his plays describing sexual looseness and obscenity are due to the vices of the age—an age in which Rabelais and Boccaccio were popular.

Professor Smith says it is difficult to learn what were Shakespeare's politics, if he had any. In "John" he does not refer at all to the Great Charter. In the early part of his career everybody was Royalist. His homage to the divine right of kings is manifest in "Henry VIII.," and he makes Richard II. king out of his own mouth. But much of this is for dramatic effect. Shakespeare's ideal was probably a popular monarchy. In "Henry V.," he expresses his conviction that the king is but a man like the rest of us. He detested mobs and mob rule in "Julius Caesar." He speaks of these mobs as having "stinking breaths," "chapped hands," and "sweaty nightcaps"; but at the same time there are not wanting passages breathing a strong sense of the injustice and inequality of society, such as a radical might be glad to repeat. Some of these passages appear in "King Lear" and "The Merchant of Venice."

Shakespeare must have been highly humane in his feelings. In "As You Like It," Duke Senior feels aversion to the idea of killing deer. In "Henry VI." Shakespeare speaks pathetically of the calf driven to the slaughter. With all his feeling for the glory of Henry V., Shakespeare shows his sorrow for the waste of lives in iniquitous wars.

His gallery of woman characters, ranging from *Beatrice* to *Juliet* or *Hero*, are unsurpassed in beauty and loveliness, and this is to be all the more highly appreciated when his probable experience is considered. Professor Smith says here:

"Shakespeare lived long before the advent of the new woman, and in a state of society when the weaker vessel was more dependent for protection on the stronger than it is now. But it would be difficult, whatever the state of society might be, to reconcile Shakespeare's view of the relation between husband and wife with that of John Stuart Mill or his female disciples."

Shakespeare wrote at a time when his country was pulsating with the story of new discoveries in foreign lands, yet he is unaccountably silent on this subject. Only in "The Tempest" does he allude to such discovery.

As to his religion, Professor Smith thinks that there can be

* "America, more blest than Europe old,
Hath ruined castles none nor basalt's old.
Vain recollections and inutile strife
Sap not the vigor of thy youthful life."

but little difficulty in pronouncing him a conformist, as a servant of the court was bound to be. At all events, he ridicules the nonconformists, especially the Puritans. Least of all can it be maintained that Shakespeare was a Roman Catholic. It would not have been possible for a Roman Catholic to have written even dramatically certain passages in "King John." The future life seems to have been to Shakespeare an unsolved mystery; and Professor Smith, in concluding, says:

"Among the absurdities of the Baconian theory, not one is greater than the idea that Bacon could have passed, in changing his kind of composition, from the scientific orthodoxy of his acknowledged works to the frame of mind characteristic of the Shakespearian drama."

TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION" ARTISTICALLY AND ETHICALLY CONSIDERED.

THE final words of Tolstoy's hero in "Resurrection" are a recognition of the belief that love—the divine love of God and neighbor, as taught by Christ—is the all in all. The book closes with these words of the hero, Nekludoff:

"I have lived, and we all have lived, in the absurd assurance that we are the masters of our life, that it is given us for our pleasure. And yet this is evidently absurd. If we are sent here it is by some one's will, and for some purpose. Yet we have thought that we are like mushrooms; we are born and live for our own joy. It is clear that we are uneasy, as uneasy as the workman who has failed to carry out the will of his master. And the will of the master is expressed in the words of Christ. Only follow His teaching, and there will be established on earth the kingdom of heaven, and men will receive the highest blessing of which it is capable. Seek God's kingdom and its truth, and everything else will be added unto you. We seek the other things, and do not find them; and not only do we not establish the kingdom of heaven, but we destroy it."

In this, Tolstoy shows the spiritual regeneration of Nekludoff, the aristocrat, the sinner, the man who first seduced a poor girl and subsequently was awakened to a sense of guilt and shame through the accidental circumstance that he is called upon to try, as a juror, the woman he had himself betrayed, on the charge of having murdered her illegitimate child. The reader is familiar with the general plot, and it is necessary to state merely that Nekludoff, actuated by remorse, follows the condemned woman to Siberia, incidentally sees a great deal of prison life, the convict-worked mines, the treatment of political prisoners, etc. He secures a pardon for the woman and offers to marry her. She refuses him, and decides to remain with one of the political prisoners who had been kind to her and from whom she had received new ideas and new sentiments. Nekludoff appreciates her sacrifice of self and inwardly approves it. He resolves to devote his own life to the service of his fellows, and therein is his "resurrection."

Here is one of Nekludoff's reflections, prompted by his observations of criminal justice:

"The whole trouble consists in this—that men think there are situations where it is possible to deal with human beings on another basis than love, whereas there are no such situations. With things it is possible to deal without love; it is possible to fell trees, fashion iron, make bricks, without love; but men it is impossible to treat without love, because mutual love among men is the fundamental law of human life. It is true that a man can not force himself to love as he can force himself to work; but it does not follow that he can dispense with love in dealing with men, especially when he demands something from them. You do not feel any love for men—well, sit quietly, occupy yourself with your own person, with things, with whatever you please, but not with men."

The moral of "Resurrection" is approved by the Russian critics who have had an opportunity to review the novel. One writer, however, attacks it as the gospel of passivity and of negation.

He says that Tolstoy does not bring life, activity, positive duty, and service; but indifference and sterile contemplation. From a literary view-point, it is agreed that the novel is inferior to Tolstoy's former creations, especially in its second half. V. Bourenin, the veteran critic, writing in the *Novoye Vremya*, concludes a long and enthusiastic review as follows:

"Only toward the end, a certain weariness on the part of the artist makes itself felt. The political prisoners are finely and correctly drawn, but in their delineation there is a lack of firmness and finish. Not sufficiently clear is the process of the psychological regeneration of Moslava under the influence of the new conditions and ideas to which she was exposed after her condemnation. Possibly the same observation may be made with regard to the spiritual resurrection of the hero; one feels that something has been left unsaid. Altogether, the finale of the novel is somewhat crude, owing perhaps to the unfavorable circumstances under which it was written."

"But, as a whole, 'Resurrection' is a profoundly significant and profoundly true artistic work."

"It may be that the great artist produces images and expresses ideas with more directness and severity; his work loses something on its artistic side, but gains in its didactic quality."

The literary critic of the *Voprosy*, Sieveroff, emphasizes the defects of style:

"Examples of epic terseness and wonderful completeness of portrayal are numerous. Tolstoy does not use superfluous words, and does not stop to select his phrases; indeed, his style is often heavy and strangely uncouth; it is the style of an eye-witness who writes exactly as he is in the habit of speaking, who is not troubled by the repetition of words and awkward expressions. On the other hand, his speech at times reaches wonderful eloquence, strength, and impressiveness, and every word sinks into the memory."

The same critic points out that nearly every character in the novel tries to fathom the mystery of life, to account for his or her presence in the world, and to solve the problem of existence. The hero arrives at the conclusion that faith in oneself, in the promptings of conscience, is the way to salvation, and the moment he decides to reject conventions, human traditions, and alleged practical rules of worldly wisdom he feels a moral emancipation. Obstacles and difficulties disappear, and the loftiest ideal becomes law and practical.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NOTES.

MR. EDWARD CLARENCE STEPHEN, the banker, poet, and critic, has sold his seat on the New York Stock Exchange, and will in future devote more time to literature.

AN interesting contribution to the still rather scanty literature of the novel is "The Evolution of the English Novel," by Prof. E. H. Stoddard, of New York University, to be published shortly by The Macmillan Company.

HAUPTMANN'S new play "Schluck und Jan" proved to be a failure at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin last month, and was greeted with hisses. It is called a farce in five acts, and deals with the ancient fable of the vagabond who wakes up in a prince's court and believes himself to be the prince. It is said to be a better closet play than an acting drama.

PROF. ST. GEORGE MIVART'S first novel, "Castle or Manor?" a story of English social life, is just published, and will be received with especial interest at this time. To become both a novelist and a heretic at seventy-three is not given to every man. It is surmised that Cardinal Vaughan has already supplied himself with an advance copy. What view the London *Talks* takes of the book has not yet been announced, but it is believed that the editor thinks Dr. Mivart a better romancer than theologian.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE, M.P., in a recent address at the Robert Browning Hall, Waleworth, England, took occasion to lament the decadence of literary ideals in England. He said, as reported in *The Westminster Gazette*: "During the year just closed perhaps the two most notable books were Swinburne's 'Resound' and 'Statue & Co.' by Rudyard Kipling; the manuscript of the former ought to have been burnt instead of printed, and the latter work was a specimen of the degrading state to which present-day literature had sunk. There was only one remedy for this state of affairs, and that was a word of advice to parents not to allow their children to condescend to follow literature down to the gutter by reading such publications, but rather to keep the delightful works of a bygone day, works which never died and which always brought their intellectual reward."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DO THE LOWER ANIMALS SUFFER PAIN?

THE older writers were apt to take a somewhat anthropomorphic view of the world of lower organisms. It was assumed that an insect has sensations and feelings resembling our own—that it sees what we see and suffers as we would suffer if treated in the same way. Recently the pendulum has swung in the other direction, and high authorities practically deny that the lowest organisms feel anything that can properly be called pain. Thus the late Prof. W. W. Norman, of the University of Texas, in a posthumous article in *The American Journal of Physiology* (January), maintains, as the result of experiments on the flounder and lower species, that the reactions of these creatures against injury do not indicate pain sensations at all. Professor Norman begins by criticizing the mode of reasoning that would demonstrate pain in animals from their movements, regarded as expressing certain moods of consciousness. Certain motions are said to express pain because they always accompany injury. Since they do accompany injury, they are said to indicate that the injury causes the animal to suffer. This, the professor says, is mere argument in a circle. He regards movements as the immediate consequence of physical stimulation, the psychic factor not entering the problem at all. Certain experiments that seem to the author to prove the correctness of this point of view are thus described in an abstract that appears in *Science* (February 16):

"The most striking and classic of these experiments were made on the common earth-worm. If such a low animal be divided at its middle transversely, only the posterior half shows those squirming and jerking movements which, anthropomorphically viewed, seem to indicate pain; the anterior half (containing the brain) crawls, as ordinarily, away. Now if each of these halves be halved, again the posterior segment of each squirms while the anterior halves crawl away. This same process may be continued with precisely like result until the pieces are no longer large enough to crawl independently. This striking phenomenon is explained in part by the two sets of muscular fibers in the worm, one longitudinal, causing the squirming and jerking, and the other circular, which produce the crawling. Why in the posterior segments the former set should be initially stimulated and in the anterior the latter set, Professor Norman says he does not know. For its purpose the experiment seems conclusive. Similarly, if a swimming leech be cut in two, both parts, after a pause, swim off as if nothing had happened. Like events take place with other species of worms, the anterior or brain part being regularly that undisturbed by the extraordinary stimulus.

"The abdomen of a hermit crab may be cut in two without any 'but a very slight response' from any remaining movable organ. *Limulus* stops a few seconds when four or five abdominal segments are cut away, then proceeds quietly breathing as before. Its order of events is regularly: cessation of breathing, flexion of abdomen, pause, extension of abdomen, respiratory movements. *Geophilus* cut in two in the middle continues its crawling, the front half going forward and the rear half backward. Millipedes divided while walking do not hasten nor stop nor jerk. Dragon flies lose parts of their abdomens without any appreciable change in position. As was long ago pointed out, bees continue to eat when their abdomens are cut away during the process.

"Lastly, sharks and flounders, provided a current of water circulate through their gills, will allow the most tedious and deep-going cutting operations on their heads without the slightest appreciable movement indicative of pain or even of sensation."

In a note to Professor Norman's article, Professor Loeb, who has recently come into public notice through his experiments on the artificial fertilization of sea-urchins' eggs, states that he regards the author's investigations as having proved at least these two things:

"(1) In a great number—perhaps the majority—of lower animals injuries cause no reaction which might be interpreted as

the expression of pain sensations. (2) In the limited number of cases where injury is followed by motions which have been considered as the expression of pain sensations (as in the case of worms), a closer analysis shows that this interpretation is unjustified."

Professor Norman's conclusions, or rather certain too sweeping inferences that they seem to invite, are criticized in the number of *Science* mentioned above by George V. N. Dearborn, of Harvard University. He says, in the first place:

"This article is noteworthy not least for what it neither says nor implies, namely, that animals other than those there considered probably do not feel pain. . . . The problem may be properly considered as insoluble—yet well worthy of debate. It will not be maintained that these animals do experience pain when they are injured, but only that they may, for all that experiments prove to the contrary. . . ."

"The highest, highly differentiated animals require painful sensations as a means teleologically protective of their different organs; in the lowest orders, on the other hand, this need does not exist, for their relative simplicity of plan makes possible the regeneration of any lost part or organ or even the perfecting of an individual from a part artificially cut off from another individual. It is therefore extremely reasonable, even from the pan-psychistic view-point to suppose that organs of pain would be undeveloped in these very lowly forms. The simplicity of neural structure in these orders makes it certain almost that much, present in higher forms as organs correlated to consciousness of various moods, would here be lacking."

In other words, even if Professor Norman's experiments be regarded as showing that worms and starfish feel absolutely no pain when mutilated, that is no reason for maintaining that dogs and horses do not. Again, spasmodic movement is only one mode of expression of pain. Pain is often greatest when there is no movement at all. Says Dr. Dearborn:

"Professor Norman expressly noted in most of his experimental reports a period of quiver on the animal subject's part, representing nervous shock. It is a pure presumption to conclude that such a condition is not 'painful' to the animal. In all the higher animals severe pain is essentially asthenic in its effect on the organism. *Limulus*, cited by the writer, shows this especially well, and furthermore presents yet further evidence of painful or destructive sensation in the extreme abdominal flexion, the general concomitant of pain, noted in the experiments."

In conclusion, the last writer reminds us, nature makes no leap. There can be no hard-and-fast line between pain-feeling and painless animals. Pain is nature's warning signal to protect the organism; is it reasonable to suppose that it should be altogether absent even in the lowest organisms?

What Becomes of the Microbes?—When a person dies of a contagious disease, what becomes of the germs that caused his death and that abound in his body? This question has been investigated in Germany by Dr. Klein, who has buried the bodies of infected animals for stated periods and then examined them for germ life. His results are thus given in the *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie*:

"The bacillus prodigiosus and the staphylococcus aureus are found living in dead bodies twenty-eight days after interment. Longer stay underground kills them. After six weeks, no culture develops. The bacillus of cholera lives nineteen days, but does not preserve its reproductive power after eighteen. The resistance of Eberth's bacillus (that of typhoid) is nearly the same. The germ of the plague is always alive after seventeen days of burial, but not after three weeks. The bacillus of tuberculosis (which, it should be insisted upon, destroys more lives than that of the plague, altho it frightens people less) does not survive the animal that it has killed. Klein has found it in the organs, but has never been able to make cultures of it, and (a more important fact) has never succeeded in reproducing tuberculosis by injections of bacilli found in dead bodies. These are interesting facts for those who are studying the influence of

cemeteries on the public health. It should be added that dead bodies may, of course, be unsanitary for other reasons than because of the microbes that have inhabited them during life.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AN ELECTRIC GUN.

THE daily press has recently contained an account of a so-called powderless electric gun invented by a resident of New Orleans. The invention of a similar gun was reported in April, 1895, and a scheme for the rapid transport of packages on the same principle, to supersede pneumatic tubes, was put forth some time ago. All these schemes depend not on expansive or explosive force of any kind, but on the property of a solenoid, or tubular coil of wire traversed by electricity, to draw within itself an iron rod or cone. To quote the press despatches:

"If a tube is wound with insulated wire and an electric current is sent through the wire, magnetic attraction is set up inside the tube, and small pieces of iron or steel may be drawn toward the center. This is a familiar experiment in physics. If an iron rod fitting the tube is placed near it, it will be drawn into the tube by the force of the magnetism. The current is cut off the instant the iron rod or projectile reaches the center of the tube. Then it meets with no resistance beyond the center, but darts on through the tube. If after passing through one tube it enters a second tube in which the same process is repeated, it gains additional momentum, and if it passes through still another tube, all in a straight line, its momentum can be increased until it acquires enormous speed."

The 1895 gun was said to be able to throw projectiles five or six miles, but there is no record that it ever achieved this result, or any result at all. The 1900 gun, it is said, possesses equally wonderful powers. Of course it never gets hot, and it can be fired as fast as it can be fed; indeed, two or three shots can be going through it at the same time. Commenting on these reports *Electricity* (January 31) says editorially:

"The great trouble with a gun built on this principle would seem to be in the fact that in order to obtain a high-muzzle velocity an exceedingly long tube would be required, which must be kept in perfect alinement, which requirements would necessarily limit the field of usefulness of the weapon."

"Theoretically such a gun should accomplish what is expected of it, but unfortunately unforeseen difficulties have a habit of cropping up when inventions are tried on a practical scale, and the electric gun would probably be no exception to the rule; for as nearly as can be ascertained no model larger around than an ordinary lead-pencil has as yet been constructed by the New Orleans inventor."

The inventor admits that his cannon will not do for field service, as it would be necessary for the artillery to carry along powerful electric batteries, but that it is just the thing for fortifications. He is also of the opinion that it would be well adapted to the discharging of dynamite and gun-cotton.

Compensation in Weather.—It is the general belief that the characters of successive seasons bear some relation to one another. Either a summer is warm because the preceding winter was mild or because the preceding summer was cold. The truth or falsity of such a belief is considered in the Annual Summary for 1899 of *Climate and Crops*, in which data relating to temperature and rainfall in Denver, Colo., for twenty-eight years are compiled in the hope of throwing light on the so-called compensation theory of weather. Says *Science*, in a notice of this summary: "This theory, stated in a few words, is that a season with an excess or defect of temperature or precipitation is followed by compensating conditions in the succeeding season. The records show that the temperature for a season, or a longer period, furnishes no certain index of the conditions to be expected during the coming season. An exceptionally warm spring or summer following an abnormally cold winter is found to be the exception rather than, as is generally believed, the rule. The

conditions with respect to precipitation are much more variable than those connected with the temperature. Notably dry or wet seasons are more likely to be followed by nearly normal ones, than by seasons having compensating, or opposite, characteristics."

A RUSSIAN DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

TO keep in touch with modern progress in "air-ships" would require most of an ordinarily busy man's leisure time. Occasionally, however, there is one that deserves special notice, and the dirigible balloon of Dr. K. Danilewsky, of Charkov, Russia, seems to be of this description. The inventor has sent some details of his recent experiments to *The Scientific American* (January 20), to which we are indebted for the following facts,



THE DANILEWSKY DIRIGIBLE BALLOON-AIRSHIP.—THE ASCENT.
Courtesy of *Scientific American*.

with the accompanying illustrations. Professor Danilewsky is well known as an engineer and an expert in aeronautics, and his experiments were conducted under the auspices of the Russian Government in order to demonstrate the practicability of his airship for use in the signal-service corps of the army. The results were remarkably successful; Dr. Danilewsky, mounted on his balloon chair, steered the flying-machine in any direction he desired. Says the account already mentioned:

"This balloon flying-machine is based on the hypothesis that if a man's strength, in proportion to his weight, is not sufficient to raise him in the air, he can raise himself if part of his weight is subtracted. By the use of a balloon filled with pure hydrogen, the weight of the man is eliminated from the problem, and he can devote all his efforts to propelling and steering the balloon which is supporting him. . . . It requires only three or four men to assist in making the start, which is a great advantage over the ordinary military balloon, which requires the service of fifteen men or more to launch it successfully. The Danilewsky balloon has the added advantage of being inflated in a short time, only half an hour being required, and when inflated it can be transported to any distance by the aid of a couple of men. In the trials to which we have referred, the balloon ascended to an altitude of 300 feet and after circling around was brought to a full stop. The descent was then made to the ground in order that the Russian officers could observe its action and see what absolute control of it the inventor had. This is the most important

matter connected with any former balloon. It is easy enough to make a balloon or air-ship which will ascend, but the descent is always a hazardous undertaking, and many aeronauts have lost



NEARING THE EARTH.
Courtesy of *Scientific American*.

their lives, or at least wrecked their machines, in their attempt. The balloon was then allowed to ascend again until it was completely lost to view. It seemed unaffected by the air currents



VIEW FROM UNDERNEATH.
Courtesy of *Scientific American*.

and went straight up without the slightest deviation. About two hours after it had disappeared a black speck was seen, and at first the officers could hardly believe that it was the returning

air-ship. The balloon gradually increased in size, and in the course of a quarter of an hour this peculiar air-ship could be distinguished, and in half an hour the trappings and inventor himself could be discerned. The balloon came down in nearly a straight line, and when about 500 feet above the earth the speed was slackened, and the adjustments were changed so that the direction was slightly altered in order to avoid a large clump of trees on the estate of the inventor. The balloon air-ship passed the trees safely, passing only a few feet over their tops. It then descended very near the great shed, and the inventor leaped out of the chair. It is little wonder that the Russian officers should have been delighted with the remarkable success of the invention."

The particular advantages of the Danilewsky balloon are that it requires the services of only a small number of men, takes far less time than the ordinary military balloon to fill, and occupies much less space when taken to pieces. Unlike a captive balloon, it can rise to any height, passing over the enemy at an altitude too great to be reached by the special balloon guns used with success in the France-Prussian war. Descent is also accomplished without risk. "The experiments," the writer of the notice concludes, "have induced a number of Russian experts to state that in their opinion Dr. Danilewsky has presented a practical solution of the problem of aerial navigation."

WAS ASTROLOGY THE PARENT OF ASTRONOMY?

IT is generally believed that the earliest astronomers were astrologers, just as the earliest chemists were alchemists, and that the first use to which practical knowledge of the heavenly bodies was put was the attempted prediction of future events. In an article in *Knowledge* (London, February 1), E. Walter Maunder expresses his belief that this statement is the reverse of the truth, and that astrology is rather a degenerate descendant of astronomy. Astrological nomenclature and procedure, he remarks, presuppose considerable astronomical knowledge. After quoting from Scott's "Guy Mannering" to show how complicated are the operations involved in casting a horoscope, he inquires what they imply, and replies thus:

"First of all, they imply that the constellations had been devised and mapped out; next, that the planets were recognized as such, and these are inferences with very significant consequences. The recognition of 'the seven planets,' tho it came so early in the history of the world that there is a numerous school which believes the week is a consequence of such recognition, was no simple matter. It was a triumph of careful observation and clear induction which led the early astronomers to see that Hesper and Phosphor, the evening and morning stars, were not two bodies, but one. Much more difficult was it to track the elusive Mercury, and recognize in it again a single wanderer. Mars and Jupiter would be followed with much greater ease, but the dull and slow-moving Saturn could only have revealed itself as a planet when observations of the relative positions of the stars had become systematic. . . .

"The recognition of the remaining two of 'the seven planets' must have been no easy matter, and implies a power of looking behind the mere superficial appearance of things in the highest degree creditable to the early workers in our science. For the effect produced by the sun and moon on the mind of the casual spectator is certainly that of an altogether different order and kind from the stars and other planets. Of course, it was easy to perceive that the moon moved among the stars, altho its motions differ in several important characteristics from those of any of the planets; but he must have been both a clear and a bold thinker who first told his fellow men that the stars were shining down upon them all day as well as all night, and that the explanation of the changes in the constellations visible at different seasons of the year was that the sun was moving round among them in the course of a year, as the moon did within the limits of a month.

"All this pioneer work must have been done, and done thor-

oughly—become familiar and commonplace—long before the very first step in astrology can have been taken. Men can not possibly have conceived that Jupiter brought good fortune, or Saturn sinister, before they had recognized the existence of those planets, and that they moved differently from the common herd of stars."

What was the purpose of all this previously acquired knowledge, which Mr. Maunder believes was not acquired at all with a view to its astrological use? He goes on to say:

"Astrology bears witness to a previous astronomy, then half forgotten. The signs of the Zodiac of the astrological scheme are not in the least the actual Zodiacal constellations, tho they derive their names from them. They are simply a method of recording celestial longitude, and bear no relation to the configurations of the actual stars.

"Yet whenever and however astronomy first arose, the initial step toward progress must have been the mapping out of the stars into constellations; until that had been done it was impossible for men to be sure that the stars they could see maintained the same relative positions toward each other. Not until that fact had been assimilated was it possible to appreciate the next, namely, that certain stars were planets, wandering among the others. Then when the constellations had been formed, there must have come quickly the recognition that different constellations were visible at varying times of the year, and this led no doubt at once to the idea of adapting the science to utilitarian purposes.

"Both tradition and, it seems to me, the inherent probability of the thing support the belief that the first use of astronomy was the determination of the length of the year and the announcement of the return of the seasons in their due course; and this must have been a service of the very first magnitude. For altho the early agriculturist could learn from flowers, or plants, or trees when spring was approaching, yet these phenological indications are somewhat vague and indefinite, and will vary considerably even in neighboring districts."

Mr. Maunder asserts that when astrology arose the development of astronomy proper, instead of being stimulated, was completely stopped. He says:

"Astronomy, therefore, which had made so great a progress before astrology could have made a start, remained perfectly dormant during the long ages when men studied the heavens, not to get a better knowledge of the laws of nature, but simply, if possible, to lift the veil which hid their own future. And when once again men began to inquire as to the real physical meaning of the movements of the planets, astrology decayed as rapidly as it had grown. The arguments of Copernicus, the telescopic discoveries of Galileo, the laws of Kepler, tho they have no direct bearing on the truth or falsity of astrology, yet by directing men's minds to the true problems which the heavens offer speedily put an end to the absurd inventions which had enchained men's minds for so many generations."

The writer believes that we can calculate roughly the dates of the beginnings of both astrology and astronomy. The constellations which have been handed down to us from the old inhabitants of Mesopotamia received their completion not quite 3,000 years B.C. This we know, since the region in the Southern heavens which the astronomers of old left unmapped is one the center of which coincided with the Southern Pole a little less than 5,000 years ago. Astrology, the writer asserts, is younger than astronomy by something like 2,000 years. It can not date back, as a complete system, farther than 1800 B.C., when the sun first entered Aries at the spring equinox; and it almost certainly arose even later than this by many centuries.

Porcelain from the Electric Furnace.—"The electric furnace," says *Cosmos*, "furnishes a new method of manufacturing porcelain. Instead of molding and working this while cold, it is finely pulverized, dried, and heated to 3,200° in the electric furnace. The paste fuses and is run out into molds previously prepared. The piece is thus enameled without the necessity of touching it, owing to the influence of the sides of the

mold. If this action does not take place because the mold is not properly prepared, the piece is powdered with pulverized glass when the temperature has fallen to about 1,800°. This process is very economical when the manufacturer has at his disposal a water-power capable of producing economically the necessary electric energy."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

WE recently quoted some criticisms directed against the British War Office for its failure to use wireless telegraphy in South Africa, and also a statement that, owing to geological conditions, the system had proved a failure there. From a notice of a lecture delivered in London by Signor Marconi and reported in *The Standard* of that city (February 3), we learn that the new system is now in working order and is doing service to the British army in the field. We quote the following from the report just mentioned:

"It was the intention of the War Office that the wireless telegraphy should only be used at the base and on the railways; but officers on the spot realized that it could only be of any practical use at the front. Accordingly the assistants volunteered to go to the front, and on December 11 got up to the camp at De Aar; but when they arrived there they found that no arrangements had been made for the supply of poles, kites, and balloons which were essentially part of the apparatus, and had to be obtained on the spot. To get over the difficulty they manufactured some kites. . . . The partial failure was due to the lack of proper preparation on the part of the local military authorities, and had no real bearing on the practical utility of the system when carried out under normal conditions. It was reported that the difficulty of getting through from one station to the other was due to the iron in the hills. If it had not been telegraphed from South Africa, it would hardly be credible that any one should commit himself to such a statement. As a matter of fact, iron would have no more effect than any other metal on the 'waves.' During the naval manœuvres signals by means of wireless telegraphy went through a fleet of thirty ironclads, and the apparatus was not affected thereby. However, on getting the kites up, communication was easily established between De Aar and the Orange River over a distance of seventy miles. Poles had now been obtained, and altho not quite high enough for conveying messages long distances, yet they were sufficiently high to be useful. Stations were now established at Modder River, Belmont, Orange River, and De Aar, and had worked well, and would be invaluable in case the field lines should be cut by the enemy. It was also satisfactory to know that the military authorities had arranged to supply small balloons for portable installations on service wagons. . . . One of his assistants offered to go through the Boer lines and establish communication with Kimberley, but the military authorities did not grant permission, as it involved too great risk. What the effect would have been of establishing installations in Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking before the siege he left military strategists to state. It was much to be regretted that the system could not be got into these towns prior to hostilities."

The lecturer remarked in closing that wireless telegraph instruments intended for the Boers were seized at Cape Town, and that they turned out to have been manufactured in Germany. His assistants found that these instruments were not workable. He expressed his confidence that the progress made this year in space-telegraphy would greatly surpass what had been accomplished during the last twelve months, and that wireless telegrams would become as common and as much in daily use on the sea as ordinary telegrams are at present on land.

A METHOD of obtaining electricity collected by kites is said by the daily press to be the object of experiment by Prof. William Eddy, of Bayonne, N. J. He uses three tailless kites, 1,000 feet of threadlike copper wire, an iron rod, and a simple switch, and has progressed far enough to utilize the intense intermittent current for photographic and laboratory purposes. He says, according to the *New York Herald*, that "the system may become a powerful factor in army signaling, and that the future promises to disclose a means of lighting great sky-scrapers with electric fluid from the clouds."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

GERMANY'S NOTABLE HERESY CASE.

WHILE American Protestant churches have been watching the ups and downs of the Briggs and McGiffert heresy charges, the church in Germany has witnessed an ecclesiastical episode of a similar kind which has received prompt attention on the part of the authorities, and which even now, after the court of last resort has spoken, is discussed with lively interest throughout the land. The leading points of the case, as reported by the church papers of Germany, are as follows:

Pastor Weingart has for years been in charge of a flourishing congregation in the city of Osnabrück, in the province of Hanover. His ministrations were very satisfactory; but in a series of discourses delivered several months ago, he denied the bodily resurrection of Christ and expressed his belief in one of the many "subjective" or vision theories that have been substituted, especially by the university professors, for the "objective" or bodily resurrection of the Lord. An appeal was addressed to the Consistory at Hanover, and this court of thirteen ecclesiastical and secular judges at once suspended Pastor Weingart. Appeal to higher authorities, made also by the great majority of the congregation in question, only ended in a confirmation of the decision of the Consistory. Finally, as a last resort, the petition was addressed to the Emperor himself, as the *summus episcopus* of the Protestant Church of Prussia; and here too the decision remained the same. Within a period of three months, the case has gone through all the courts and has ended in the final deposition of Weingart from the Christian ministry of the Protestant Church of Prussia because of heresy.

The case has been warmly discussed by all the leading church and secular papers of the country, not on account of any especial prominence of the man, but because of the principles involved. One of the most noteworthy documents in the case has been issued lately as a special appeal to "all the Protestants of Germany" by several hundreds of laymen from the leading cities of Hanover. This document says in substance:

Pastor Weingart has been condemned as a heretic by the ecclesiastical courts for teaching a doctrine concerning the resurrection of Christ which is claimed to be contrary to the Scriptures and the Confessions. And yet even his accusers must acknowledge that he has been a faithful pastor, and that, in the main things, he has confessed his faith in the living Christ; but he can not believe in the bodily resurrection of the Savior in the sense that this resurrection of the Lord, who died and was buried, could be the object of a sensual perception. This act signifies the condemnation of all those in the Protestant Church of Germany who do not acknowledge the very letter of the Scriptures and of the Confessions as absolutely binding. The most famous theological professors in the country, and many thousands in the ranks of the laity as well as hundreds among the pastors, must fall under the same condemnation. It is, in fact, the condemnation of the theological science of the day and of the spirit and result of the best detail research in this department. Weingart has taught nothing but what is taught in all the leading universities, and it is hard to see how the church can condemn him and yet permit the theological teachers to continue their work.

This decision has filled the hearts of tens of thousands of earnest Christians with deep concern over the attitude of the Protestant Church authorities, who in method and manners are approaching the models and spirit of the Church of Rome. We demand that the rights of the more liberal-minded Christians be respected, and we protest against such heresy-hunting as has driven Pastor Weingart out of his pulpit. He has only been true to the spirit of the Reformation, and is a representative of the best type of earnest yet liberty-loving Protestantism.

Religious and political papers view the case in various lights in accordance with their various religious convictions. Thus the

Leipzig *Volkzeitung*, a liberal political journal, says: "With the Weingart case we enter again into the Middle Ages." On the other hand, more positive papers, such as the *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin) warmly approve the step taken. The majority of the church papers also approve. The *Allgemeine Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* ridicules the attempt to make the Weingart case a matter of general agitation throughout the empire in the interests of a radical kind of theology. It says that the liberal papers need not be surprised if the present agitation shall result in no good for their cause, as they have all along tried to kill all deeper interest in church affairs in the public at large, and are now reaping what they have sowed. It can not be denied that the liberal church papers, especially the leading representative of the class, the *Welt* (Leipzig), are frightened at the prospect that the powerful arm of the state shall be used in the interests of the confessional and of the long-established beliefs of the church.

Naturally, the Catholic papers are looking with interest upon this struggle between the two factions of the Protestant church and point to this contest as another proof of the fact that Protestantism can not endure. Thus, the Cologne *Volkzeitung*, one of the fairest and most influential Catholic journals of the country, says: "Modern Protestantism is no longer in a situation to demand obedience to its confessions and spirit. It lives still only by its inconsistencies and thrives only by its illogical compromises." To this the great Protestant *Reichshote* (Berlin) replies: "We do not envy the Catholic Church her consistency and her mechanical infallibility as a means of securing agreement and harmony in her own ranks. This is nothing but the principle of brutal force, and not moral suasion."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ECUMENICAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

PROBABLY no religious gathering of the present year will attract greater attention than the Ecumenical Conference on Missions to be convened in New York on April 21. It is to be truly ecumenical or "world-embracing," so far as Protestant Christianity is concerned. Two thousand delegates, representing nearly every country on earth and nearly every evangelical denomination, have been appointed, and the conference will be notable for the presence of men eminent not only as missionaries, but as educators, statesmen, and financiers. From *The Christian Observer* (February 25) we take the following account of the work to be done:

"The idea of this conference is not a new one. The first of the kind was held at Midway in England in 1878. The second was held in London, England, in 1888, and had a very decided influence in the development of foreign missionary work. In the year 1888, the British contributions to foreign missions were \$4,666,780; the next year after this conference (1889) they increased to \$5,367,946, and in 1890 to \$6,457,235. This is the first general conference that has ever been held in America, and we hope that its effects will be as marked and as encouraging as the previous conferences. . . .

"It will be a representative Christian gathering of the world. It is expected that ex-President Harrison will be the president of the conference, and that President McKinley and ex-President Cleveland will be among those who will preside at some of its sessions. A whole column would hardly be sufficient to enumerate the men of national and international reputation who have indicated their purpose to be present. Its topic will be, 'The Evangelization of the Nations.' Its discussions will bear upon the problems arising in the conduct of the work. Its *personnel* will include workers from almost every foreign missionary field. Its aim will be to promote unity, harmony, and cooperation between missionary organizations, and to stimulate the interest of the Christian world in foreign missions. Such topics as the following will be discussed: The authority and purpose of foreign missions; the consecration of the church to

this work, its support by home churches; the relations of students and other young people to the foreign missions; the best methods of the administration of the work; the various forms of the foreign mission work, viz., evangelistic, educational, literary, and medical; and benevolent work, such as orphanages, famine relief, etc. At this conference statistics from the Protestant missionary societies of the world, more complete than have ever before been obtained, will be secured. They will doubtless fairly represent the growth and the results of foreign missionary labors during the century now drawing to a close.

"Germany and England have very complete missionary museums. There is none in this country. One of the special features of this conference will be a missionary exhibit, which will combine a library and a museum. The library will contain a wide range of missionary publications, books, Bibles, and magazines in the languages of the nations to whom the Gospel is now being preached, also photographs and diagrams and maps and charts for the fullest understanding of the missionary labors of the Protestant world. The museum will contain a good many objects of religious worship, idols and fetishes, models of heathen temples and buildings, curios in dress and workmanship, which show the actual surroundings of the missionary in the field."

The Watchman (Baptist, February 22) says

"We believe that it [the conference] should be in the thought and prayer of all Christian people. During the last ten years the interest in foreign missions has not increased. There have been times when the outlook has not been at all bright. It is a great thing, just at this juncture, to bring together the men from all over the world who have this cause upon their hearts. The true principles and motives of Christian missions need to be explicated afresh. The work that has been done needs to be reviewed, and the opportunities and promise of the future restudied. Those who love this cause already need to look into each other's faces, and clasp each other's hands; they need to deliberate and pray together, that they may have their own hearts strengthened, and, through community of sympathy, fulfil the divine condition to receiving power from above. We hope that this conference may be often mentioned in public and private prayer, and that our ministers will direct the attention of their people to it.

"The great religious event, in the decade beginning in 1870, was the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, held in New York in 1873. No one who attended those sessions has ever forgotten their spiritual impressiveness and power. Influences radiated from them all over the land. More than anything else they created the favorable conditions for the work of Moody in the years following. Are we not warranted in looking to this conference for new impulse to the work of foreign missions, and for a fresh realization of the obligations and privileges of discipleship?"

The Congregationalist (February 15) says

"This meeting will help to show our nation the meaning of Christian missions to foreign lands, and to convince the people of their supreme importance. Even now they are vastly underestimated by Christians, while most of those who are not followers of Christ have no idea of what they owe to this work. At the beginning of this century only 15,000,000 people spoke the English language. The number is now 130,000,000, and its use is far more rapidly increasing than any other tongue. Foreign missionaries have created and rehabilitated literatures, but the mother tongue of the most of those doing this work was English, and it has spread widely even among educated men of unevangelized lands. Foreign missionaries have been the pioneers of commerce all over the world. They have represented inventors, producers, builders, and have created wants which these could satisfy. In the paths which they have made with their own feet railroads and telegraphs have followed. The vanguard of progress during all this century has been the missionaries of the cross. Sometimes despised, often ignored by their own fellow countrymen, they have been and still are leaders in the march of civilization. These aspects of missionary work will probably receive greater attention from the secular press than it has ever before given to this subject. This will be one of the results of this conference."

The Evangelist (Presb., March 1), urging that contributions

be sent to the finance committee to help defray the expenses of the gathering, says

"This conference is not the affair of those only who can give largely to such a cause. We would not so belittle the interest of Christ's followers in the great cause of missions. This conference is the concern of the poorest among us not less than of the richest. Each of us should covet the privilege of having a part, however small, in this great effort to quicken popular interest and to increase the sum of information as to the progress of missions throughout the world."

LANGUAGE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT AND CONTEMPORARY THOUGHT.

THE "historical method" of Bible interpretation has constantly brought the language of the New-Testament writers into closer connection with the world of thought current in their age, and the conviction has steadily grown that the dependence of the sacred writers on the literary forms of their time was much greater than surface indications would suggest. Recently additional facts have come to light showing, it is claimed, that not a few of the verbal expressions long considered peculiar to the apostles and evangelists were common to contemporaneous literature. From a recent number of the *Mittheilungen* of the imperial German Archeological Institute of Berlin (vol. 23, Heft 3), we glean the following data

The German Exploration Expedition was recently sent out by the Institute to make archeological researches in the city of Priene, in Asia Minor. It has been fortunate enough to find a well-preserved Greek inscription of eighty-four lines, in which a full account is given of the introduction of the Julian calendar on the birthday of the Emperor Caesar Augustus, September 23. The existence of such inscriptions was known, and fragments had been found; but this is the first complete copy discovered. It has been edited by the famous Berlin historian, Mommsen, and his colleague, von Wilamowitz. Its chief interest lies in its deification of the Emperor Augustus and in the use of expressions that were later applied by New-Testament writers to Christ and His kingdom. The following is a reproduction of a part of the inscription.

"On this day [*i.e.*, the birthday of Augustus] the world has been given a different aspect. It would have been doomed to destruction if a great good fortune common to all men had not appeared in him who was born on this day.

"He judges aright who sees in this birthday the beginning of life and of all living powers for himself. Now at last the times are passed when man must be sorry that he had been born.

"From no other day does the individual and all humanity receive so much good as from this day, which has brought happiness to all.

"It is impossible to find words of thanksgiving sufficient for the great blessings which this day has brought.

"That Providence which presides over the destinies of all living creatures has fitted this man for the salvation of humanity with such gifts that he has been sent to us and to coming generations as a savior. He will put an end to all strife and will restore all things gloriously.

"In his appearance, all the hopes of ancestors have been fulfilled.

"He has not only surpassed all former benefactors of mankind, but it is impossible that a greater than he should come.

"The birthday of this god [*i.e.*, Augustus] has brought out the good news of great joy based upon him.

"From his birth a new era must begin."

Professor Harnack, the great church historian, in commenting on these statements, says that this "heathen" inscription written before the days of Christ, is more important for the understanding of the origins of Christianity than the great bulk of so-called "Christian" inscriptions. Here we find, from a heathen source and fully two generations before Paul began to preach in these districts, words applied to the Emperor Augustus and in deification of him that seem to belong to the world of thought in which the evangelists live and move and have their being. Only one conclusion is possible, namely, this: that these sentiments, which have traditionally been regarded as the peculiar development of Christianity, really originated among the Gentiles, and

that the New-Testament writers here, as so often in other cases, appropriated images and phrases which had originated in the religious needs of the heathen world of their times. Just how much of the language of the New Testament can be traced back in this way to contemporaneous literature will depend on further discoveries.

This inscription, however, is not the only one in which such New-Testament sentiments can be paralleled from Gentile sources. Von Wilamowitz, in his discussion of the Priene inscription, has drawn attention to an inscription found in Halcarnassus, and now in the British Museum, which reads as follows:

"Since the eternal and immortal nature of All [*i. e.*, the divinity] has graciously bestowed upon mankind the highest good for their surpassing blessings, and, in order that our lives might be happy, has given to us Caesar Augustus, the father of his country, which is the divine Rome; and he is the paternal Zeus and the savior of the whole race of man, who fulfils all the prayers, even more than is asked. For land and sea are in the enjoyment of peace; the cities are in a flourishing condition; everywhere are harmony and prosperity and happiness."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE MCGIFFERT HERESY CASE.

THE refusal of the New York presbytery to take up Dr. Birch's heresy charges against Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, of the Union Theological Seminary, apparently closed the case, since the local ecclesiastical body refused either to try Dr. McGiffert or to ask the General Assembly which meets in May to do so. Dr. Birch, however, thereupon announced his intention to appeal to the highest court of the church. Shortly afterward, Dr. McGiffert, after consultation with a score of his friends, concluded to withdraw from the Presbyterian Church, and will make formal announcement to that effect before the New York presbytery on March 12. It is generally supposed that he will enter the Congregational ministry.

Commenting on the case before Dr. McGiffert's intention to withdraw had been reached, *The Independent* (undennom., March 1) expressed its belief that Dr. Birch is logical in his attitude as a Presbyterian, but that he is not a true Protestant.

"From the standpoint of a strict Presbyterian, there was absolutely no alternative. That there is any personal feeling in the matter no one supposes. For Dr. McGiffert as a Christian man Dr. Birch has high esteem; but Dr. McGiffert is not, in Dr. Birch's view, a Presbyterian, at least in good and regular standing, or should not be, and he wishes the supreme court of the church to decide upon it. We shall await with interest that decision. We hope that it will give large liberty. We confess to a belief that it will. The great body of Presbyterians in this country believe heart and soul in the inspiration of the Scriptures, in the guidance of the Holy Spirit, in the genuine consecration and devotion of the Christian ministry. At the same time they must realize the multiform methods by which the work of the church is and must be carried on, and the varying lights and shadows thrown upon its creed by the results of scholarly inquiry. If any one thing has been made clearer than another during the past half-century it is that we have not reached any complete statement with regard to the Scriptures. We are learning more and more every day. Neither have we reached a complete philosophy of religion, but over all the discussion and change we believe firmly that there is a sovereign guiding Providence, and that those who cast out devils in the name of Christ, even tho they do not agree entirely with each one of us, are to be reckoned as successful workers in His kingdom. Now we are well aware that Dr. Birch would in no sense deny Dr. McGiffert's Christian character. He simply asks the question, 'How can two walk together except they be agreed?' affirming that, as he can not agree with Professor McGiffert, he can not walk with him, and that therefore the professor must get out of the Presbyterian Church. That seems to us somewhat of a *non sequitur*. Unity is not uniformity, and if Dr. Birch thinks that he is going to secure the latter in his search for the former he will find himself greatly mistaken. There may legitimately be diverse opinions as to the wisdom manifest in Dr. McGiffert's refusal to accept

the invitation to leave. It is difficult for us to see how any man who believes in scholarship and in the right of private judgment can indorse the position of Dr. Birch."

The New York *Sun* takes issue with these opinions. It says:

"*The Independent* talks about interference with 'the right of private judgment,' when a church holds its ministers to their ordination vows; but where is the interference? Dr. McGiffert and every other Presbyterian minister or layman is free to exercise his private judgment in assenting to the Presbyterian creed or dissenting from it. He can stay in the church or he can leave it; he is under no compulsion. . . .

"If the Presbyterian Church has come to agree with the teachings of Dr. Briggs and Dr. McGiffert, there is nothing to prevent its next General Assembly from announcing the fact. It is free to give up its present standard of faith and doctrine and to fall back on its form of church government as its sole reason for maintaining a distinct existence, leaving to its ministers to believe and preach about the Bible and every other matter of religion as they happen to choose; but it is not free from the moral obligation to profess only the religious belief which is honestly in its heart. Infidelity parading under the colors of faith is an odious spectacle before God and man. If there is a sin against the Holy Ghost, an unpardonable sin, this is it, and not even cowardice can afford any color of excuse for it in these times when there is no stake for the heretic."

IS FREEMASONRY ANTI-CHRISTIAN?

IT is well understood that the Roman Catholic Church absolutely condemns Freemasonry, and forbids her members to connect themselves with that fraternity. The reasons for this hostility are not so well known, however. The chief reason given by the church itself is that Masonry is inimical to Christianity and is no less

than a secret plot to undermine the religion of Christ—a charge which, of course, is stoutly denied by the Masons. The Rev. Charles Coppins, S.J., of the Creighton University, Omaha, has recently revived the subject in two articles appearing in *The American Ecclesiastical Review* (December, 1899, February, 1900), in which he claims to prove that "Freemasonry—whatever other arguments it may pursue or pre-



THE LATE ALBERT PIKE.

tend to pursue—is subversive of Christianity, and directed to the restoration of paganism in the form of nature-worship of the vilest kind." He bases his articles entirely on a book written by the famous Grand Commander Albert Pike for Masons of the Thirty-third Degree, and copyrighted in Washington in 1871. The title is:

"*MORALS AND DOGMA OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY, Prepared for the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree, for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and Published by its Authority. Charleston, A. S. M., 1864.*"

Father Coppins says that in this book are revealed many aims

of the order not shown to those in the Blue Lodges, Royal Arch, and other lower degrees. He lays considerable stress upon this fact, and endeavors to show by quotations from Mr. Pike's book that there is a systematic purpose clearly shown to mislead those who are in the lower or "Blue" degrees. "It is not at all likely," we are told, "that preachers of the Gospel, and Christian men generally, but only rank infidels or wild speculators in religious and philosophic matters, are ever admitted to the highest degrees, in which the veil is totally withdrawn and the mask of morality laid aside." Without endeavoring to follow this alleged progressive revelation, step by step, we give the final quotations which the writer thinks sustain his charge of anti-Christian teaching. He writes:

"It [the book] accuses God of gross injustice and of savage cruelty (p. 164): 'Masonry sees with the eye of memory the ruthless extermination of all the people, of all sexes and ages, because it was their misfortune not to know the God of the Hebrews, or to worship Him under the wrong name, by the savage troops of Moses and Joshua.' Of course every Christian knows that Moses and Joshua were but obeying the direct commands of God, who, in very extraordinary circumstances, wished to give His chosen people a very extraordinary lesson, to guard them and their descendants against idolatry.

"The Grand Commander writes (p. 207): 'He [Jehovah] commanded the performance of the most shocking and hideous acts of cruelty and barbarity.' This brilliant gem of Masonic thought has been exhibited to gaping crowds by the most notorious infidel in this country. I did not know before where he had found his treasure; we now see that it is a jewel belonging to that secret society to which Bishop Potter proposes [referring to a recent speech by the bishop in praise of Masonry] to lead all the youths of this land. Father Lambert's masterly rebuke to the infidel lecturer should be read to every Mason. It occurs in the celebrated 'Notes on Ingersoll,' chapter viii.

"The Masons entirely reject the God revealed to Moses. At page 687 we read: 'The Deity of the Old Testament is everywhere represented as the direct author of evil, commissioning evil and lying spirits to men, hardening the heart of Pharaoh, and visiting the iniquity of the individual sinner on the whole people. The rude conception of sternness over mercy in the Deity can alone account for the human sacrifices of Abraham and Jephtha.' What could the bitterest enemy of Christianity say to improve on this?

"Here is another 'dark hint' (p. 688): 'In the God of Moses . . . the penalties denounced for worshiping other gods often seem dictated rather by a jealous regard for His own greatness in Deity than by the immorality and degraded nature of the worship itself.' . . .

"The Gospels are briefly stated to be but a tissue of legends and symbols (p. 840): 'Jerusalem . . . had at length in its turn lost the Holy "Word," when a Prophet, announced to the Magi by the consecrated star of Initiation, came to rend asunder the worn veil of the Temple, in order to give the Church a new tissue of legends and symbols that still and ever conceals from the profane, and ever preserves to the elect, the same truths.'

"Masonry denies that Christ is God (p. 310): 'This is the New Law, the "Word," for which the world had waited and pined so long; and every true Knight of the Rose will revere the memory of him who taught it, and look indulgently on those who assign to him a character far above his own conceptions or belief, even to the extent of deeming him divine.'

"Masonry puts Christ on a par with Mohammed and other false prophets (p. 525): 'It reverences all the great reformers. It sees in Moses, the lawgiver of the Jews, in Confucius and Zoroaster, in Jesus of Nazareth, and in the Arabian Iconoclast, great teachers of morality.'

"In fact, Masonry prefers Mohammedanism to Christianity. To prepare for this teaching, first a dark hint is thrown out (p. 35): 'Creed has in general very little influence on the conduct. . . . As a general thing, the Mohammedan, in the Orient, is far more honest and trustworthy than the Christian.' The next hint is bolder (p. 53): 'When Christianity had grown weak, profitless, and powerless, the Arab Restorer and Iconoclast came like a cleansing hurricane.' Why call Mohammed a *restorer* and speak of him as *cleansing Christianity*? . . .

"Even Atheism and Pantheism are put on a par with Christianity, if not above it; for the Grand Commander writes (p. 643): 'As the world grows in its development, it necessarily outgrows its ancient ideas of God, which were only temporary or provisional. A man says, "There is no God," that is, "no God that is self-originated, or that never originated, but always was and had been, who is the cause of existence, who is the Mind and the Providence of the universe." . . . But he says, "Nature," meaning by that the sum-total of existence . . . It is a mere change of name to call the Possessor of those qualities Nature and not God.'

In support of his assertion that Masonry is a return to the practises of the ancient Mysteries, which are commonly regarded as repulsive, Father Coppens says:

"Masonry, which Pike says is identical with them (p. 23), aims at the restoration of Nature-worship. He adds (p. 355): 'The Mysteries were a sacred drama, exhibiting some legend significant of Nature's change, of the visible universe in which the invisible is revealed'; and (p. 360): 'They were practised in Athens until the eighth century, in Greece and Rome for several centuries after Christ, and in Wales and Scotland down to the twelfth century.' Harper's 'Dictionary of Classical Antiquities' contains an article on the Mysteries, which says that, if they were pure at first—which is not proved—in later times they degenerated: the secrecy was removed, and they became orgies in the modern sense of the word, at which the most shameful indecencies were practised, until under the Romans they had to be suppressed as public nuisances.' Self-respect and regard for the modesty of my readers forbid that I should enter into details about these abominations: I can only refer the earnest inquirer to pages 40, etc., of the volume where the Grand Master describes the shameful secrets revealed in those pagan mysteries. This then is the 'glory' of Masonry; for, as we have seen before (p. 23), 'Masonry is identical with the Ancient Mysteries . . . an imperfect image of their brilliancy.'

"We have remarked that Masonry is doing the work that Julian the Apostate had attempted in his day, namely, to exalt paganism upon the ruins of Christianity. No wonder Pike speaks thus sympathetically of Julian (p. 731): 'To this epoch of ardent abstractions and impassioned logomachies belongs the philosophical reign of Julian, an *illuminatus* and initiate of the first order, who believed in the unity of God and the universal dogma of the Trinity, and regretted the loss of nothing of the old world but its magnificent symbols and too graceful images. He was no pagan, but a Gnostic, infected with the allegories of Grecian polytheism, and whose misfortune it was to find the name of Jesus Christ less sonorous than that of Orpheus.' Can any one, after reading all this, still doubt of the anti-Christian spirit of Masonry?"

It is claimed, says Father Coppens, that there is a difference between Masonry here and in Europe; but there is no difference in doctrine or religious aim, he says, except that Masonry, no longer having to plot the overthrow of "the throne," concentrates its energies against "the altar."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A GREAT advance in membership is reported for the Christian Science movement in all parts of the United States and in many foreign countries. The organization has now 394 charter churches, 80,000 enrolled members, and an active ministry of about 12,000, an especially large proportion of the whole body. One of the most striking indications of growth is the reported increase in the circulation of Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health," which is the text-book of Christian Science. Already nearly 200,000 copies have been distributed.

IN connection with the oft-noted tendency of non-Roman Catholic churches to move uptown in the large cities, the work of several endowed churches in what is now getting to be lower New York is a matter of interest. A chain of endowed or partially endowed churches extends east and west, from the well-known Judson Memorial Church with its manifold institutional work, to Grace Church and old St. Mark's. In fact, endowment seems to be the only way to guarantee the permanence of churches in that part of the city, owing to the continued departure of old and wealthy parishioners to more fashionable districts. The old parish of the Ascension, whose beautiful church with Lafarge's altar-piece is at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, is now taking vigorous steps to raise an endowment fund of \$250,000. The church, besides being of interest on account of its musical services and many artistic embellishments by La Farge, St. Gaudens, and others, maintains an extensive mission on Horatio Street, with sewing-classes, cooking-school, meeting-rooms, and boys' gymnasium.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WHY GERMANY WILL NOT JOIN AN ANTI-BRITISH COALITION.

THERE is plenty of talk in Europe of an anti-British coalition, but very little action so far. The Czar does not seem willing to act in downright opposition to the professions of his delegates at The Hague Conference, and France is interested more in her world's fair than in anything else at present. But there are many attempts on the part of the French press to embroil Germany and Great Britain, and Germany is urged to lead a European coalition. "If Germany does not now act in unison with France and Russia, she must not expect complaisance in colonial affairs later on," says the *Liberté* (Paris), and the *Matin* remarks:

"It is time for Germany to join with France and Russia in settling the Egyptian question. Germany has great interests at stake in the Suez canal, and must see to its neutrality. Germany knows the state of public opinion in France and Russia, and need not fear that she will be left in the lurch. The fleets of the three powers are strong enough to meet England's naval armaments. Public opinion in Germany certainly favors an anti-British policy; but the attitude of the Emperor arouses doubts. Is it possible that secret treaties and family considerations prevent Kaiser Wilhelm from acting against England? If that should be the case, then his new fleet may really be intended to assist England, not to combat her. If the Triple Alliance does not take up the Egyptian question, then Russia and France must do so alone."

It is certain that Germany does not trust her neighbors sufficiently to join them in a war against England. The *Post* (Berlin) says, in the main:

It has long been noticed on our side of the Vosges that the French are anxious to embroil us with England. Sometimes extravagant hopes are placed upon our Anglophobia, which is supposed to make us a fitting leader in a coalition against England. At other times, we are accused of treachery because we do not accept the position offered to us. France fears England. Many Frenchmen believe that England will endeavor to restore her lost prestige by an attack upon France as soon as the South African war is over, be it ended favorably or unfavorably. The French would prefer to see Great Britain and Germany engaged



WHY THEY DO NOT INTERFERE!

—South African Review, Cape Town.

in conflict first. The British navy, it is argued, would suffer very materially, the German fleet would be destroyed entirely, and France would be the gainer, even if she did not actively take part against either belligerent.

The *Weser Zeitung* regards the demand that Germany should fight the battles of France as very amusing, considering the fact that in 1896, when Kaiser Wilhelm sent his famous telegram to

President Kruger, the French Government immediately offered to ally itself with Great Britain. The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) declares that neither the destruction of Great Britain nor the friendship of France is worth the having to Germany. In the course of a long article that paper expresses itself to the following effect:

What is the cause of French civility to us? Hatred of England. Does any one trust to French gratitude? Were we to assist France to wrest Egypt from helpless England, even by diplomacy, and without an actual struggle, we would only have made every Briton our enemy, and France would have both hands free for us. Germany is strong enough to-day to obtain what is reasonably due to her. She need not nervously enter into entangling alliances to obtain more. The fact is, we should know when we are well off, and leave well enough alone. It is, of course, very sad to see nations hate each other; but there is such a thing as "beneficial" hatred. The hatred of the French for England is beneficial to us. For thirty years England profited all she could by the enmity between France and Germany. We have begun to profit by the hatred between French and English. If we would be comfortable, we must not interfere, for this hatred will last only as long as the British world-power is great enough to hinder French ambition. While it lasts, we will find occasion to act in unison with France, our artists will receive grand ovations in Paris, and our exhibits will be admired; but as soon as England shall become permanently a negligible quantity, there will be a change in the demeanor of the French toward us. Let us by all means inveigh against the sins of the English; but let us not saw off the branch upon which we are so comfortably seated.



NOT LIKELY!

THE KAISER: "Intervention, indeed! Look at this."
—Montreal Witness.

Similar views are expressed by many other influential papers. The *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks that, with a reasonably large navy, Germany will be strong enough to hold her own without alliances. But Germany, following a policy dictated by self-interest, must do so openly, and without misleading promises to others.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

INEFFICIENCY OF MODERN ARTILLERY FIRE.

ONE of the chief delights of the modern war correspondent is in describing the havoc wrought by the shells fired from his own side; and the effect is generally heightened by references to the harmless gunnery of the opposing forces. Yet each succeeding war, in the judgment of many competent observers, only proves that on the whole the value of artillery lies chiefly in the effect which the report of a gun, the shrieking and whistling of shells, the ominous "crack-zurr-spatter-spatter" of shrapnel, have upon the nerves of the most steady of men. The English admit that their artillery has not been as effective as might be expected, and the Government has been under severe criticism from Conservative as well as Liberal sources in consequence. It now appears that the Boers also are disappointed in theirartil-

lery and attach less and less value to it as the war goes on. An unimpeachable authority, Major Albrecht, of the Free State artillery, whose force has received the highest praise, and whose life-work has been the training of artillery, expresses himself as follows in the *Magdeburger Zeitung*:

"If all men were such fools as Bloch, the author of the 'Wars of the Future,' seems to think they are, if everybody marched straight up to the mouth of cannons, we Transvaalers and Free-staters would all be killed by now. But people are *not* foolish enough to stand just where this man of six volumes of theory wants them to stand. He says that every shell bursts into something like a thousand pieces. I wish the Russian would send me some like that!

"As to the English missiles, not ten of a hundred burst at all. Those which burst make more noise than wounds. Their lyddite shells, unless they crack your crown by falling right on it, are almost harmless. The day before yesterday [battle of Colenso], 25,000 English, with fifty guns, attacked 13,000 Boers. I have no exact information, as I am already on my way to the West or South, wherever I may be most wanted; but I am pretty certain that we did not lose much more than a hundred men, of which at the most three dozen were killed. A thousand British shells killed about a dozen and wounded thirty or forty! The rest were hurt by the enemies' rifles.

"But neither has our own artillery come up to expectation. Our men shoot beautifully now; yet it is one thing to handle a rifle, and another to handle a gun. The English must have lost heavily; but doubtless I and my artillery are not to be credited with much, tho we fired in the neighborhood of four hundred rounds. I doubt whether we put a hundred men out of action. A week ago [at Magersfontein] we were not even allowed to fire. When the climax came, the sharpshooters put more of the enemy out of action in ten minutes than we artillerymen in ten hours. Artillery on the defensive does not play a brilliant part, and, for the attacking party, its value consists chiefly of the noise it makes. Now, as ever, battles are decided at short range. *Within ten minutes, the battles of Magersfontein and Colenso were won!* In those ten minutes, of course, more men are killed than formerly. All the rest is but preparation. You can shoot with cannon at a distance of 6,000 to 7,000 yards; but it is mere waste of ammunition. No army marches straight toward the enemy, as upon the drill ground. Even the English know better than that. Victory is with the men who are least nervous; that is my firm conviction.

"In a siege, our Krupps and Creuzots are very valuable. One has steady targets and can terrorize the garrison. But even in a beleaguered city the bombardment is not beyond endurance. That is best shown by Mafeking and Kimberley, where the batteries under my command do their best, but so far without success. I am certain that, on the whole, war is less bloody to-day than formerly."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE STORY OF A MARRIAGE PORTION.

IT is well known that kings and queens and even presidents are sometimes reported ill when it is convenient for diplomatic purposes. But rarely are such little plots more merrily exposed than in the case of Prince Danilo, of Montenegro, and Princess Jutta, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. We condense an account from the Vienna *Tageblatt*:

The Duchess Jutta, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was to marry Prince Danilo, of Montenegro; but on account of a financial difficulty, the match was nearly broken off. According to Montenegrin custom, old Prince Nikita expected to get the marriage portion into his own hands. He was hard up, was old Nikita, and he counted on the \$300,000. On the other hand, the Strelitzers knew a thing or two, and refused to hand over the wherewithal except to the bridegroom. Even he was to get the interest only, the capital remaining safe and sound in the vaults of a Mecklenburg bank. Prince Nikita then gave out that his son Danilo was ill, incurably so, in fact, and that the proposed match would be broken off. Every European paper had this news, except two, the Montenegrin *Government Gazette* and the New-Strelitz *Landes Zeitung*. Prince Danilo does not care

much about newspapers; he only glances at the first-named bi-weekly. Princess Jutta reads the *Landes Zeitung* only, and some ladies' journals. Meanwhile negotiations took place between the two princely houses, and as Prince Nikita insisted upon fingering the Mecklenburg shekels, poor Princess Jutta also became very delicate, too delicate to marry a lord whose home is in the stormy Black Mountains.

All would have gone smoothly if chance had not interfered. It so happened that Prince Danilo, who was delighted with the prospect of his marriage, was preparing the little manor-house of Topolitz near Antivari, the Montenegrinian Nice, for his bride. Here, accidentally, a newspaper with the report of the duchess's illness fell into his hands. He rushed to Cettinge to inform his father that Jutta was ill, and that he would immediately go to see her. Here was a pretty go! Young Danilo never cared about money, and it was impossible to tell him that he, too, was at death's door, and that financial questions caused both illnesses. But while the Montenegrins were still debating on the matter, Danilo became tired of waiting and took the express to Berlin, whence he proceeded immediately to Strelitz. The only thing to do now was to telegraph acceptance of the Mecklenburg terms, for, in order to make the illness more probable, Prince Danilo had been made to undergo a (newspaper) operation only a few days before.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE TROUBLES OF SPAIN.

SPAIN is still suffering acutely from the effects of the war with the United States. Villaverde, the minister of finance, has suggested new taxes, such as income, spirit, mining, transportation, tobacco, stamp, death and transfer dues; but the country is overtaxed already, and altho it is not easy to see how Spain is to meet her liabilities, all additional taxation is resisted in parliament. The *Vossische Zeitung* correspondent in Madrid writes:

"Tho the Government has threatened rigorous measures, the congress of the United Spanish Trade Chambers in Valladolid has decided to advise refusal to pay taxes throughout Spain. When it is remembered that even the partial refusal to pay taxes in Barcelona made necessary an attitude bordering on the suppression of a rebellion, it is easy to understand that a spreading of the movement throughout Spain must be disastrous. Perhaps it is best for the Silvela cabinet to resign, or to sacrifice at least Villaverde, whose projects meet with such determined opposition."

Altogether an annual deficit of \$60,000,000 must be met. Of this amount, the sum of \$35,000,000 has been obtained by the conversion of the debt, and \$5,000,000 will probably be saved by reduction of expenses and by cutting down pensions. This still leaves \$20,000,000, which can not be obtained without additional taxation. Unfortunately, the agitation against further taxation is combined with sectionalism, and as the Roman Catholic Church in Spain encourages resistance to the central Government, and as the church is very influential, a revolution is not impossible.

The Madrid *Imparcial* says:

"The situation is hardly improved by the attitude of the clergy in Catalonia, who in turn are encouraged by the Bishop of Barcelona. The bishop advises that prayers may be said in the Catalan dialect, that religious instruction be given in it, and that sermons be preached in it. In this way he hopes to procure at least spiritual independence from the 'Castilian yoke.' No wonder that pessimists already think of the disintegration of Spain. Senator Villanueva sees a similarity between the Catalonian troubles and the beginning of the Cuban rebellion."

The *Epoca*, however, thinks that this is rather far-fetched. It argues in the main as follows:

We used to speak of our West Indian possessions as integral parts of Spain. They were called the "transoceanic province," which greatly added to the illusion. But, after all, they were colonies, divided from us not only by enormous distances, but

also by different aims and different problems of administration. No such radical difference exists between any of the provinces of Spain. Nor are we as much divided as Austria. There the empire is composed of sixty-two political sections, of which no less than thirteen claim sovereign power. In Spain, thank God! we have not such racial divisions. The Catalan dialect is not sufficiently different from Castilian to produce such misunderstandings as exist between the Czechs and the Germans. All that the Catalans desire is a greater degree of provincial autonomy, and as Señor Silvela has promised this in his program, they can not well be blamed for their attitude toward him. Still, the pastoral letter issued by the Bishop of Barcelona is likely to produce a bad impression abroad, and it would, perhaps, be better if it had remained unwritten.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) fears that undue influence is allowed the commercial and industrial interests of the country since the war. "The Spaniards make the same mistake that the French committed," says the editor. "They seek too much to copy their conquerors. We, knowing that the Prussian schoolmaster was largely responsible for the German victories, made the schoolmaster all-powerful. The Spaniards think that, since a commercial and industrial nation has conquered them, they must needs become a commercial and industrial nation." The *Post* (Berlin) points out that much could be saved if Spain were to part with the rest of her colonies; but of this the Spaniards will not hear.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

IT is reported that the Siberian railroad, that is to say the transbaikal section of it, has reached the village of Stryeteneuk on the Amur's tributary, the Shilka. This means that the great work of connecting St. Petersburg with Vladivostok over an all-Russian route is completed, altho the time will still further be shortened as the railroad advances. The *Amsterdam Handelsblad* says:

"When in the spring the ice melts on the Amur and Shilka two weeks will be enough time in which to reach Irkutsk from Amsterdam. Three weeks more will enable one to reach Chabarovsk, whence the Ussuri railroad, long since finished, takes the traveler in one day to Vladivostok. From there one reaches Nagasaki in four days, Shanghai in five, as also Kiao-Chow or Peking. The uninterrupted connection between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, by railroad and river steamer, is now an accomplished fact. Never has a railroad of such enormous political importance been built, as Dr. Paul Rohrbach remarks very justly in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*. On May 31, 1891, the present Czar, then the Czarevitch, inaugurated the work. The plan was truly Russian in its magnitude, and many doubted that it could be carried out. A railroad of 10,358 kilometers [6,500 miles] through desert and mountain wilderness, through the territory of fierce and warlike tribes—could it be accomplished? Would it pay? Was it worth building?"

"Soon the war between China and Japan convinced doubters of the importance of the railroad. It is described nowhere better than in General Krahma's book 'Russia in Asia.' He describes how the Siberian line will be connected with the Manchurian railway. It will branch off where the transbaikal line leaves the Jablonnoi Mountains, and touch the Chinese frontier at Staro-Zurachaitui. At Petuna, on the Sungari River, it will have its central station. For the navigation of the Sungari, already fifteen steamboats and forty large barges have been ordered. These are for the transportation of railroad material and—troops. From Petuna, the line will advance to Kirin, whence it will branch off to Vladivostok and Port Arthur. In 1903, it is expected, the whole line will be open. Its strategical importance is obvious. Already Russia has ten battalions of infantry and three batteries as garrisons in Manchuria. Besides these, there is a mobile army corps of thirty-two battalions, nineteen squadrons of cavalry, and fourteen batteries. In western Siberia is a strong reserve, and the finished railroad can bring up reinforcements as

soon as needed. If necessary, Russia can become mistress of Peking in a very short time.

"Another interesting work on the Siberian railroad is Ladislaus Stodnicki's 'The Truth about Siberia.' The author is a native of Siberia. It will be new to most people that rye and barley are grown in districts like Yakutsk, where the mean temperature is 6°, where the rivers have ice 204 days in the year, and where the ground is always frozen one to one and one-half feet below the surface. Yet the grain ripens between May and August. So far, Russia has purchased the food-stuffs necessary for her far Eastern army from Japan and the United States. This will doubtless remain the cheapest course for a long time to come; but it is not absolutely necessary to do so."

It is therefore very likely that Siberia will become the home of many millions of people at no very distant date. The importance of this fact to the United States is obvious. The Russian is more agricultural than industrial, and if the United States can conclude a reciprocal treaty with Russia, her industrial produce must have a marked advantage over the goods imported from distant European countries. That the Russians will emigrate to Siberia is hardly doubted. The *Kobe Herald* says:

"Without giving implicit faith to Russian official statistical data, it may fairly be assumed that, owing to the particular care the Government has always taken as to further colonization, the eminently agricultural Russian will probably avail himself of the offered facilities and the population in the hitherto empty lands will considerably increase. It may be objected that Russia, the most thinly populated country in Europe, will hardly find a surplus to provide for the newly opened territory, but it must be borne in mind that the Russian peasant is noted for his migratory propensities. And besides, since the emancipation of the serfs in 1861, the agricultural proletariat having steadily grown—the annual amount is computed to be 800,000 men—it is almost certain that it will easily drift in an eastern and southeastern direction, augmenting thereby the total of the population."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BOER WOMEN AND THE WAR.

ACCORDING to the Boer journals, the British have been striving to create dissensions in the ranks of the allied republics. Attempts are made to win the Free State Boers away from their loyalty to their brethren of the Transvaal, and General Roberts, in a proclamation, has also offered financial inducements to the unpaid foreign contingents which fight on the side of the Boers. Among the offers made to the Free State Boers for abandoning their allies are cash for their horses and continued possession of their farms. Just what effect this policy has had does not yet appear; but it is certain that the Free State Boers are not, on the whole, as hardy and resolute as the Transvaalers. The former have lived in peace for a much longer time than the latter, and are loth to leave the comfortable and in many cases rich homes they have built. When the commandeering began, many Free-State men were glad to obtain doctor's certificates showing that they were incapable of service in the field. This fact has called out the following outburst from a Free-State woman, who writes in the *Bloemfontein Express*:

"Shame upon our men! The one complains of a diseased liver, another has a stiff arm or leg, a third has heart disease. They all run around with certificates in their pockets, to hide their cowardice. Yet others will tell you that they have wives, loving, gentle wives, who are so fond of them that they will not allow them to go to war! I do not believe it. But were this true, why, sisters, I am ready to accompany my husband, who is as dear to me as yours to you. I am willing to die by his side, and I know hundreds of women who are willing to fight for independence. We women thought better of you, men of the Free State!"

"Come! Give up your trousers and take our skirts, and we will teach you the duty of a man and a citizen."

Appeals like these are not rare and they seldom fail to have effect among the men. In the Transvaal, the women no doubt play an important part when the country is invaded. The frightful reports of the way in which British soldiers satisfied their lusts at Derdepoort, when the Boer women fell into their hands, have intensified this feeling of animosity. According to the *Volkstem*, women may be used in part to guard the prisoners; but many are already in the field with their husbands, sharing the hardships of the campaign and aiding the wounded.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul-General Dickinson sends from Constantinople, November 21, 1899, translation of an article which appeared in the French *National Journal of Foreign Commerce* on the 14th instant, describing the conditions affecting the present effort of American manufacturers to secure a part of the business of Turkey and the neighboring countries. The article reads:

CREATION OF A PERMANENT EXPOSITION OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Constantinople correspondent of *Sell's Commercial Intelligence*, of London, writes that the consul-general of the United States, who has already succeeded in establishing a direct steamer line between America and Constantinople, is now occupied in accomplishing an enterprise which is followed with lively interest by the commercial world. He has formed a company of sixty manufacturers and American exporters with a view to create at Constantinople a permanent exposition of American merchandise. Thirty or forty cases of goods have already been received, others are on the way, and several of the principal exporters of the United States are expected, in person, to regulate all the details of the working of the institution. At present it has not been decided what the exact nature of the operations will be—sales at wholesale or retail, or only orders taken from the samples exhibited. Whatever may be the decision, it is interesting from a financial point of view to note that the consul has succeeded in concluding with a local banker an arrangement thanks to which the future establishment will be protected from the risks necessarily incurred in granting credit in a foreign place. Without credit, in short, it would scarcely be possible to conduct business.

"It is generally thought that the success of the enterprise will not be complete unless its promoters give it a wider scope than was at first planned. In fact, Constantinople has ceased to be the natural center for supplying Turkey. The inhabitants of the provinces of the empire no longer come there to make their purchases; they make them in the city nearest their home.

"As to the sellers in the interior of the country, they are mostly Armenian merchants who made their purchases directly in Europe or America and would not patronize the proposed depot unless they could find better prices there. It would then be desirable to establish a central depot supplied by a hundred combined houses. This depot should have branches in the principal cities of the interior. To each branch should be attached a good native traveler, and he should have in store a stock of all the usual articles for sale in the region, for the country people, who are the principal customers, are not in the habit of giving their orders in advance. They buy at the time and to the extent of their present needs, and pay cash when they can or ask credit until the next harvest. Each branch store should be in charge of a local merchant, who should pay cash for the goods furnished him or at least should give good security. He should be responsible for credit given by him."

The consul says:

There have been substantial additions within the last thirty days to the number of American exporters under whose auspices an exposition has been opened in this city.

The combination now includes 106 manufacturers and exporters, and negotiations with others are in progress. Among those who have joined the enterprise are the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, North Packing and Provision Company, Swift & Co., of Chicago; Van Camp's Packing Company, Cleveland Store Fixture Company, Mosler-Bowen Safe Company, New Home Sewing Machine Company, Goulds Manufacturing Company, Payne Engine Company, Buffalo Forge Company, United States Glass Company, Standard Heating Company, American Cutlery Company, the Fairbanks Scale Company, Ely Hoe and Fork Company, Wright Shovel Company, Sar-

geant Lock Company, Henry Disston & Sons, New Haven Clock Company, C. H. Mulford Company, Cliff Paper Company, Concord Rubber Company, and others equally well known.

The suggestion in the foregoing article that Constantinople is no longer the center for supplying Turkey has been anticipated. This combination of American manufacturers includes, in nearly every instance, exclusive agencies, not only for Turkey, but for Greece, Egypt, the Balkan States, and southern Russia; and it is intended to establish branches in all of the leading cities of this region as rapidly as safe arrangements can be made. Constantinople is still the natural point of distribution for ports of the Black Sea and the regions adjacent therein. The American end of the combination will be in the hands of its agents—W. N. Higelow & Co., of New York—and with direct steamship communication goods can be shipped directly to the Constantinople concern or to branch houses at the Mediterranean ports, as circumstances may require.

Under date of December 3, 1899, Mr. Dickinson sends another extract from a London trade journal speaking of the exposition and containing suggestions as to Turkish trade, as follows:

CAPTURING THE TURKISH MARKET.—"An American business man in Constantinople, in a letter home, credits the energetic American consul-general with being instrumental in introducing American goods into that market, the importation last year aggregating about 90,000 bags, valued at upward of £200,000 (\$320,000). Mr. Dickinson is also credited with having worked hard for months to establish direct steam communication between New York and Constantinople, the result being a direct line sailing about once a month, with the reduction of through rates on all classes of merchandise. The English lines are said not to like it; but, in the opinion of this correspondent, it makes possible the introduction and sale of many lines of goods in competition with English and German manufacturers. Referring more in detail to the introduction of American goods, the writer says:

"The last ship of the 'direct' line brought over something like twenty-five tons of wire nails from America, and more are coming by the next steamer. There seems to be an excellent field here in this line. A great deal of building is going on, almost all wooden buildings, and these are the nails used—called here 'points de Paris.' There is no question of our ability to compete in this line satisfactorily. Bolts and nuts will find a good sale. American locks, padlocks, butts and hinges, sad-irons, hammers, broad knives, lemon-squeezers, ice-breakers, etc., are already introduced, and their sale might easily be increased. Meat-choppers and raisin-seeders are also bought from us. The leading shop here tells me that they tried German articles in these lines for a time, because they were cheaper and because they were enamored, instead of tinned; but their customers had so much trouble with them that they have gone back to American goods.

"Our gas and oil stoves ought to be sold here, and I believe that one or two firms are getting out samples. Birmingham goods now being sold. American iron heating and cooking stoves are just beginning to find their way back into this market. They were formerly sold; but freights operated against them, and the Belgian and French articles cut them out—tiny, cheap affairs of sheet iron, some of them landed here as cheap as 3s, perhaps less. If an American concern would make similar patterns it could undoubtedly do an enormous business. But our own goods in the simple cheap styles will go. Any manufacturer of iron and brass bedsteads who can compete with the Birmingham goods in price will do a big business here; easily, I should say, \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year. There is a great consumption of these goods. Practically no other bedsteads are used. As for general lines of hardware and novelties that might be sold, there is no end of them.

"Some credit is needed here, for the country is not rich, and credit is freely offered by English and German exporters; but American manufacturers are quite right in their suspicions of the trade in general. It is only in the rare cases of unquestioned character and responsibility that any credit ought to be granted. Then, however, our people will undoubtedly find it to their ad-

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PERSONALS.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin of Queen Victoria, has received more army pensions than any other member of English royalty. In 1856, on the death of his father, the country voted him an annuity of \$1,000 a year. At eighteen years of age he became a colonel; at twenty-six a major-general; in 1874 a lieutenant-general; two years later a general on full pay; six years later a field-marshal at \$4,000 a year; and in 1884 he was appointed a colonel of the Grenadier Guards at \$10,000 a year. His residence, Gloucester House, he, of course, occupies rent and tax-free—equivalent to about \$10,000 per annum. He holds the rank of St. James's, Green, and Hyde Parks, which increases his annual income by about \$10,000, besides over \$20,000 which he draws yearly as rental of his estate near Wimbledon.

JUDGE GEORGE HAYFORTH, of Salem, Ore., is the most unique convict in the world. He was the former attorney-general of Oregon, and is one of the best known authorities on criminal law in the United States. The reason for this is that his sentence was self-imposed, for contempt of court, and pronounced for the purpose of gaining access to the state prison as a convict for the purpose of studying the penal system of the State and alleged cruelties to which prisoners are subjected. When he entered the prison he did so without his identity being known save to a few. His jailers were purposely kept in the dark as to his purpose, and he was compelled to undergo the same treatment accorded to other prisoners. His work was the same, his fare was the same, in fact every feature of the prisoner's life became his. There were other anomalies practiced in the name of the law and justice and many deficiencies betrayed in the provisions for the prisoners. Many of these can be readily remedied, and he expects to inaugurate elaborate reforms as speedily as his report can reach the authorities.

THE following story is told by the New York Press of the Countess of Collared, the wife of the Ambassador of Rome:

While in Nice she was in the habit of spending an hour every day before dinner on the terrace of the Kursaal. She was seated one evening in an easy chair, with a little pet dog in her lap and with a liveried butler in attendance, when a stout, rather elderly, and faultlessly clad gentleman came up to her and, taking off his hat, said in excellent French, "Madame, I am glad to see you."

The countess stared at him and asked—with an accent on the "you"—"And, pray, who are you, sir?"

"I am afraid I must have changed very much since last I saw you," said the other, a trace of vexation evident in his voice. "You do not know me?"

"No, I do not know you, nor do I wish to know you, monsieur," retorted the lady, and up she got and sailed away majestically.

The eyes of the elderly, stout personage twinkled with malicious fun. "Ah!" he said. "But—"

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ation me! I have already been introduced to you, madame. However, allow me to renew the familiarity. I am the Prince of Wales."

The countess fainted into the arms of her footman.

There is a melancholy sequel to this amusing story, for the countess died in her home about six weeks later, and, in the opinion of many of her friends, her death was "superinduced by shock." She never recovered from the blow of having, unintentionally, cut the Prince of Wales.

MASSACHUSETTS enjoys the unique distinction of having elected at Haverhill and Brockton two Socialist mayors. They are the only avowed Socialists who ever occupied such a position in this country, with the exception of "Golden Rule" Jones, the non-partisan mayor of Toledo. Both of the Massachusetts mayors were elected by the working-class vote, and they are themselves workingmen. They are of the same age—twenty-nine years old—and were both born in New England. Mayor John C. Chase, of Haverhill, worked in the shoe factories from earliest boyhood, and was president of the Haverhill Cooperative Store when first elected mayor in 1918. Mayor Charles H. Coulter, of Brockton, was a journeyman plumber, and president of the Central Labor Union in that city.

SYDNEY OLIVER, who has been appointed by Joseph Chamberlain as special commissioner to Jamaica in connection with the recommendations arising out of Sir T. Barbour's report on the finances of the colony, was one of the prize men of his class in his university days at Oxford. He has also been for many years an active Socialist. He was one of the famous "Fabian Essayists," and a prominent member of the London Fabian Society.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Explanation.—"Maria, Maria, why puff, puff, can't you (laugh!) let me buy my own Christmas cigars?" "I didn't buy any Christmas cigars for you this time, John. Those are some of the cigars you bought to give to your friends last fall when you thought you were a candidate for office."—*Chicago Tribune.*

She Wouldn't Tell Him.—A story illustrating the reticence of the Scots is credited to Ian MacLaren. A train was at a station, when a porter put his head into a carriage and called out: "Any one for Doun? Change for Doun? Any one for Doun?" No one moved, and in a few minutes the train was speeding along, not to stop again for nearly an hour. Then an old Scotsman turned to a lady sitting near her and said: "I'm for Doun, but I'd like tell that man so."

The Advantage of Polygamy.—"I see," said the old statesman to Anna Cummings, "that you are having a fine time over Brigham H. Roberts of Utah. It reminds me of what happened when old Bill Hooper came to the House as a delegate from Utah Territory. Fairweather of Illinois took a class at him. Among other things he asked him how many wives Brigham Young had. The delegate grimly replied: 'He has enough to let other people's wives alone.'"—*Chicago Journal.*

She Let the Cat Out of the Bag.—A lady who had a servant somewhat given to treachery in-

Successful Fruit Growing.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticultural Society at Lenox, Mass. The address is almost a college education to fruit growers, fruit dealers, and in fact to anybody eating fruit or even having but few fruit trees, or in any way concerned. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it would no doubt have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, will be sent complimentary to any one enclosing ten cents, for postage, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West St., Pittsfield, Mass.

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quired on returning from a visit one afternoon: "Did the postman leave any letters, Mary?" "Nothing but a postcard, ma'am." "Who is it from, Mary?" "And do you think I'd read it, ma'am?" said the girl, with an injured air. "Perhaps not; but any one who sends me messages on postcards is stupid or impertinent." "You'll excuse me, ma'am," returned the girl loftily, "but I must say that's a nice way to be talking about your own mother."—*Sunday Town and Country Journal*.

Oom Paul and the Jews.—It is related of President Kruger that when Jews first began to flock to Pretoria he was unfavorably disposed toward them and used them severely, but after a time relented somewhat, and finally gave them leave to build a synagogue. They were grateful, and when the synagogue was built they asked him to come and open it. The story is—and it assumes to be a true story—that the old man accepted the invitation, and, standing on the platform, duly said: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, I declare this synagogue opened. Now, my friends, I hope you will lose no time in becoming converted."—*Life*.

His Preference.—Frau Hingstermeier, the wife of Herr Hingstermeier, the lion tamer, was what may be termed—to put it mildly—a virago, and held Hingstermeier in absolute subjection. The lion tamer returned to the family caravan one evening in a state of hilarity, which made him feel that he would better postpone an interview with his better half until his condition had worn off. He therefore concluded not to sleep in the family quarters. The next morning his wife called him to account, and he explained that he had been having a little jollification and did not wish to disturb her slumbers on his return. "Where did you sleep?" she demanded. "In the cage with the lions," he replied meekly. "Coward!" hissed Mrs. Hingstermeier, with a look as one robbed of her just dues.—*New York Clipper*.

A Pair of Liars.—A good story is going the round of the clubs, says "The Major," in *The Day*. A certain very smart stock-broker was appointed captain in one of the Irish militia battalions. He was warned that the plausible old soldiers of this new company would get the better of him. He only smiled at the idea. Soon after the regiment was embodied, the color-sergeant came to his captain's room with an old soldier, who wished to speak to the officer. The man was admitted, and explained that he had heard from his wife, who was ill—and "if you please, sor, can I have forty-eight hours' leave?" "You say you have heard from your wife," said the captain, smelling a rat, and beginning to turn up some imaginary correspondence on his table. "I have, sor." "Ah!" replied the officer, "I have heard from her too, and she asks me not to give you leave, for you only go home to get drunk and break the furniture." "She wrote that, sor?" "Yes." "And does that mean, sor, that I can't have my leave?" "It does." The man saluted and went to the door, then turning suddenly round he said, "If you please, sor, may I say something confidential between man and man?" "Well, what is it?" answered the captain. "Why, sor, under this roof are two of the most elegant liars that the Lord ever made—I'm not a married man."

Current Events.

Monday, February 26.

—Lord Roberts presses hard the Boer force under General Cronje, which is entrenched on the banks of the Modder River near Paardeberg.

—The British naval estimates are introduced by Mr. Goschen in the House of Commons.

—In the Senate, Mr. Turley opposes the seat-

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ing of Mr. Quay; there are also debates on the Hawaiian bill and the race question in the South.

—Marcus Daly testifies before the committee of investigation regarding Senator Clark of Montana.

—The lawsuit of the H. C. Frick Coke Company against the Carnegie Steel Company is begun at Pittsburgh.

Tuesday, February 27.

—General Cronje, with his army of about 4,000 men and several guns, surrenders unconditionally to Lord Roberts.

—Mr. Depew speaks in the Senate in defense of the Administration's Philippine policy; the Puerto Rican debate continues in the House.

—Secretary Root appears before the House committee on Military Affairs and makes an argument for his Army Reorganization bill.

—The South Carolina legislature makes an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of a monument at Chickamauga.

Wednesday, February 28.

—General Buller captures Pieter's Hill, near the Tugela; General Cronje is sent to Cape Town; great rejoicing prevails in England.

—John O'Donnell, Nationalist, is elected to succeed Michael Davitt as a member of Parliament for South Mayo, Ireland, receiving 3,430 votes to 427 cast for John McBride, leader of the Irish brigade in the Boer army.

—In the Senate, Mr. McLaurin (Dem.) makes an argument for the policy of expansion.

—In the House, the Puerto Rican Tariff bill is passed by a vote of 172 to 161.

—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, of New York, goes into the hands of a receiver, Hugh J. Grant.

Thursday, March 1.

—General Buller's cavalry, under Lord Dunsford, enters Ladysmith; later the Boer army withdraws, and General Buller relieves the beleaguered city.

—In the Senate, the bill providing a territorial form of government for Hawaii is passed.

—A preliminary report from the Industrial Commission recommending legislation for the regulation of trusts is made public.

—An appropriation of \$100,000 is made by the Kentucky legislature to be used in detecting and convicting the assassin of William Goebel.

Friday, March 2.

—Generals Roberts and Kitchener visit Kimberley, as the guests of Cecil Rhodes; General Buller reports that the Boers have entirely withdrawn from Ladysmith district.

—Sixty natives are killed and 2,000 houses burned by a British punitive expedition in Burma.

—In the Senate, Mr. Hoar and Mr. Elkins speak in favor of seating Mr. Quay.

—In the House, a bill is passed providing relief for Puerto Ricans, at special request from the President.

—Secretary Root starts for Cuba, where he will confer with General Wood and personally inspect the Cuban situation.

Saturday, March 3.

—The Boer prisoners captured by Lord Roberts number 4,600 men; General Cronje with his officers arrives at Simonstown, near Cape Town.

—Guerrilla warfare continues in the Philippine Islands.

—The arguments in the Kentucky contest over the governorship are concluded at Louisville, and a decision is expected in a few days.

—President McKinley arrives in New York, and speaks at the annual dinner of the Ohio Society at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Sunday, March 4.

—The Boers retire from Northern Cape Colony across the Orange River into the Free State; President Kruger visits Bloemfontein and has a conference with President Steyn.

—Justice Woodward makes a pro-Boer speech at Buffalo; Miss Maud Gonne speaks at an Irish mass-meeting in Chicago, where resolutions of sympathy with the Boers are passed.

—The Rev. Dr. John Hennessey, Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa, dies at his home in that city.

—One of the heaviest snow-storms during recent years blocks the traffic between Eastern and Western States.

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST,"]

Problem 458.

By THE REV. J. JESPERSEN.
Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 454.

1. R-Kt 7	2. K-Kt 3 dis ch	3. Q-R 4, mate
1. K-R 3	2. K-Kt (must)	3. B-Q 2, mate
1. B or R x R	2. K x Q (must)	3. K-Kt 3 mate
1. Kt-B sq	2. K-R 3 (must)	

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. P. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. R. Odham, Moundville, W. Va.; P. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. S. M. Morion, D.D., Birmingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; H. H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. B. Moser, Madison, Ia.; W. W. Cambridge, Mass.; H. P. Van Wagner, Atlanta, Ga.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Ca.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; D. B. Hesse, Saginaw, Mich.; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. Dak.; L. Dierit, Johnstown, Pa.; C. B. Tilton, Quincy, Mass.

Comments: "It limps, and yet is a scorching"—I. W. B.; "Dashing and chivalrous—a knightly coup"—P. H. J.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "A fine little set"—M. M.; "A well-conceived problem; just difficult enough to be interesting and with just variations enough to make it first-class"—S. M. M.; "Beautiful in conception and detail"—W. R. C.; "Clever, but a bit loose-jointed"—H. H. B.; "Very shrewd and clever"—B. M.; "Easy but tricky"—H. P. V. W.; "Very good and quite difficult"—W. B. M.; "The only defects seem to be the mates on second move"—G. P.; "The composer deserves to be knighted"—J. G. L.

W. W. and R. H., and J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex., got 456 and 457.

From the Vienna Tournament.

MAROCZY'S FINE PLAY.

Notes by Emil Kieny in *The Press*, Philadelphia.

French Defense.

MAROCZY, White.	MAROCZY, Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 3
2 P-Q 4	2 P-Q 4
3 P x P	3 P x P
4 Kt-K B 3	4 B-Q 3
5 B-Q 3	5 Kt-K B 3
6 Castles	6 Castles
7 P-B 3	7 P-B 3
8 B-K Kt 5	8 B-K Kt 5
9 Q-Kt-Q 2	9 Q-Kt-Q 2
10 Q-B 2	10 Q-B 2
11 K-R-K sq	11 Q-R-K sq. He might have played K-R-K sq, bringing about the same result.

without disturbing the symmetry of the board, which so far shows an even development.

12 B-R 4 B-R 4
13 B-Kt 3 B x B
14 R P x B B-Kt 3
15 R x R R x R
16 B x B R P x B
17 R-K sq. Once more the forces are evenly placed, yet White, by capturing the Kook and playing R-K sq, lost a move. The outcome should be a drawn game, and as a matter of fact, in a similar contest, Dr. Lachnisch, playing against Walbrodt, at an earlier stage offered a Draw, which was promptly accepted.

17 P-R 3
18 Q-Kt sq K-B sq
19 R x R ch K x B
20 P-R 3 Q-Q sq
21 Q-K sq Q-R 3
22 Q x Q ch R x Q. It is quite noteworthy, that White, by early exchange lost a move. Black thus has his King and K Kt 1-10 placed and is enabled to proceed aggressively. White expected to draw without difficulty, the forces being absolutely even.

23 K-B sq Kt-Q 3
24 K-K 2 P-B 3. Necessary, to prevent White from Kt-K 5; Black ends will be able to make use of his Kt at Q 2.

25 Kt-K sq P-Q Kt 4
26 P-Q Kt 4 Kt-Kt 3
27 P-B 3 Kt-Kt 3 B 3
28 Kt-Kt sq. Better, perhaps, was Kt x Kt. If Black answers Kt x Kt, then Kt-Q 3 and Kt-B 3 may be played, leading to a pretty even position. The move selected is too defensive and gives Black chance to proceed with the attack.

28 Kt-B 4
29 P-Kt 4 Kt-B 4 - R 6, which slightly compromises the White game. Neither Kt can be brought into play without the loss of a Pawn.

30 K-B 2 P-Kt 4
31 K-K 2 P-Kt 3
32 K-B 2 K-Q 3
33 K-B 2 K-B 2
34 K-B 2 K-Kt 3
35 K-B 2 P-B 4. He could not play P x P on account of K x P, K-R 5, and eventually Black wins the Pawn.

36 P-R 5, an important move. White now will be obliged to make extra effort in guarding the Q R P, for otherwise the advanced Black Q R P will decide the game.

37 K-K 2 K-B 2
38 K-B 2 K-Q 3
39 K-K 2 K-K 2
40 K-B 2 K-B 2
41 K-K 2 K-Kt 3
42 K-B 2 K-B 2
43 P-Kt 3 K-R 5
44 K-K 2 P-Kt 4
45 P x P K x P
46 K-B 2 K-R 4
47 K-K 2 P-B 3. An important move, which will enable Black to enter with his King.

48 P x P P x P
49 K-B 2 K-Kt 4. He could not play K-R 5 at once, on account of Kt-Kt 3 ch forcing exchange of Knights, after which the game would be drawn.

50 K-K 2 K-B 2
51 Kt-B 2 K-R 6
52 Kt-Q 3. Had he played Kt-K 2, Black would have answered Kt-K 3 and White would be unable to move any of his Pawns without immediate loss.

53 Kt-B 2. Splendid play. He gives up the K R P in order to gain the more important Q R P. He will subsequently win the K R P.
54 Kt x P ch K-R 5
55 Kt-Q 3. Hastily taken was the Kt-Kt 3 ch, Kt-K 2, and Kt x B. Black wins the Q R P and will be enabled to win by advancing his Q R P.

56 Kt-B 2 x R P
57 Kt x Kt Kt x Kt
58 Kt-B sq Kt-Kt 3
59 Kt-R 2 Kt-K 3
60 K-K 2 Kt-Kt 3
61 P-Kt 4 Kt-Kt 3
62 P-B 3 K x P
63 K-Q 2 K-B 2
64 K-B 2 Kt-B 2 ch
65 K-Q 2 K-B 2
66 K-Q 2 Kt-B 2
67 K-B 2 P-R 6
68 Kt-R 2 Kt-Kt 7
69 Kt-B sq. He could not play Kt-Kt 3 on account of K-Q 2. If then K x P, Black answers K-B 3, and White must move his Kt, which will be captured, Black winning easily.

70 Kt-Q 3. Brilliant play. White can not capture the Kt on account of P-Kt 3. White then must play K-Kt 2, and Black continues K x Kt and K x R P.

71 Kt-Q sq Kt-Kt 3
72 Kt-R sq. A clever trap. If Black answers K-Kt 7, White would continue K-Q 2, and if Black captures the Kt then K-B sq closes in the adverse K, leading to a well-known drawing position. Black, of course, evades this by playing K x Q P.

73 K x Q P
74 Kt-B 2 ch K-B 6
75 K-Q sq P-R 7
76 K-B sq P-Q 5
77 Kt-R sq P-Q 6
78 Kt-B 2. Another trap: if Black plays P x

Kt, then a stalemate comes about and the game is drawn. Black, however, replies P-B 4, giving White a move, and wins.

28 P-B 4
29 Resigns.

Kieny calls special attention to the fact that, "when twenty moves were made most of the pieces were exchanged, and with but six Pawn- and two Kts on the board nothing but a drawn game was anticipated. But the struggle just then commenced, and Maroczy displayed skill, ingenuity, and accuracy in the difficult end-game, as is usually shown by any other exponent of the game except Lasker. Indeed, the game ranks with the Champion's best efforts, and the struggle is somewhat similar to the one in the Lasker-Pillsbury game of the London tourney."

A "Composite Game."

A correspondent suggests that THE LITERARY DIGEST Chess-Association shall play what he calls a Composite Game. The idea is to have 30 or 40 players on a side; each player having a number, representing the number of the move he is to make. "While," he says, "the game would not prove anything as to the merits of the respective sides, it would be a curiosity of Chess." If this meets with the approval of our Chess friends, send in your names as soon as possible, so that we can begin the game in our first issue in April.

The Vienna Chess-Club occupies ten good-sized rooms for play, with restaurants for smokers and non-smokers, billiard-rooms, ladies' saloon, kitchen, cloak, reading and conversation rooms, etc. The club has over 170 members.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IS BRITISH TRIUMPH IN SIGHT?

THE British press, according to cable despatches, seems to be pretty nearly unanimous in the opinion that the war is about over. The Boers, too, seem to be of similar opinion, if we accept the reported assertion of President Kruger that the war will be ended within a month, either by intervention or negotiations. At this point, however, the similarity between the Boer and British view stops abruptly, for the British are already talking of the two republics as if they were under British rule, while the Boers declare that they will never surrender their independence. Thus, for the first time since hostilities began, Boer independence is sharply defined as the issue of the war. The Pretoria correspondent of the *London Daily Mail* says of the Boer attitude:

"If England is waging a war of conquest the republics will fight to a finish; otherwise they believe that a plain statement of the British intentions will reveal a basis for negotiations, now that England's prestige is repaired. Presidents Kruger and Steyn conferred at Bloemfontein on Monday on the incorporation of the above representations in a telegram to Lord Salisbury. The preservation of the independence of the two republics is a *sine qua non*."

The British Government's prompt refusal to consider the proposal of Presidents Kruger and Steyn for a cessation of hostilities, the main feature of the proposal being a provision for the independence of the Boer republics, is taken to confirm the impression that the British Government intends to turn the two republics into a crown colony. The *London Standard*, which is said to be in close touch with the policy of the British Government, says that it has reason to believe that "an authoritative statement will shortly be made by the Government reaffirming the impossibility of conceding any terms of peace to the Boer republics which would involve a perpetuation of the political and military independence that led to the present costly and san-

guinary conflict." *The Daily Mail* declares that the Kruger and Steyn proposal is a colossal effrontery, and says:

"These people, who a month back were vamping as to how they were going to take Durban and add Kimberley to the Free State, would exact an enormous indemnity, and were doubtful as to whether they should graciously permit us to retain Cape Town, and who, through Dr. Leyds, instigated a vile campaign of insult against our beloved Queen, now, after three sound beatings, whine that Britain is bent upon a war of conquest."

"As independent states, as states of any kind, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have ceased to exist. They may threaten fighting to the last, but no British Government would dare to yield to such threats."

"The experiment of magnanimity has been tried once and failed. It will not be repeated."

The *London Daily Telegraph* is already outlining plans for the future government of the new British colony. It says:

"When Presidents Kruger and Steyn have made their due submission, Great Britain will take over the administration of the two countries for the time being. Perhaps for two or three years there must be a military government in the Transvaal and Free State. They will be treated as crown colonies, or, what is preferable, as one crown colony."

"When things have settled down, and the burghers have returned to their peaceful, pastoral occupation, there will be every disposition to grant them exactly the same privileges of self-government as are enjoyed in Cape Colony and Natal, but they will remain parts of the Queen's domains, exactly on the same footing as the other British colonies in South Africa."

"On this point imperial opinion—for it is not only Great Britain which is concerned—is so fixed that it is quite unnecessary to labor with the argument."

The *New York Tribune* says of the Boer proposal to leave the two republics independent: "That is to say, they would like to be made better off than they were before they began the war. It is altogether probable that they will be made better off, but it will not be through the granting of independence." The same paper explains the British view of the proposal thus:

"Perhaps we can get pretty close to the British point of view in this matter if we imagine Spain, upon the destruction of Cervera's fleet, to have proposed peace upon the basis of the complete reestablishment of her sovereignty in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, the Cubans to be content with the 'autonomy' given to them under General Blanco. Such a proposition would have been received in this country with mingled derision and execration, and its acceptance or serious consideration by this Government would have aroused a universal storm of protest and of wrath. It is thus that the British nation regards any proposal of peace which would restore the vexatious state of affairs which prevailed before the war."

The *Baltimore Sun*, however, says:

"In dealing with the handful of brave Boers who have made a gallant fight for what they conceive to be their rights the British Government ought not to adopt the same unrelenting attitude which it would present to a foe with equal resources. The sentiment of the world favors a policy of magnanimity, not of ruthless destruction, and Great Britain can not afford to ignore a world-wide sentiment. Whatever preliminary settlement may be made after peace negotiations have actually begun, there should be no question as to the ultimate settlement. Great Britain can surely find a way to protect her own interests in South Africa and preserve the integrity of her dominions without blotting out the Dutch republics. Boer and Briton must hereafter

dwelt side by side in South Africa, and it would be to the advantage of Great Britain to conciliate the Dutch, rather than make them unwilling subjects under a sovereignty which will inevitably provoke resentment, and possibly another revolt in the future."

Harper's Weekly thinks that the time has come for mediation. It says:

"Every day that the Boer war progresses adds to the pity and to the horror of it. Whatever may be the rights of the issues involved—and these have been obscured by those who have written about them—it is a horrible spectacle that is being presented in South Africa, and one which, indeed—as President Kruger himself said it would before the beginning of hostilities—stagger humanly. Such sanguinary strife should be impossible in days that claim to be enlightened, and it would seem to be the supreme duty of some neutral nation to intervene, not in behalf of Britain, not in behalf of the South African republics, but in the name of humanity. In certain ways the laws which govern in-



WHY NOT?
Honors are easy now.
—*Harper's Weekly*.

dividuals should govern nations, and no man of right spirit to-day would stand idly by and complacently watch two other men engaged in deadly strife without doing his utmost to separate the combatants, or, lacking power to do this single-handed, through a combination with others to cause them to be separated. What debt of gratitude is it that we owe to England that would make it improper for the United States Government to offer its friendly mediation in this inhuman quarrel? What duty is it that we should perform toward the young republics of the Dark Continent, now darker than ever before, that rises superior to our manifest duty to the whole of mankind? It is true that England lent us her moral support in our late differences with Spain, and it is undoubtedly the fact that it was her attitude that prevented continental intrigues against our welfare from assuming serious aspects; but ours was not a war of extermination against a well-meaning and possibly mistaken people; it was primarily a war in behalf of a principle, and was waged in behalf of an ideal rather than for material profit. Nor was it in a large sense a murderous war such as the Transvaal conflict has become. It was, in all conscience, bad enough. It was all that General Sherman indicated when he characterized warfare as hell; but it was not such deep, dark, abysmal hell as that which is now presented to our view for the first time in thirty years. Nothing that England has done for us, no duty of sympathy that we owe to a sister republic, transcends the obvious duty which now confronts us. Indeed, the reverse is true. The very flower of two noble peoples is being recklessly sacrificed in a quarrel which

statesmanship on either side might have averted, and against the results of which every proper instinct in the heart of every living man rises up in protest. Our gratitude to England could take no higher, no nobler expression than an offer of mediation; our sympathy for a struggling republic could find no more fitting outlet than a proffer of our good offices to have this slaughter stopped."

IS NEW YORK CITY BEING LOOTED?

FOR a great many years the municipal government of New York City, under Tammany rule, has been held up to view as an embodiment of most that is corrupt in our political life. Recent events have had the effect of reviving charges of this sort, and another newspaper crusade has been inaugurated that is attracting more or less attention in other States.

The plight of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, following close upon the charges in connection with the Ramapo Water Company, furnishes a text for indignant comment. The railroad has just passed into the hands of a receiver, tho less than two years ago its stock sold as high as \$240 per share; and the charge is freely made that the Company was deliberately wrecked in the interest of a clique of stockholders, among whom, it is said, were several men high in the councils of Tammany Hall.

In addition, the New York papers, during the last week or ten days, have been making startling allegations regarding another form of municipal corruption. "More than \$3,095,000," says the *New York Times*, "is paid every year by the gambling-house-keepers of this city for the protection afforded them by the police and the other powers of the city government." It states that there is a "gambling commission," which meets weekly, "composed of a commissioner who is at the head of one of the city departments, two state Senators, and the dictator of the pool-room syndicate in New York City." This commission collects the funds from the gamblers, so the charge runs, and pays it over, not to Tammany Hall alone, but to the Republican "machine" as well. The *New York World* (Ind. Dem.) declares that the city is "in the grip of organized city looters," and that there is "wholesale plundering of the city treasury."

But the most important charges come directly from a high city official—Controller Bird S. Coler. Mr. Coler was elected to office as a representative of the Brooklyn "Reform" Democrats, as a part of the first administration of Greater New York. He has developed into a severe and outspoken critic of the present government. He says that New York City is being plundered by men compared with whom Tweed was an amateur, inasmuch as Tweed's plundering was done without protection of the forms of law, whereas "legalized robbery of the city is now perfectly respectable." He further declares:

"The city has been robbed outrageously in the purchase of supplies, and I am now powerless to prevent it. There is a concerted movement to prevent the finance department from protecting the city treasury. We have held up many bills here, and in some cases the parties have accepted large reductions because their claims were so fraudulent they dared not go into court, altho they could have recovered the full amount under existing laws and rulings. When I find that the city has been charged double the market rate for an article I must prove fraud or there is no defense, and the corporation counsel will confess judgment. To prove fraud and bribery is a very difficult matter."

The New York press is almost unanimous in rallying to the support of Mr. Coler. Says *The Mail and Express* (Rep.):

"It is seldom given to the Republican press of this city to rally to the defense of a local Democratic office-holder against assassination by his own party. The occasion, however, is manifest to-day. . . . The controller has rendered New York good and faithful service by newly directing attention to the crimes against the common welfare which have come under his notice. By so doing he is helping to quicken the public conscience, to arouse



WILLIAM VAN AMBERG SULLIVAN (DEM.),
of Mississippi.



ANSELM JOSEPH MCLAURIN (DEM.),
of Mississippi.



THOMAS R. BARD (REP.),
of California.

NEWLY ELECTED SENATORS.

New Yorkers to a consciousness of the fact that if they object to being held up, 'themselves must strike the blow.'

The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.) finds in Mr. Coler's statement a severe indictment of the Republican majority in the legislature at Albany, and calls upon these representatives to free themselves from the "shameful charge" of being in collusion with Tammany Hall. *The Evening Post* (Ind.) declares that Controller Coler's speech "ought to be heeded like a trumpet-call in the midst of battle," and that it should be a warning to every citizen of New York, irrespective of party affiliation. The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says: "This magnificently peopled and miserably misgoverned city will not forever tamely consent to its own spoliation, will not forever annually renew the trust of power into feeble, foul, or false hands, and will not forever submit to wrongs which make administration spell loot and piracy and tribute and insult and waste and shame in the name of rule. . . . When bad men combine good men should unite—and speed the day!"

The *New York Evening Journal* (Dem.) says:

"What this city needs is the jailing—not of private gamblers and dive-keepers—but of officials who live on blackmail or permit blackmail because they were put in office for that purpose.

"We need another John W. Goff to get after the thieves and criminals in office.

"We need another such spectacle as that of Tweed, the arch robber, dying in jail. Tweed would be a poor second-rate amateur in these days.

"A big public official in jail, and the bigger the better, is what New York City needs at present.

"And that is just what New York will see, if public indignation is pushed much farther.

"Thieves, criminals, and blackmailers in office, take warning."

Among the comments by papers outside New York, we note the following from the *Kansas City Journal* (Rep.):

"The young controller's charges of bribery, overcharging, and fraudulent practises generally will doubtless cause some consternation in Tammany circles, if for no other reason than that they are made by a Democrat, and at a time when Tammany wants to cut a wide swath in state and national politics. Perhaps Mr. Coler may be the revolutionist that New York has been waiting for."

The *Berlin Tageblatt* and other newspapers on the Continent are publishing a series of articles on New York's wickedness that make the American metropolis appear as about the worst blot on

the globe. The Tammany organization, according to these accounts, not only supports a school for pickpockets and is back of such schemes as the Miller ten-per-cent.-a-week syndicate, but it carries on a rule like that of the Mafia in Sicily or the Camorra in Naples, only worse. "Ex-attaché," writing in the *New York Tribune* in reply to the *Tageblatt's* articles, says that while he is not blind to the fact that New York is not without some dark sides, he still contends, after having lived in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, and Tokyo, that "the Empire City has lighter shadows, less crime, a lower, and above all less onerous, tax-rate, and is morally and materially cleaner as well as more law-abiding than most, if not all, the capitals of the Old World."

THREE NEWLY ELECTED SENATORS.

OF the three newly chosen members of the Senate whose portraits appear herewith, the one from California, Thomas R. Bard (Rep.) seems to excite the most general interest. He displaces a Democrat, Stephen M. White, who was regarded seriously four years ago as a candidate for the Presidential nomination at Chicago, and thus adds to the Republican strength in the Senate. The *New York Sun* (Rep.) says that his election "completes the transformation of political conditions on the Pacific coast and establishes the stability of its Republicanism." Mr. Bard's election also breaks the deadlock in the California legislature without necessitating the resort to gubernatorial appointment—a resource of doubtful legality in such a case. The *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* (Rep.) expresses a wish that Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, had adopted the California plan of an extra session of the legislature, instead of sending Mr. Quay to Washington with questionable credentials. The *Chicago Public*, Louis F. Post's single-tax paper, takes Mr. Bard's election as an occasion for a few reflections on our senatorial millionaires. It says:

"Another millionaire comes into the United States Senate, this time from California. There would be no objection to millionaires in that body if their millions were only incidental. But most of them are nothing but millionaires. And a mere millionaire is worse than a mere hobo. It costs industrious people so much more to support him. This particular millionaire—his name is Thomas R. Bard—whom the legislature of California has sent to Washington as a Senator, appears to be wholly undistinguished except as a millionaire. There is no indication

that he earns a dollar of his income. Even Rockefeller does better than that. Nor does Bard appear to have any opinions on public questions. Asked his views on expansion, he said it was too big a question to answer off-hand, but he was satisfied the Republican Party would work it out satisfactorily. As to the Philippines, he did not care to discuss that question; and for the present he preferred to say nothing on the subject of trusts. And, while he favored 'the lowest possible freight rates and passenger fares' to and from California, yet he was unwilling to express himself as to the Boer war. He said: 'My opinions on that question are purely personal and private.' Doubtless Senator Bard knows enough to go in when it rains. If he didn't, he wouldn't be a millionaire; and if he were not a millionaire, he wouldn't be a Senator."

Senator McLaurin (Dem.) sat in the Senate in 1894 and 1895, being appointed by the governor of Mississippi to fill out an unexpired term, and in 1896 he was elected governor of his State. Senator Sullivan, also a Democrat, was a member of the House for two years until, in 1895, he was appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Walthall. Mr. McLaurin and Mr. Sullivan have both now been elected by the Mississippi legislature.

DEATH OF EX-MINISTER PHELPS.

TRIBUTES to the ability and patriotism of Prof. Edward J. Phelps, of Yale University, who was Minister to England under President Cleveland's first Administration, are by no means confined to the press of his own party. The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) says that "first of all he was an American, whose



EDWARD JOHN PHELPS.

patriotism was never under suspicion and who honored his country not by declaiming, but by exemplifying its highest virtues"; and the *New York Sun* (Rep.) says that "Mr. Phelps was sometimes wrong on great questions of political philosophy and international policy; but he was much oftener right, and on every question as it arose he had a clear, definite, and perfectly fearless and honest opinion." The *Philadelphia*

Ledger (Ind. Rep.) sketches and comments upon his career as follows:

"By the death of ex-Minister Edward J. Phelps, the country loses an accomplished diplomat, and the profession of the law one of its most distinguished members. When he was appointed by President Cleveland, in 1885, to succeed Minister Lowell at the Court of St. James, his advent into official life was a surprise to the general public outside of New England; but when his personality became better known, his peculiar fitness for the place was recognized, and the country felt assured that the succession of eminent Ambassadors representing this country in England would remain unbroken. Years ago, in 1851, he was Second Controller of the Treasury under President Fillmore. He was a member of the Vermont Constitutional Convention of 1870, and the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor and Senator in Vermont in 1880. These were his only connections with official life previous to his appointment as Minister; but he

had long been recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the country. His standing in the profession was such that he became in 1880 the President of the American Bar Association, and his lectures before the Law School of Yale University were distinguished for great learning and clear exposition. His legal ability and training were such as to equip him admirably for any post within the gift of the Government, and his career as Ambassador fully justified his appointment to the great office. His last important public service was as counsel for the United States, in 1893, in the Bering Sea tribunal, when his advocacy of the interests of the United States was invaluable. The ex-Minister was a profound student of the Constitution, the laws, and institutions of the country, and his character was spotless. It is regrettable that such men are not found more frequently in our public life."

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION'S CURE FOR TRUST EVILS.

DISAPPROVAL and disappointment mark the tone of the radical anti-trust press in their remarks on the preliminary report of the Industrial Commission. After taking testimony and conducting investigations for over a year and a half, the Commission recommends—as remedies for the bad features of trusts—more power for the Interstate Commerce Commission and enforced publicity of trust operations. Many papers believe that the Industrial Commission is right in urging that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given power to stop the rate discriminations by which the railroads help the trusts in their work of killing off competition; but the "publicity" cure seems to have few friends. Papers which remember Mr. Havemeyer's strong testimony before the Commission in regard to the tariff are asking why the report does not recommend a removal of this protection from such trusts as are kept alive by tariff favors. "In carefully avoiding the palpable lower-tariff remedy for undue trust extortion in the home market," says the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), "the Commission lamentably falls short of rising to the reasonable demands of the situation." The *Philadelphia Times* (Ind.) remarks that nobody will "expect the trusts to get frightened or go out of business because of the Commission's findings." If Congress will give the power recommended to the Interstate Commission, continues the same paper, "one just act will be placed to its credit"; but "as to the rest of its recommendations, they will prove of little or no public value." The *Baltimore Herald* (Ind.) casts doubt upon the constitutionality of the proposed publicity remedy. It says: "Whether a statute which demands of the trusts that they shall give full and accurate information relative to their business, but which imposes no such obligation upon the individual engaged in mercantile or manufacturing pursuits, would be sustained by the courts as constitutional may be doubted. To discriminate between firms and companies engaged in identically the same occupation would appear to be class legislation, and as such contrary to the spirit of the organic law." The *New York Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) thinks the report inadequate. It says:

"Until the recommendations are put in more specific form it will be difficult either to adopt them or dissent from them with any degree of confidence. Some degree of publicity is unquestionably desirable. But any business, whether managed by a corporation or an individual, must be assured an ample measure of privacy with reference to its business contracts. The whole question turns, therefore, upon the kind and degree of publicity to be enforced, and upon this aspect of the case this preliminary report is too indefinite to form the basis of argument. . . . No degree of publicity or other device whatever will fully and satisfactorily meet the demands of the situation unless it is accompanied by some provision for preventing the oppression of small producers now practised and tolerated without redress."

The *Buffalo Express* (Ind. Rep.) declares that "the conclusions of the Commission, on account of their general character,

show how impossible it is to make the trust question a political issue of the first importance." The *New York Sun* (Rep.) and *Tribune* (Rep.), two leaders of the pro-trust press, allow the report to pass without remark.

The recommendations regarding publicity are, first, that the organizers of industrial combinations shall be required to furnish all "material information necessary for safe and intelligent investment"; and, second, that while the business is being carried on, the company's officers shall be required to give to the members of the corporation such information as "may prevent the misuse of their property by directors or trustees." Besides providing thus for the safety of investors both before and after they have invested their money, the report makes the following important recommendation:

"The larger corporations—the so-called trusts—should be required to publish annually a properly audited report, showing in reasonable detail their assets and liabilities, with profit or loss; such report and audit under oath to be subject to government inspection. The purpose of such publicity is to encourage competition when profits become excessive, thus protecting consumers against too high prices and to guard the interests of employees by a knowledge of the financial condition of the business in which they are employed."

As to railroad favors to the trusts, and the remedy, the Commission says:

"From the testimony given before the Commission, and here-

with submitted, it has been proved that, before the passage of the interstate commerce act, discriminating freight rates were frequently secured by large shippers. Other evidence herewith submitted, to be supplemented by additional testimony which will be laid before the Congress shortly, seems to show that like discriminating favors are even now granted. Believing that these discriminations clearly tend toward the control of business by large combinations, your Commission further recommends—

"(a) That the Interstate Commerce Commission be given authority not only to prescribe the methods of keeping accounts of the railroads and to demand reports in such details as it may require, but also to inspect and audit said accounts.

"(b) That the interstate commerce law be so amended as to make the decisions of the Commission operative at a day fixed in the decisions and until reversed by the United States courts, on appeal.

"(c) That the Interstate Commerce Commission be authorized to prescribe classifications of freight articles, and to make rules and regulations for freight transportation throughout the United States; and

"(d) The penalties for violations of the interstate commerce act should be appropriate fines against the carrier, and not imprisonment of officials."

The report is signed by James H. Kyle, chairman, and Boies Penrose, J. J. Gardner, William Lorimer, L. F. Livingston, John C. Bell, Theodore Otjen, Lee Mantle, A. L. Harris, Ellison A. Smythe, John M. Farquhar, Eugene D. Conger, Thomas



CARTOON SNAP-SHOTS OF PUERTO RICO.



PROF. BERNARD MOSES.



JUDGE WILLIAM H. TAFT, PRESIDENT.



PROF. DEAN C. WORCESTER.

W. Philips, C. J. Harris, M. D. Ratchford, John L. Kennedy, and Albert Clarke, commissioners.

Mr. Lorimer withholds his approval from the recommendations regarding railroads, at least until the completed report is formulated to be presented to Congress; and Mr. Clarke dissents from paragraph 6, believing that "rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission should not go into effect in case of appeal until affirmed by court, and that trial on appeal should be expedited."



JUDGE HENRY C. IDE.



LUKE E. WRIGHT.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONERS.

THE NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

SOME comment was aroused last week by Judge Taft's speech in Cincinnati during the banquet given in honor of his appointment as head of the new commission to give civil government to the Philippines. He declared, in effect, that he is an anti-expansionist, but believes we must make the best of the situation in which we find ourselves. While he had hopes "that the jurisdiction of our nation would not extend beyond territory between the two oceans," he is prepared to accept accomplished facts. He continued: "Circumstances beyond our control, the sequel of the Spanish war, have thrust on us responsibility for the future government of the Philippines. . . . I have to deal with the situation as it is, and, whatever the cause of it, the question now is, What are we to do to meet the present needs?" The expansionist press quote these words with warm approval. The anti-expansionist papers also find something to commend in Judge Taft's remarks. He said further: "The incidental benefits to the trade of this country arising from the new relation

must be made subservient to the interests of those who have become our wards." The *New York Evening Post* says that this sentiment is "excellent in spirit," and the *Springfield Republican* says that "with such exalted aspirations every one can be in sympathy." The *personnel* of the commission has aroused little or no hostile criticism. The *Chicago Tribune* says:

"President McKinley has not only managed to represent all sections of

the country in the membership of his new Philippine commission, but he has also brought together a body of able men. Three of the five members are college professors of high standing, and the other two are men of legal and political experience. The president of the commission, Judge William H. Taft, of Ohio, has of late years combined the duties of a United States circuit judge with those of dean of the law department of the University of Cincinnati. Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, is the only member of the new body who also served on the first commission. He will be an invaluable member, for he has been on the islands thrice before, and he is beyond question the highest American authority on existing conditions in the Philippines. Judge Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, was chief justice Samoa from 1893 to 1897, and is well versed in international law. Mr. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, is a Democratic lawyer of marked ability, a believer in expansion, and will fitly represent the South in the work of organizing the new Philippine government. Prof. Bernard Moses, who has held the chair of political economy in the University of California since 1876, is not only one of the ablest scholars on the Pacific coast, but is especially fitted for this kind of work by his authorship of historical and political treatises such as his 'Democracy and Social Growth in America.' The commission seems to be a judicious combination of the practical and the theoretical elements necessary for the solution of the difficult problems that must arise in creating good political and judicial systems for the Filipinos."

NICARAGUA NEUTRALITY IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE, professor of international law and diplomacy in Columbia University, who was Assistant Secretary of State during the war with Spain, and was secretary and counsel to the United States Peace Commission in Paris, comes to the defense of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in an article in the *New York Times* that has attracted considerable notice.



JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

The sections of the treaty that have called out the most emphatic denunciation are those providing for the neutrality of the Nicaragua canal in peace and war, and it is in defense of these sections that Professor Moore enlists his pen. They read as follows:

"1. The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in re-

spect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise.

"2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any acts of hostility be committed within it."

It may surprise many who have been discussing this phase of the treaty to learn that, as Professor Moore contends, "the policy of a neutralized canal is the historic policy of the United States"; yet he quotes a considerable number of state papers to prove that such is really the case. He begins with President John Quincy Adams and his Secretary of State, Henry Clay, of whom he says that "perhaps there are no other American statesmen who are at once so prominently identified with the two doctrines of the freedom of these continents from European domination and the freedom of the seas." Mr. Clay, while in President Adams's Cabinet, declared that the benefits of a transisthmian canal "ought not to be exclusively appropriated to any one nation, but should be extended to all parts of the globe upon the payment of a just compensation or reasonable tolls." The same view seems to have prevailed nine years later, in 1835, when the Senate passed unanimously a resolution favoring a canal, and favoring "the free and equal right of navigating such canal to all such nations [as should conclude treaties] on the payment of such reasonable tolls as may be established to compensate the capitalists who may engage in such undertaking and complete the work." In 1839 the House also adopted a similar resolution by unanimous vote, favoring "securing forever, by suitable treaty stipulations, the free and equal right of navigating such canal by all nations."

A treaty is still in force, Professor Moore points out, with the Republic of Colombia, concluded in 1846, guaranteeing "the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists," and President Polk, in submitting the treaty to the Senate, explained that its object "is to secure to all nations the free and equal right of passage over the isthmus." Then, in 1850, came the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the United States and

Great Britain, stipulating that neither Government should "ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal," or "ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof." In the spirit of all these declarations, President Pierce, in 1856, when grave local disturbances threatened the Panama Railway, sent commissioners to New Granada [now the Republic of Colombia] to propose the creation of an independent, neutral district on the isthmus for the security of the transit route, a proposal, however, said Mr. Marcy, then our Secretary of State, "not designed to secure any exclusive advantages to the United States." Two years later, Mr. Cass, President Buchanan's Secretary of State, declared that "what the United States wants in Central America next to the happiness of its people is the security and neutrality of the interoceanic routes which lead through it."

With Nicaragua itself we have a treaty of similar import, concluded in 1858, and still in force. By this treaty the United States "agrees to extend their protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection." Professor Moore remarks that "it is evident that those who have charged Mr. Hay with proposing to give away a right of exclusive control of the Nicaragua canal, granted us by Nicaragua itself, with the implied concurrence of Great Britain and other powers under the Dickinson-Ayon treaty, either have not read essential stipulations of that treaty, or else have not seen fit to quote them." Had it not been for the unsatisfactory attitude of Nicaragua in 1877, indeed, we might to-day be bound in a contract with the principal maritime powers by which every power was "at all times, whether in peace or war," to have "the right of transit" through the proposed canal. Mr. Fish, President Grant's Secretary of State, proposed such an agreement. A leaning toward the idea of American control appears, it is true, in a treaty signed by representatives of the United States and Nicaragua in 1854, but the treaty was never ratified. Mr. Frelinghuysen, President Cleveland's Secretary of State, signed the treaty for the United States, but President Cleveland, after sending it to the Senate, recalled it, and said in his next annual message: "Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, nor become a point of invitation for hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition." This brings us down to the present Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which, Professor Moore believes he has shown, is directly in line with our historic American policy.

The idea of American control, however, has not lacked influential advocates, and Professor Moore devotes a column to an outline of their attitude. The idea, he says, "seems to have originated with Senator Douglas," who adopted it for political reasons. Then President Hayes and his Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, thirty years after Senator Douglas, advocated American control, when the Colombian Government gave some exclusive concessions to the French company. Neither, however, proposed that the canal should be fortified. Such a proposal was put forward by Secretary Blaine, who made a considerable effort to have the Clayton-Bulwer treaty modified so as to admit of American control. Mr. Frelinghuysen also favored American control, and cast doubts on the validity of the Clayton-Bulwer agreement. Professor Moore examines at some length this claim that Great Britain's colony of Belize, or British Honduras, is contrary to the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; but he finds that it is not. Mr. Clayton's footnote covering England's claim to that piece of territory, he finds, was called up in the Senate by some who objected to it; but the Senate decided not to take any action in the matter. As the treaty has been recognized from time to

time by our State Department as in force, Professor Moore declares that it is still binding.

Some may forget, too, that Nicaragua also has treaties with other nations. Indeed, Spain, France, and Italy have agreements binding Nicaragua to give them as great privileges in the use of the canal as she gives to any other nation; and Costa Rica, through whose soil part of the canal is expected to pass, has a similar agreement with Spain. Professor Moore thinks, in view of the neutralization of the canal guaranteed by these treaties, that "if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were abrogated, the situation would not be radically altered."

As the Senate committee on foreign relations has recommended an amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty reserving to this country the right to defend the canal in war time, and as many Senators are known to favor such an amendment, a belief is growing that Professor Moore and the other friends of absolute neutrality will not see their hopes realized.

CRIMINALS RECLAIMED BY PAROLE LAWS.

THE convicts in the New York State prisons are looking anxiously to the present legislature in the hope that it will enact a parole law that will let some of them out into the wide world again; and their paper, *The Star of Hope*, is fairly bristling with articles, short and long, advocating the measure. To aid in the campaign of education, *The Star of Hope* presents a valuable summary of what the parole laws in other States have done for criminals. New York State, with no parole law, sends its criminals to prison for fixed terms, then sets them altogether free—and seventy per cent. of them return to lives of crime. Ten other States, with parole laws, release convicts having good records, keeping them under surveillance until convinced of their reformation. Here are records from different States:

	Percentage of Offenders Redeemed.	Percentage of Offenders Returned to Crime.
Pennsylvania.....	85 per cent.	15 per cent.
Ohio.....	90 "	10 "
New Jersey.....	95 "	5 "
Indiana.....	94 "	6 "
Connecticut.....	100 "	none
Utah.....	100 "	"
Michigan.....	94 "	6 "
Alabama.....	97 "	3 "
Virginia.....	100 "	none
Minnesota.....	90 "	8 "

The Star of Hope's editor, convict No. 1,500, of Sing Sing prison, gives as his leading article in a recent issue a description of the encouraging success that has attended the workings of the parole law in Indiana. He does not write from any experiences of his own with the law in question, but quotes from a report made by W. H. Whittaker, clerk of the Indiana State prison at Michigan City. Before the parole law was passed, no distinction was made between the prisoners. "The result was," says Mr. Whittaker, "that many a young boy who had committed his first offense was thrown into prison and put into the same cell with an old, experienced offender, and after serving his term of one or two years, with no attention being given him while in prison, he was discharged a graduate in crime." When the new law was passed, however, in 1897, one of the State prisons was set aside as a reformatory, and all convicts under thirty years of age, unless sentenced for life or for treason, are now sent there, and escape the influence of the older and more hardened criminals. In both the State prisons three reforms were instituted at once. For the lash was substituted solitary confinement; instead of the striped uniform three grades were established, stripes for the lowest, a checkered pattern for the better-behaved, and cadet blue for the best; and, finally, the lock-step was abolished. These three reforms, Mr. Whittaker declares,

"have done more to improve the condition of the prisoner and make him feel like a man than anything [else] that has been done."

This law has now been in operation in Indiana for nearly three years. Mr. Whittaker says of its operation during this period:

"We have paroled 132 prisoners, of which number 6 have been returned for violation of their parole and 2 have failed to make their reports, and at this time we do not know where they are. This showing, as compared with other institutions, is remarkably good, only being a fraction over 6 per cent. of the prisoners paroled that have violated the confidence placed in them by the management. We have now eighty men on parole that are making their reports promptly, earning all the way from \$5 to \$20 per month and their board, and in many cases are caring for their families, that would otherwise be a public charge upon the township where they live had the prisoner been kept in confinement."

The New York State Prisons Commission, in its annual report to the legislature, recommends similar reforms in New York State.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CARNEGIE'S spring suits call for large checks.—*The Baltimore American*.
RUSSIA continues to say nothing, and lay railroad ties.—*The Washington Star*.

IN politics there is a great difference between duty and duties.—*The Detroit News*.

PUERTO RICO evidently secured a gold brick when it got us.—*The Chicago Record*.

TEACHER: "Willie, where is the capital of the United States?" Willie: "In the tennis!"—*The Buffalo News*.

The British have ordered 2,000 more mules. What appetites those soldiers have!—*The Baltimore American*.

We always felt that General Buller could get into Ladysmith if the Boers only left him alone.—*The Detroit News*.

SWINBURNE and Alfred Austin wrote poems last week. Otherwise England more than held her own.—*The Chicago Times-Herald*.

The British know they have the Boers thoroughly whipped. That is why they are calling for 100,000 more troops.—*The Chicago Record*.

If Mr. Carnegie is sincere in wishing to die a poor man he should become a candidate for Senator from Montana.—*The Baltimore American*.

A NEW JERSEY lunatic has had his reason restored by a blow on the head. This ought to suggest a way of curing some of the calamity howlers.—*The Savannah News*.



Congress: "There, I reckon that will keep the old boy from doing mischief!"—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

LETTERS AND ART.

A NEW REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA.

THE French Government has prohibited the public performances of the revolutionary play just written by Urbain Gohier, the rising young journalist and author who has taken Clemenceau's place on the *Aurore* and who had been one of the leading champions of Dreyfus. Gohier is an ex-soldier, ex-antisemite, and the author of several pamphlets and articles on the abuses of the military system. For one of his pamphlets, "The Country vs. the Army," he was tried shortly after the Zola sensation and acquitted. The municipal government of Paris ordered three hundred copies of the pamphlet circulated at public expense. He is again under indictment for alleged assaults on the army, and his leaders in *L'Aurore* keep him constantly in hot water. His force and talent are admitted by his opponents, but he is criticized for being too extreme. He has been fiercely attacking the present cabinet of "Republican defense" as cowardly and treacherous. His drama was expected to produce a sensation; but the censor's veto compelled him to give a private performance of it before a select audience. It will be published in a magazine.

The name of the play is "Le Ressort" (literally "The Resort," but more properly "The Inspirer"), and its essential motive is the conflict between love and devotion to the cause of the people. The plot is thus summarized in *L'Aurore* by its dramatic critic:

The hero, *Philippe Redan*, is a lawyer by profession and the leader of a secret revolutionary society which is planning an uprising. Unfortunately, he does not give his undivided energies to the organization of the revolt. He is passionately attached to *Suzanne Péricand*, the wife of a bankrupt financier and exile, whose whereabouts she does not know. *Redan* had been too ardent a reformer and dreamer to think of personal joys, and had affected to discard love; but in *Suzanne* he at last found an ideal, a comrade as well as sweetheart, an inspiration. Her nobility and beauty and admiration were the mainsprings of his enthusiasm and energy for his cause.

The time fixed upon for the uprising arrives, and everything is ready. The insurgents hold the last council on the eve of the revolution, appoint committees and chiefs, and issue final orders. This scene is declared to be moving and exciting. *Redan* tests the fidelity of each conspirator, asking each why he is ready to die for freedom. The answers constitute an indictment of the social order. One man had been unable to earn bread and had found it impossible to remain honest; another had had his two sons "stolen" from him by the Government and killed in colonial and predatory wars. A third cries that only the rich can afford to have children; the poor must forego the luxury.

There are two spies and traitors in the assembly. One is discovered, and he is at once sentenced to death. By a fatal accident, the other is chosen to inflict the penalty. He stabs his fellow spy without a qualm, thinking only of his reward for betraying the conspiracy.

But the police, aware of the plot, fear only the leader. He is handed an anonymous letter in which *Suzanne*, his ideal, is charged with infidelity to him. He goes to the place indicated and finds her with another lover, an officer. A duel is at once arranged; but the long-absent husband appears on the scene, kills the officer, and dismisses *Redan* as a mere harmless visionary whose affection for his wife had been purely platonic.

The uprising takes place, but it is doomed to failure and disaster. The leader is apathetic and indifferent. His own personal disappointment is too keen to allow him to do his duty. The cause of the people is abandoned, betrayed, lost once more. The insurgents die in the streets, and *Redan* gladly exposes himself to danger and is killed together with his companions. "The Republic is saved!" cries the spy. "Long live the Emperor!" cries a citizen who is dissatisfied with the Republic. And the "revolution" is over.

The critic of the *Aurore* declares that the play is strong, well-constructed, dramatic, and artistic. Gohier, he says, has stage-

craft, wit, and a mastery of satire and irony. The dialog is terse, swift, and clear, and sympathy with the lesson—how not to make revolutions—is not necessary to the enjoyment of the play.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF BROOK FARM AND ITS OCCUPANTS.

SOME fresh reminiscences of that much bewritten social experiment known as Brook Farm have just come from the pen of Mrs. Ora Gannett Sedgwick, a writer who, at the time of its establishment in West Roxbury, Mass., was but a girl of sixteen. Her anecdotes deal with several of the famous men who made the community renowned throughout the world. The writer went thither in June, 1841, and made her home at the Hive, the principal community edifice. Of this building and its inmates, she writes (in *The Atlantic Monthly*, March):

"The Hive was the Ellis farmhouse, one of the lovely old New England houses with a broad hall running through the whole length, and having a door at each end. From the left side of this hall, as you entered, a staircase went straight up to the second floor. The walls of the hall were lined with open bookshelves filled with rare English, French, and German books, belonging to Mr. Ripley, who had, I imagine, one of the finest libraries in Boston at that time, especially in foreign works. After the Eyrie was built the Hive became merely the working headquarters, and this library was removed to the new building; but the books were always free to all, a fact which showed the real generosity of Mr. Ripley.

"There was a comfortable sofa in the hall, under the stairs, on which Nathaniel Hawthorne, who then occupied the front room at the right, used to sit for hours at a time, with a book in his hand, not turning a leaf, but listening with sharp ears to the young people's talk, which he seemed to enjoy immensely, perhaps with the satisfaction of Burns's 'Chiel amang ye takin' notes.' It is, however, but just to Mr. Hawthorne to say that, whatever use he made in 'Blithedale Romance' of the scenery and 'romantic atmosphere' of Brook Farm, he can not be accused of violating the sanctities of the home and holding up to public observation exaggerated likenesses of his associates there. I spent some delightful hours with him the winter he died, when he assured me that Zenobia represented no one person there.

"I remember well that George P. Bradford and Mr. Hawthorne had the care and milking of the cows, but not to the exclusion of other less Arcadian labors, as is evident from 'The American Note-Books.' Mr. Hawthorne seems to have had a rather tender feeling for his charges, expressing forcibly in 'The Blithedale Romance,' chapter xxiv., his indignation at their 'cold reception' of him on his return from an absence of several weeks. I recall distinctly the names of two cows, Daisy and Dolly, from the fact that Messrs. Hawthorne and Bradford were particular always to assign to these cows adjoining stalls in the barn at night, because they were always together in the pasture. I recollect also Mr. Bradford's often begging me to stop at the gate through which the long line of cows came at evening, and watch the varying and interesting expressions on their faces.

"The pigs too came in for their share of Mr. Hawthorne's care. When, in the following winter, the Brook Farmers, as a delicate attention, sent a sparerib to Mrs. George S. Hillard, with whom he was then staying in Boston, thinking to please him, he raised his hands in horror and exclaimed, 'I should as soon think of a sculptor's eating a piece of one of his own statues!'

"As I remember our meals, they were most delightful times for talk, humor, wit, and the interchange of pleasant nonsense. When our one table had grown into three, Charles A. Dana, who must have been a very orderly young man, organized a corps of waiters from among our nicest young people, whose meals were kept hot for them, and they in their turn were waited on by those whom they had served. I have seen Mr. Dana reading a small Greek book between the courses, tho he was a faithful waiter. The table talk was most delightful and profitable to me. Looking back over a long and varied life, I think that I have rarely sat down with so many men and women of culture, so thoroughly unselfish, polite, and kind to one another, as I found at those

plain but attractive tables. All seemed at rest and at their best. There was no man tired with the stock market and his efforts to make or to increase a big fortune, coming home harassed or depressed, too cross or disappointed to talk. There was no woman vying with others in French gowns, laces, and diamonds. The fact that all felt that they were honored for themselves alone brought out more individuality in each, so that I have often said that I have never elsewhere seen a set of people of whom each seemed to possess some peculiar charm."

Mrs. Sedgwick evidently found Hawthorne one of the most interesting figures of that remarkable company, for she returns several times to speak of him:

"I do not recollect Hawthorne's talking much at the table. Indeed, he was a very taciturn man. One day, tired of seeing him sitting immovable on the sofa in the hall, as I was learning some verses to recite at the evening class for recitation formed by Charles A. Dana, I daringly took my book, pushed it into his hands, and said, 'Will you hear my poetry, Mr. Hawthorne?' He gave me a sidelong glance from his very shy eyes, took the book, and most kindly heard me. After that he was on the sofa every week to hear me recite.

"One evening he was alone in the hall, sitting on a chair at the farther end, when my room-mate, Ellen Slade, and myself were going upstairs. She whispered to me, 'Let's throw the sofa pillows at Mr. Hawthorne.' Reaching over the banisters, we each took a cushion and threw it. Quick as a flash he put out his hand, seized a broom that was hanging near him, waved off our cushions, and threw them back with sure aim. As fast as we could throw them at him he returned them with effect, hitting us every time, while we could hit only the broom. He must have been very quick in his movements. Through it all not a word was spoken. We laughed and laughed, and his eyes shone and twinkled like stars. Wonderful eyes they were, and when anything witty was said I always looked quickly at Mr. Hawthorne; for his dark eyes lighted up as if flames were suddenly kindled behind them, and then the smile came down to his lips and over his grave face.

"My memories of Mr. Hawthorne are among the pleasantest of my Brook-Farm recollections. His manners to children were charming and kind. I saw him one day walking, as was his custom, with his hands behind his back, head bent forward, the two little Bancrofts and other children following him with pleased faces, and stooping every now and then with broad smiles, after which they would rise and run on again behind him. Puzzled at these maneuvers, I watched closely, and found that altho he hardly moved a muscle except to walk, yet from time to time he dropped a penny, for which the children scrambled."

Of one unwarranted calumny Mrs. Sedgwick makes explicit denial, and we feel relieved to hear that there really was no such shocking thing as flirtation carried on by the youths and maidens at sober Brook Farm:

"I have been much with young people in my life—a teacher for some years, a mother with several children, and now a grandmother with hosts of grandchildren—and I have never seen more truly gentlemanly and gentlewomanly relations between youths and maidens than at Brook Farm. I am sure not only that no harm was done, either to young men or maidens, by the healthful and simple intercourse that was invariable between them, but that very much good came, especially to the young men. There seemed a desire in each person to make Brook Farm a happy home. There were few of us who had not enough work each day, either manual or intellectual, generally both, to give a keen zest to the pleasures of the evening. It seems to me as I look back upon the happy hours of recreation that we were more amiable and content with ourselves and one another than any circle of people I have ever known. Among our daytime amusements were some charming picnics in the pine-tree grove, one of which is almost exactly described in 'The Blithedale Romance.'

"In the happy Brook-Farm evenings there were games for the young people at the Hive, while once or twice a week, at the same place, the older classes listened to Mr. Bradford's readings of Racine's and Molière's plays—delightful readings they were—or to discussions in Mr. Ripley's moral-philosophy class. At the Eyrie we had charming singing by the two Curtis brothers,

occasional concerts given by people from 'the world,' talks by Margaret Fuller, William H. Channing, and others, sometimes dancing in moderation, and once in a while a fancy-dress party.

"Everybody on the farm knew that he or she was cordially invited to all these various amusements, and would be kindly received. The result was that all sorts and conditions of men mingled freely and without sense of constraint."

Concerning George William Curtis and Charles A. Dana, Mrs. Sedgwick writes:

"The arrival of George William Curtis, then a youth of eighteen, and his brother Burrill, two years his senior, was a noteworthy event in the annals of Brook Farm, at least in the estimation of the younger members. I shall never forget the flutter of excitement caused by Mr. Ripley's announcing their expected coming in these words: 'Now we're going to have two young Greek gods among us.' . . . On a bright morning in May, 1842, soon after Mr. Ripley's announcement, as I was coming down from the Eyrie to the Hive, I saw Charles A. Dana with two strange young men approaching my 'magic gate' from the direction of the Hive. Arriving at the gate before me, Mr. Dana threw it open with the flourish peculiar to his manner, and stood holding it back. His companions stood beside him, and all three waited for me to pass through. I saw at a glance that these must be the 'two young Greek gods.' They stood disclosed, not like Virgil's Venus, by their step, but by their beauty and bearing. Burrill Curtis was at that time the more beautiful. He had a Greek face, of great purity of expression, and curling hair. George too was very handsome—not so remarkably as in later life, but already with a man's virile expression.

"About George William Curtis there was a peculiar personal elegance, and an air of great deference in listening to one whom he admired or looked up to. There was a certain remoteness (at times almost amounting to indifference) about him, but he was always courteous. His friends were all older than himself, and he appeared much older in manners and conversation than he was in years; more like a man of twenty-five than a youth of eighteen."

Brook Farm was more properly an association than a community, and the inmates might either eat at the common table or by payment of a certain sum have their meals served in their apartments. The association might have grown into a genuine co-operative village; but after over six years of successful life, it received a heavy blow in the destruction of the Philanstery on March, 1846; and not long after, Brook Farm closed its existence. Mrs. Sedgwick says that after over a half-century of observation of life in the world since that time, she is more and more convinced that her estimates of the life at Brook Farm are true. There was very much "sweetness and light" there—"a light too bright for most people at that time to bear."

"With the progress of time, as higher moral and scientific developments have improved the internal as well as the external vision, the world is coming to see that living for others is the true living. Certainly, most of the persons whom I knew at Brook Farm lived on a higher plane than their contemporaries, recognizing, as they did, others' needs as of equal moment with their own. I can recall so many unselfish, loving, gentle-mannered people that I am sure that if others did come, they could not have lived contentedly there."

Mrs. Sedgwick believes that the influence of Brook Farm was deep and lasting, and that its illustrious members, later scattered throughout the country and occupying positions of highest influence in various fields of art, letters, and statesmanship, carried the ideal of this unique life engraved deep within their consciousness. She concludes her article with these words from a friend, Mr. George P. Bradford, summing up the value which the Brook-Farm experiment has for the world of our time:

"The opportunity of very varied culture, intellectual, moral, and practical; the broad and humane feelings professed and cherished toward all classes of men; the mutual respect for the character, mind, and feelings of persons brought up in the most dissimilar conditions of living and culture, which grew up from free commingling of the very various elements of our company

the understanding and appreciation of the toils, self-denial, privations, which are the lot to which so many are doomed, and a sympathy with them, left on many a deep and abiding effect. This intercourse or commingling of which I have spoken was very simple and easy. When the artificial and conventional barriers were thrown down, it was felt how petty and poor they are. They were easily forgotten, and the natural attractions asserted themselves. So I can not but think that this brief and imperfect experiment, with the thought and discussion that grew out of it, had no small influence in teaching more impressively the relation of universal brotherhood and the ties that bind all to all, a deeper feeling of the rights and claims of others, and so in diffusing, enlarging, deepening, and giving emphasis to the growing spirit of true democracy."

A PRISON NEWSPAPER.

NOT all the journalistic talent of the country is on the safe side of the prison bars. At Sing Sing, N. Y., is published a bi-weekly paper which suggests the thought that a goodly number of bright newspaper men are within the prison walls. It is called *The Star of Hope*, and represents the three State prisons of Auburn, Sing Sing, and Clinton. All the work of editing, type-setting, and printing is done by the inmates. It has one advantage over other journals in the fact that its circulation, of 4,700, is assured. There are always new readers coming to supply the places of those who have changed their place of residence for one presenting more opportunities of freedom. From the Boston *Transcript* we quote the following account of this journal:

"The matter contained in the paper has a wide range of subjects, including religious discussion, humorous articles and jokes and hits. The editorial page shows a good deal of thought and research. Subjects of national interest and others having a direct bearing upon the lives of the prisoners themselves are treated, all being edited, be it remembered, by inmates of the institutions. The educational and moral value of the publication can not be estimated. The interest felt in it, however, is illustrated by a letter appearing in a recent number, reading: 'This is my first attempt at writing for the paper. Be patient with me, for when I came here I could not write nor read.' Another convict writes: 'What a blessing the paper is to us men. I send you a feeble attempt, and if you can use it, will be glad to try again.' One column is given to a brief review of the important happenings throughout the world, and each number contains a column or two of original poetry, much of it not of the highest order, but some fully as good as appears in some publications not printed behind prison walls, with only convicts for contributors. . . .

"The ubiquitous reporter of the woman's prison at Auburn, Mrs. No. 196, in a recent number, has an animated account of the

caged Patis sang in concord and discord, out of *The Star*, 'Yankee Dewey, how d'you do? Dewey, you're a dandy.'"

"Anything out of the ordinary in the culinary line is received evidently with great rejoicing by the convicts, for the same woman reporter exclaims: 'We had stewed tomatoes on Monday. Can you beat that, you *bon vivants* of the men's retreat for re-



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tired bankers.' Along the same line is a paragraph under the head of 'Whisperings,' which reads: 'They do say that the Friday dinner of boiled bluefish, brown bread, and coffee, with milk and sugar in it, was a grand treat.' Under the same caption it is remarked that 'a Bowery girl with a Smith & Wesson 32-caliber gun in her clothes can be safely termed an armed cruiser.'

"In one humorous article, Auburn prison is compared to a university, requirements for admission being as follows:

- "1. Candidates must have graduated from some recognized jail.
- "2. Must give satisfactory evidence of an immoral character.
- "3. And must pass a successful examination in the following branches: Intoxication, dissipation, profanation, depredation, speculation, hyper-recreation, and peripatetic rustication."

"That department of the paper devoted to Clinton prison is usually found to be scintillating with wit. There are finger-marks which point to the editor being Irish. He inquires how far a man drops when he falls asleep, and records that 'One of our ex-gentlemen remarked the other day that association with himself is spoiling his morals.'

"*The Star*, however, is by no means given up to wit and humor. Some of the writers delight to deal with subjects metaphysical. Sing Sing, 126, is the signature attached to the following quotation from some current publication: 'Moral truth needs no aid from moral untruth; falsehood can give truth nothing that it is not better without.'

"In the 'Open Parliament' such subjects are discussed as 'The Bible,' 'Our Individual Responsibility,' and 'The Rights of the Negro.' An educational department is made good use of by the convicts, particular interest being apparently manifested in history. One page is given up to matters of religion, and many of the articles which appear on that page might find a place with equal appropriateness in a religious journal. Altogether *The Star of Hope* is a revelation of the lives, thoughts, and aspirations of the men and the women who go to make up our vast prison population."

CHOPIN AND THE MALADY OF THE CENTURY.

DURING the last half-century, two men have been rulers in the high realm of musical emotion—Richard Wagner and Frédéric François Chopin, the "macrocosm and the microcosm" as a recent writer characterizes them. Wagner and Chopin, continues the same critic (Mr. James Huneker), voiced their age, and therefore we listen eagerly to their mystic musical interpretation of thoughts that lie beyond the reaches of our souls—to "these vibrile prophetic voices, so sweetly corrosive, bardic, appealing." Chopin is nearer the soil, says Mr. Huneker, in his selection of forms, and his style is more naive and original than



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doings in the 'ladies' retreat.' She writes: 'Every window on the front of our ladies' boarding-house was handsomely decorated with flags on the two Dewey days; the balcony over the front door was especially remarkable, being completely covered with Old Glory. The girls celebrated on their own hook, and our

Wagner's. Mr. Huneker continues (in *Scribner's Monthly*, February) :

"Chopin has greater melodic and as great harmonic genius as Wagner; he made more themes; he is, as Rubinstein wrote, the last of the original composers; but his scope was not scenic; he preferred the stage of his soul to the windy spaces of the music-drama. His is the interior play, the representation of psychomachy, the eternal conflict between body and soul. . . . He is nature's most exquisite sounding-board, and vibrates to her with an intensity, color, and vivacity that have no parallel. Stained with melancholy, his joy is never that of the strong man rejoicing in his muscles. Yet his very tenderness is tonic and his cry is ever restrained by an Attic sense of proportion. Like Alfred de Vigny, he dwelt in a *'tour d'ivoire'* that faced the West, and for him the sunrise was not, but oh! the miraculous moons he discovered, the sunsets and cloud-shine!"

Chopin is not ethical in his motive, says Mr. Huneker; he may prophesy, "but he never flames into the divers tongues of the upper heaven." Yet he has found the malady of the century and is its chief spokesman:

"After the vague, mad, noble dreams of Byron, Shelley, and Napoleon, the rebound bore a crop of disillusioned souls. Wagner, Nietzsche, and Chopin are the three prime ones. Wagner sought, in the epical rehabilitation of a vanished Valhalla, a surcease from the world-pain. He consciously selected his anodyne, and in *'Die Meistersinger'* touched a consoling earth. Chopin and Nietzsche could not. Temperamentally finer and more sensitive than Wagner—the one musically, the other intellectually—they sang themselves in music and philosophy, because they could not do otherwise. Their nerves rode them to death. Neither found the serenity and repose of Wagner, for neither was as sane, and both suffered mortally from hyperesthesia, the penalty of all sick genius.

"Chopin's music is the esthetic symbol of a personality nurtured on patriotism, pride, and love; that it is better expressed by the piano is because of that instrument's idiosyncrasies of evanescent tone, sensitive touch, and wide range in dynamics. It was Chopin's lyre, 'the orchestra of his heart'; from it he extorted music the most intimate since Sappho. Among lyric moderns Heine more closely resembles the Pole. Both sang because they suffered, sang ineffable and ironic melodies. Both will endure because of their brave sincerity, their surpassing art. The musical, the psychical history of the nineteenth century would be incomplete without the name of Frédéric François Chopin. Wagner externalized its dramatic soul; in Chopin the mad lyricism of the *Zeitgeist* is made eloquent. Into his music modulated the spirit of his age; he is one of its heroes, a hero of whom Swinburne might have sung

O strong-winged soul with prophetic
Lips hot with the blood-beats of song;
With tremor of heart-strings magnetic,
With thoughts as thunder in throng;
With consonant ardor of chords
That pierce men's souls as with swords
And hale them hearing along."

RISE AND FALL OF THE DIME NOVEL.

IN the opening chapters of "Tommy and Grisel," Mr. Barrie gives a delectable description of a writer of "penny-dreadfuls." There will probably always be a demand for "the great Pym" and his sort; but it is doubtful if ever again he can flourish in this country as in the decade from 1860 to 1870. Writing in *The Bookman* (March), Mr. Firmin Dredd describes the genesis, development, and (as a distinct class) extinction of the "dime novel," which has really played a conspicuous part in the literary history of the country. It was taken seriously enough at the time by multitudes of imitative boys and by their irate parents to justify serious consideration now by the critics.

The dime novel, we are told by Mr. Dredd, dates from the year 1860. Shortly before, the firm of Beadle & Adams began a series of cheap publications for the lower middle classes—books on eti-

quette, letter-writing, etc., which informed the gentle reader that he or she should not say "I is" or "he read them papers," if wishful to rank among the choice and elegant spirits of society. Then in the spring of 1860, Mr. Orville J. Victor conceived the idea of the dime novel. The Beadle series was begun, and one of the most popular American writers of the day, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, contributed the first story, "Malveska, the Indian Wife of the White Hunter." Soon a staff of writers gathered, who combined a knowledge of the popular taste, dexterity in the working out of conventional plots, and an industry that was simply amazing. Among them was Mr. Edward S. Ellis, afterward one of the most popular of juvenile writers. Despite the extravagant plot and crude treatment of these early tales, Mr. Dredd thinks that they were wholesome, and some of them certainly attained to an extraordinary circulation. We quote again:

"Probably none of the writers of these books was more successful in commanding a wide circle of readers than Mrs. M. V. Victor. The fourth of the stories which she contributed to this series attained a sale which makes most of the records of book sales of the present day appear insignificant in comparison. This was 'Uncle Ezekiel,' the story of an alleged typical Yankee and his exploits at home and abroad. In the United States the book within a short time reached a total sale of 270,000. In England the sales reached 211,000, a total of 481,000. This, however, was surpassed by 'The Backwoods Bride,' of which 550,000 were sold, and 'Maum Guinea.' The last named was a story of negro life, which, appearing at the time of the war, actually rivaled in popularity Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

"The success of this series in a few years brought many rivals into the field. George Munro, who had been a bookkeeper in the employ of Beadle & Adams, began publishing himself books along the same line about 1865. A few years later the standard orange covers of the original dime novels were replaced by covers of gaudily colored design. The typical dime novel of 1870 . . . is very interesting as showing the crudity of the colored prints of the time. But the cheap novel of the early seventies was only a step in the whole scheme of evolution. With the great competition came a marked decline in the quality of the material. Each year showed advances in outright sensationalism, until the culmination was reached in the typical shocker of recent memory."

GOETHE AND RECENT LITERARY MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.

GOETHE'S fame, perhaps more than that of any other of the world's celebrated writers, has been subject to successive revisions and judgments. In recent years, Professor Dowden, Sir John Seeley, M. Edouard Rod, the French critic, have in turn declared that Goethe must be reread in the light of the critical canons of to-day; and the recent celebration of the anniversary of Goethe's one hundred and fiftieth birthday makes the present time a particularly appropriate one for such a rereading. A writer in *The Quarterly Review* (January) says:

"The present attitude of the Germans as a nation toward Goethe is an element in the evolution of the new empire which no observant student can afford to overlook. At no time in the history of Germany, not even in the wild years of fermentation when, with such lordly generosity, Goethe flung out masterpieces like 'Goetz' and 'Werther' into 'the seed-field of time,' has the poet been held in such high esteem by his people as he is to-day, at no time has he been hailed as their greatest literary genius with such accord as on the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his birth, the 28th of August last. This is a fact which demands a little closer attention; it is worth while to inquire what ground the Germans have for thus becoming, in the maturity of their political life, such enthusiastic 'Goetheaner.' Is it merely the vanity of a prosperous nation which seeks an intellectual leader and a spiritual head, and, in default of a Dante or a Shakespeare, has deified Goethe? Or, if other and more solid reasons exist, are they of a sufficiently cosmopolitan nature to justify us in con-

fronting with them the indifference toward Goethe which other nations show?"

After sketching Goethe's connection with the Romantic movement, which the writer regards as the "chief motive force at the bottom of nineteenth-century thought and literature," and showing how Goethe was its chief spirit until it wandered away into what he believed to be an extravagant worship of medievalism as something superior to the ancient world, the writer refers to the rebirth of the old Romanticism in Germany since 1870. The new ideas "filtered into Germany," he says, "with the literature which had sprung up in Scandinavia from the ashes of Hegelianism," and these ideas "met on German soil with another and stronger current, the current of literary naturalism that had set in a little later from France":

"These currents united to form the basis on which the latest literary revival in Germany has arisen. The veteran novelist, Friedrich Spielhagen, was, we think, the first to compare the literature of the last ten years in Germany with the 'Sturm und Drang' of the eighteenth century; but the leaders of the revival had already felt, if not expressed, this affinity, and it created at once a bond of sympathy between them and Goethe. The young Goethe, the Goethe of 'Goetz' and 'Werther,' became the patron saint of the new literary movement. The 'ewige Wiederkehr,' to use Nietzsche's expression, had brought round again another of these periods of fermentation and convulsion in which the German spirit seems to renew its youth.

"As the turbulence gradually subsided, other points of sympathy and congeniality with Goethe were discovered besides those of his youth. Now, at last, in the philosophy of self-assertion, in the insistence on the rights of the individual to the fullest development of which he is capable—this philosophy of which Nietzsche became the spokesman—Goethe's optimism and individualism received full and jubilant recognition. To Nietzsche himself Goethe was 'this veritably great man, for whose sake one is bound to love Germany.' Above all, it was Goethe's magnificent personality, his egotism, his ideals of self-culture, his dreams of a world-literature, which appealed most strongly to modern Germany. It would be difficult to overestimate the boon which Goethe has been to the present generation of German writers and artists; he has been a kind of guiding star to them in their often blind enough gropings after a philosophic and artistic creed; an ever-present example of the higher intellectual life. No century can show so many examples as ours of men of genius to whom are applicable the words in which Goethe summed up the character of one of the most promising of his predecessors—Christian Günther: 'He never contrived to tame himself, and so his life ran to waste, like his poetry.' Goethe, by his wise self-control, by his 'Lebens ernstes Führen,' escaped this fate, and his life stands out as a great example of how it is to be escaped. At thirty he wrote to Lavater the memorable words:

"The desire to raise as high as possible the pyramid of my existence, of which the base is given and laid for me, predominates over all else and hardly allows itself to be forgotten for a moment. I must not lose time; I am no longer in my first youth; my destiny may break me in the middle, and the Tower of Babel will be left blunt and unfinished. At least it shall be said that it was boldly planned. If I live, my strength, God willing, will hold out to the top."

"In one respect Goethe was highly favored by fortune. If he is one of the greatest among men of letters, this is largely because he lived to put the last stone on the summit of 'the pyramid of his existence.' It has often been said that Goethe's life was the grandest of his works, and this is, if we are not mistaken, the thought that is uppermost in the minds of our German contemporaries.

"The fact that Goethe is acknowledged as a leader in the present literary movement in Germany has given the latter a stability and weight which one misses in the contemporary movements of other literatures. . . . The new and newest German literature, with its Sudermanns and Hauptmanns, has hardly yet achieved enough to allow us to speak of it in superlative terms, and, so far, it has added nothing to the masterpieces of the world's literature; but it is, at least, the healthiest of all the new or renewed

literatures of Europe at the close of the century, and it has grown healthy in the shadow of Goethe."

If this is the position which Goethe holds to-day among his own race, his genius must have some special message for us also. Yet we can not, says the writer, return to Carlyle's dictum of "Close thy Byron, open thy Goethe," nor can we accept Carlyle's estimate of Goethe as the last word of criticism for our own age, even tho it embodies many elements of truth:

"We must turn to Goethe himself, and the key to his work is his life. Much of his poetry may in itself seem dull or old-fashioned to us nowadays, much may be without inherent charm; but few are able to escape the spell of that wonderful, many-colored life, without question the most wonderful in the annals of literary men. To appreciate fully Goethe the poet, we must first study Goethe the man. As he himself once said to Eckermann, he is no poet for the mass; his works are written for individual men 'who have set up similar aims before them and are making their way along similar paths'; to study him may not make us better citizens or better patriots, but it will give us, to use an expression of his own, 'a certain inward freedom'; and, after all, 'inward freedom' is one of the most precious things that can be communicated by one mind to another."

The Author of "Cyrano."—Mr. Cleveland Moffett has been interviewing Mr. Edmond Rostand, and gives us some additional facts concerning the famous young playwright's views and methods (*McClure's*, March). The following remarks by M. Rostand, for example, will strike a large section of the American public as an agreeable surprise coming from a maker of French plays:

"I recognize the responsibility of a dramatist, especially one who wields great power by reason of success. Whether he intend it or not, it is certain that his plays do teach and influence many people for good or ill. I hope I shall always keep to the purpose that has so far guided me, of setting forth the fine and worthy in life rather than the despicable, the clean and beautiful rather than the ugly, the noble and inspiring rather than the perverted. In a broad sense, 'Cyrano' was intended as a lesson; that is, a stirring of sympathy for loyalty and chivalry and courage, just as 'L'Aiglon' [the play on which M. Rostand was at this time engaged] will, I hope, bring a national thrill for unsullied patriotism and love of country."

Still more surprising to many will be Mme. Bernhardt's enthusiasm. She says:

"I thank God, monsieur, that He has let me be alive now to interpret a part, at least, of what this great genius will produce. If Rostand were to die, it would be a calamity to mankind, for he is bringing in a new period in the drama—a clean, wholesome period. If Rostand were to die, I think—why, I think I should want to die too."

Of Rostand's new play, "L'Aiglon," the *Courier des Etats Unis* reports Mme. Bernhardt as saying:

"In this play, Rostand displays extraordinary talent, and maintains the best traditions of French dramatic art. 'L'Aiglon' is the history of the son of Napoleon I., who was King of Rome. I will play this rôle. Hamlet has already made me familiar with male parts. The character of the young king is admirably represented. One of the most touching scenes is that in which Napoleon proposes to abdicate in favor of his son."

NOTES.

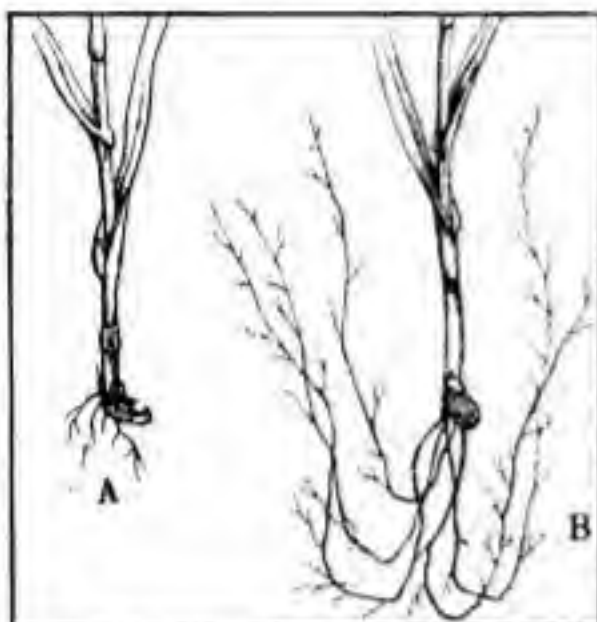
THE destruction of the Théâtre Français by fire on March 8 is a loss to the world of art. For more than two centuries it has been the home of French comedy, from Molière and Adrienne Leconreux to Coquelin, and Jane Hading. The library of the theater contained everything of interest in dramatic art, and its archives, which went as far back as 1658, formed a daily record of the history of the stage during that long period.

THE dramatization of Mr. Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" by H. A. Kennedy was not cordially greeted in London. The *London Times* seems to think that its intellectual qualities will prevent its being a popular success; that it is not emotional enough and, in parts, is unnatural. Mr. Kennedy's version is not so effective dramatically as the one by Lorimer Stoddard, presented by Mrs. Fiske last year at the Fifth Avenue Theater.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS DISTILLED WATER POISONOUS?

THE recent controversy over the effects of pure distilled water on the human body will be remembered by our readers. A German physiologist maintained that it is actually poisonous on account of its action as a solvent, and that to be wholesome it must contain dissolved salts to such a degree that it can not whet its appetite on the tissues of the body. It can not be said that



A. Wheat Growing in Commercial Distilled Water.
B. Wheat Growing in Water Distilled in a Glass Alembic.

this opinion has received much support; but it was rendered more plausible by the results of experiments in the plant world, it being found that seeds would not grow well in distilled water. Now, however, a French botanist, M. Henri Coupin, announces that this effect is due not to the purity, but to the impurity, of the water used, the distilled water of commerce

always containing traces of poisonous copper salts derived from the still in which it was made. We quote as follows from a descriptive article contributed to *La Nature* by M. Victor de Clèves:

"If the poets were more learned in chemistry, they certainly would not fail to take distilled water for the emblem of purity. In doing this, however, they would be wrong, for this commercial product is really a very complex mixture, even containing noxious substances. This may be proved as follows, without an appeal to chemistry, which would be useless here, for the impurities of distilled water are in such small quantities that they escape analysis.

"Take a grain of wheat, soak it twenty-four hours in water, and then put it between two leaves of moist paper so as to make it sprout. When the roots have become one or two centimeters [half an inch to an inch] long, place the sprouted grain on the surface of a vessel of distilled water, supporting it with a rod of glass. In these conditions, the upper part, that is, the leaves, will grow and unfold. The roots will attempt to grow also, but, after lengthening by a few millimeters, they will cease. As biologists say, they become 'aborted.' If the experiment is made with spring water, the roots grow 30 to 40 centimeters.

"Why are the roots stunted in distilled water? This question, long debated by botanists, has just been solved by M. Henri Coupin. Take the distilled water of commerce and redistill it in a glass still; cause a wheat-grain, as before, to sprout in it, and we shall obtain a fine germination, with five to six roots of more than 40 centimeters [16 inches] in length, and bearing numerous rootlets. We conclude that distilled water is not poisonous in itself, but that the commercial variety contains substances harmful to plants. These substances are evidently, in greater or less part, salts of copper from the still in which the water was distilled. And the large degree of poisonousness need not astonish us, for we know, as M. Coupin has experimentally shown, that wheat roots will not grow in a solution of copper sulfate of 0.00000014 per-cent. strength, and that those of the lupine refuse to grow in a 0.000005 per-cent. solution.

"This result seems simple enough, but it was not easy to reach. The facts need to be stated, were it only to warn experimenters to neglect nothing.

"One of the last botanists to experiment on the toxicity of dis-

tilled water for plants affirms the fact very strongly. He took commercial distilled water and redistilled it six successive times. In the last product of distillation, he placed sprouting seeds and saw that the roots were aborted as in the commercial distilled water. Thus he concluded that distilled water is poisonous in itself. It seemed that the argument could not be gainsaid, for he who would have maintained that water six times distilled was impure would have been indeed courageous.

"Nevertheless, M. Coupin repeated the experiment, removing a bottle of water after each distillation. In each bottle he put a grain of wheat. All sprouted wonderfully and sent out long roots.

"How shall we reconcile these two identical experiments which give such contradictory results? After long reflection, M. Coupin solved the problem. He had used a glass rod to sustain his grain on the surface of the water, while his predecessor had employed a cork and pins. The latter were attacked by the distilled water, which soon contained poisonous copper salts. This hypothesis was experimentally verified by M. Coupin, and gave satisfactory results; the roots were stunted in distilled water in which a pin had been placed.

"The germination obtained was identical with that in the distilled water of commerce, represented at A in our illustration.

"This should teach physiologists to beware of commercial distilled water and—of pins."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

M. BLOCH ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

THE opinions of the learned Russian economist whose book is said to have impelled the Czar to call the recent Peace Conference are well known. In a recent note in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 10), some applications of his views to the present war in South Africa are given. M. Bloch believes that events have verified his predictions in every particular. The recent British victories, won since this article was written, may modify some of his conclusions regarding the impossibility of success in offensive warfare; but it must be remembered that the final success of the attacking army has not yet been attained. M. Bloch has drawn up a plan for an elaborate scientific investigation of his conclusions, to be based on actual experiment, and he is anxious that it should be carried out by the War Department of some one of the great powers. Incidentally, he is desirous of European intervention in the Transvaal, believing, as he does, that he has scientifically demonstrated the futility of any settlement by warfare under modern conditions. Meanwhile, the fighting goes on, and neither Boer nor Briton pays much heed to the Russian economist's words. Says the author of the note in the *Revue*:

"This is the first war waged with modern engines; that is to say, with field artillery of great power, with magazine rifles, with smokeless powder. Those who have read M. Bloch's work say that he considers that before long, even if it is not already the case, war will become impossible. All troops, he assures us, which, without the power to hide under the smoke of their own artillery, expose themselves to the accurate fire and the flat trajectory of modern cannon and guns, will run the risk of annihilation. Now, even allowing for the exaggeration possible with a man who is carried away with his subject, certainly such a statement must make us reflect.

"In his book, relying on the carefully collected opinions of the most competent military authorities, M. de Bloch has predicted everything that has happened in South Africa. He has declared that because of the use of smokeless powder, long-range cannon, and magazine rifles, it would be impossible:

- "1. To make useful reconnaissances;
 - "2. To make frontal attacks without enormous losses;
 - "3. To cross the zone of fire without shelter;
 - "4. To accomplish surprises—on account of the danger of counter-surprises?"
 - "5. To avoid the loss of artillery, those who serve the guns being picked off at long range;
 - "6. To profit by a success.
- "M. de Bloch has also predicted the relatively large percentage

of officers killed, and he has asserted that the war of the future will be one of sieges and fortified positions. All these predictions have been realized in the course of the South African war.

"This has all been brought out by M. de Bloch himself, who has made, point by point, a comparison between the actual facts and his predictions.

"He gives a *résumé* of the progress of military art in the conduct of war on sea and land, in the arms and military engines used by the troops, in means of offense and defense that these furnish. He deduces as a consequence the decisive superiority of the defense over the attack, and the resulting impossibility of the assailant's overcoming the resistance that opposes him; in other words, the impossibility of conquering.

"It is this impossibility that he wishes to see demonstrated by an experimental investigation, and in conclusion he demands such an investigation, noting the utility it would possess for military men themselves, who are interested more than any one else in knowing the effects of the implements that they use.

"In England they are in the habit of making investigations of this kind, and such a proposal would never meet with disfavor in that country.

"M. Bloch has made out a program for such an investigation, including the shots to be fired and the calculations to be made, to find out whether it is possible or not to make use of our present armaments.

"He advises the English to abandon the offensive and allow themselves in turn to be attacked by the Boers, who would then, in their turn, find it impossible to conquer.

"To sum up, he concludes, any decisive result in such a war is impossible. Arbitration . . . can be the sole issue of the conflict.

"We must all hope to see the investigation demanded by the learned economist. And it is to be desired that the European powers will respond to the appeal that is thus addressed to them in the name of humanity in general and of their own interests in particular."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PROFESSOR ATWATER ON ALCOHOL.

A PAPER opposing the present teachings of text-books regarding the injurious effects of alcohol was read on February 28 before the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association in Chicago, by Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, whose experiments and conclusions on the

action of alcohol on the body have attracted so much attention and excited so much controversy. According to a report printed in the *New York Times* (March 1), Professor Atwater asserted of the text-book statements that they are "not only false, but injurious to good morals." He said:

"The injury of such teachings is twofold. The boy learns late that he has been mistaught, and at once loses faith in the truth as well. Further, it



PROF. W. O. ATWATER.

impresses the pupil with a belief that deception is allowable in a good cause, and the end justifies the means. Thus it undermines the foundation of morality. The great obstacle in the way of temperance reform is the habit of exaggeration."

Speaking of the beneficial effects of alcohol as shown by his own experiments, he said:

"Alcohol supplies fuel, but not food to the body. To test this,

we administered first a diet of ordinary food, of meat, bread, butter, milk, and the like. Then from this we withdrew gradually the starches and sugars and fats, and administered instead an amount of alcohol equivalent in heat-making. This made about two and a half ounces per day, or about as much as is contained in three average drinks of whisky. About one fifth of the fuel food of a man when not working, or one seventh of the fuel food when he worked, was supplied in alcohol.

"This alcohol was entirely consumed in the body. Its energy was transformed as completely as was that of the sugar or the starch. These experiments give no evidence regarding the pathological or toxic effects of the alcohol, and nothing regarding the effect of excessive use. Its nutritive qualities are extremely limited. It yields its energy without digestion, but it can not be stored in the body like the energy of other foods. Taken in large amounts, its effect at once counteracts the nutritive effect."

In closing, Professor Atwater alluded as follows to the opposition that his statements have aroused among the advocates of total abstinence:

"I am not trying to set up a dogma in opposition to scientific temperance instruction. I am protesting against dogmatic teaching of scientific theories which have not been proved and against the teaching of what science showed to be positively erroneous. I ask that science teaching in the schools shall keep pace with progress."

WHAT PHOTOGRAPHY HAS DONE.

A BRIEF account of what photography has done and is doing for the world is contained in an address delivered recently before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, by Dr. Charles F. Himes, and printed in the institute's *Journal*. In the first place, says Dr. Himes, photography has revolutionized astronomy:

"Beginning with the moon, with which perhaps least has been accomplished, total eclipses of the sun have yielded up long desired information, otherwise unattainable, so that they, by comparison, approach the character of worked-out fields. Automatic daily observations of the solar surface, with the details of its spots, promise data for determining effects upon terrestrial climate. Nebulae have been discovered, their form, details, and conditions revealed, and fainter extensions, vaster than could be conceived, added. Comets have exhibited wonderful transformations, distortions, and internal movements utterly undiscoverable by the best telescopes alone. Asteroids so numerous leave the record of their existence in trails upon the plates that, as has been said by Professor Barnard, they are turned adrift again unless they show some striking peculiarity of orbit. Meteors record their paths on which rests the expectation of precise determination of the radiant. Combined with the spectroscope, binaries of shortest periods are detected, variable stars not only discovered, but classified. The surmises of mathematicians in regard to Saturn's rings are confirmed. Runaway stars are caught. The Parisian astronomer that could not catch the satellite of Neptune with his telescope could see it fixed on his photographic plate."

Photography and microscopy too, the author reminds us, have gone hand-in-hand. At the discovery of photography, microscopy recognized at once a new ally. With the aid of the modern rapid dry-plate, sensitive to all or any desired colors, photography has become to the microscope only less the observing and recording eye than to the telescope. In chemistry, Dr. Crookes, by aid of photospectroscopy and orthochromatic plates, has added the metal monium to the list of elements. Meteorological science is enriched by photography, as is shown by its contributions to the study of lightning discharges. The kinetoscope has found application in recording the phases of a solar eclipse and of growing plants. In the industries the applications of photography are infinite. Says Dr. Himes:

"It is proposed to furnish cards for the Jacquard loom, and thus make tapestries commonplace. It will furnish water-marks for paper capable of 100,000 impressions. It reproduced the *Encyclopædia Britannica* at one third the cost of type. It preserved the valuable manuscript copy of the *Century Dictionary*, which was

practically uninsurable, in miniature form against loss by fire. It may, in the future, in the same way, find a place to economize shelf-room in our libraries by compressing books that are seldom or never read. Its applications are well known in the copying of inscriptions, even in dark interiors, in the preservation and duplication of valuable documents and papers, in the detection of forgeries, especially by the method of composite photography as developed by Dr. Persifor Frazer, in the furnishing of legal evidence in general, in the detection of criminals, etc. In Canada, 50,000 square miles have been platted by means of the photo-theodolite. In the late war the camera went to the front, and has furnished invaluable records. Apropos of this, it is only necessary to recall Captain Wise making exposures while charging up San Juan Hill. In the present African war it promises to play an important part in reconnaissance through the telephoto apparatus that accompanies the British forces."

In closing, the writer reminds us of the growing commercial importance of photography. Outside of the industries consuming photographic goods there are at least 1,500,000 amateurs in the United States. The published statement of one photographic-supply company announced a dividend of 20 per cent. in December last, with repeated interim dividends, on a capital of \$5,000,000. Dr. Himes tells us, however, that America does not seem able yet to produce photographic paper of the best quality, and he bids our manufacturers remember that "in photography only the best of everything is good enough."

FORTY MILES AN HOUR THROUGH THE WATER.

EVEN on land, forty miles an hour is a high speed. Not many years ago it was the best record of our fastest expresses. That it should be accomplished by a boat seems well-nigh incredible. Yet it has been done by the new British torpedo-boat destroyer *Viper*, equipped with the Parsons steam turbines instead of ordinary engines. The first boat of this type, the *Turbinia*, created a sensation at a naval review two or three years ago by reason of her phenomenal speed; but the *Viper* is more than twice as large as her predecessor, the principal dimensions being: Length, 210 feet; beam, 21 feet; displacement, 350 tons. The indicated horse-power is about 11,000. The writer of a brief notice in *Industries and Iron* (London, February 16) says of the vessel:



R. M. S. "VIPER."

"The most noticeable feature in a boat engined with Parsons's turbines is the entire absence of vibration, which enables guns to be trained much more accurately than when reciprocating engines are used. Other advantages which will appeal more directly to engineers are the facts that turbine engines take up considerably less space, consume less coal per horse-power, require less care and attention when running, and are cheaper in first cost than ordinary engines.

"The turbine engines of the *Viper* are similar to those of the *Turbinia*, but in duplicate, and consist of two distinct sets, one on each side of the vessel. There are four screw shafts in all, entirely independent of one another, the two shafts on one side being driven by one high- and one low-pressure turbine respectively. The two low-pressure turbines drive the inner shafts, and to each of these shafts a small reversing turbine is also permanently coupled and revolves idly with the shaft when going ahead. These reversing turbines provide sufficient power to

drive the vessel astern at a speed of 15 knots. The screw shafts are carried by brackets as usual; and two propellers are placed on each shaft, the foremost in each case having a slightly lesser pitch than the after-one. There are thus eight propellers in all. The thrust from the screw shafts is entirely balanced by the steam acting on the turbine, so that there is extremely little friction.

"The boilers, auxiliary machinery, and condensers are of the type usual in such vessels, but their size is somewhat increased to meet the much larger horse-power to be developed. This compensates for the lesser weight of the main engines, shafting, propellers, as well as the lighter structure of the engine-beds. The boilers are of the Yarrow type, and the hull and all fittings are of the usual design."

Will the steam turbine ever be applied to large vessels? The writer of the notice believes that in this regard the conditions appear to be more favorable in the case of the faster classes of vessels, such as cross-channel boats, fast passenger-vessels, liners, cruisers, and battle-ships. In all such vessels, he says, the reduction in weight of machinery and the increased economy in the consumption of coal per horse-power are important factors, and in some the absence of vibration is of first importance. To passenger-vessels this feature will insure the comfort of passengers, and in the case of ships of war it will permit greater accuracy in sighting the guns. Says the author, in closing:

"Designs have been prepared for a cross-channel boat on the Parsons system suitable for the Dover-Calais or Newhaven and Dieppe routes. Such a boat 270 feet in length, 35 feet beam, and 1,000 tons displacement, and 3 feet 6 inches draft of water, would have spacious accommodations for 600 passengers. Fitted with Parsons's engines of 15,000 horse-power she would have a sea speed of about thirty knots, as compared with the nineteen to twenty-two knots speed of the existing vessels of similar size and accommodation, and would thus cross the Channel in about two thirds of the time at present taken."

Is It Ever "Too Cold to Snow"?—The statement is frequently heard, "It is too cold to snow," or, "It can't snow until it moderates." A correspondent of *Popular Science News*

inquires whether this is superstition, or whether there is fact back of it, and, if so, what the explanation is. To these queries the following answers are given in the columns of that paper (March) by a contributor who signs his communication "Z":

"It snows very heavily, sometimes, even in zero weather; the cold, then, is not directly antagonistic.

We will find in such cases, however, that the snow either stops soon or the weather moderates, showing that the low temperature did not extend far into the region where the snow was formed. Very often the sky becomes threatening, and we feel almost sure it will snow; but there is either no snow or only a flurry. There are at least three causes acting to prevent the snow in such cases.

"1. Snow crystallizations (in fact the chemists are suggesting that all such phenomena) are dependent upon the electric state. During snow we always have a prominent positive electrification. If this be absent there will be little or no snow.

"2. The total amount of vapor which saturated air at zero can hold is only one-half grain in a cubic foot. If all the vapor in a column 8,000 feet high were condensed and the air left perfectly dry, it would make only about one inch of snow. We must consider that while snow is falling the air must remain saturated so

there can be very little moisture to fall. When the temperature at the earth is at zero, at 8,000 feet it would be 25 or 30 degrees lower, or the average temperature of the whole column would be 15, and, under such conditions, the air could contain only half the moisture at zero, so that the chances for snow would be extremely slow.

"3. Our colder weather comes with high-pressure areas, and in these we know the air is abnormally dry, so that, even if snow formed, it would be evaporated before it reached the ground. Some one may ask: How can there be a close threatening sky unless the conditions are favorable for snow? The cloud need not be more than a few hundred thick and may be formed in a warmer stratum, but all snow falling in such a cloud would be evaporated long before striking the earth."

Another explanation given by scientific men is that the popular belief confounds cause and effect, and that it is the snow that causes the weather to moderate and not the moderation that permits the snow to fall. It is well known that so-called latent heat is set free in the process of congelation.

WHEN WILL OUR TRUNK ROADS USE ELECTRICITY?

THE use of electricity as a motive power, altho its strides in the past decade have been almost beyond belief, has been confined almost entirely to street railroads and their extensions. Altho a few large roads have adopted it on branch lines, there are many railroad experts who believe that it will never be used for main-line travel. But the electricians are looking about for new worlds to conquer, and the trunk railroads appear to them in the light of an attractive field for future exploitation. In a leading editorial *The Electrical Review* (February 21) reminds its readers that railroad engineers are extremely conservative, and states its belief that this is the reason that they have been slow in adopting the electric motor for traction on their lines. The writer does not doubt, he says, that this waiting has been wise, but he believes that longer waiting is needless, and that the time is ripe to replace the locomotive on certain lines of railway with the electric motor. Such a change, we are assured, would increase the comfort of travel and the cheapness of operating lines. To quote the editorial further:

"The whole subject can fitly be expressed in an economic equation; the costs of installation and operation of an electric system must be measured against the profits that would accrue from its use, and this must be compared with the existing state of things. It is well known that electric currents can be generated, transmitted, and reconverted into mechanical energy delivered at the rim of the car-wheel at a less cost for horse-power than it is possible to achieve by use of a locomotive carrying its own fuel and water and using them under wasteful conditions. But this difference is not large, nor is the cost of fuel a factor of controlling importance in the operation of railways. The difficulty that has generally met those who argue for the introduction of electric railways has been that of conceiving railway service conducted in other ways than those now in vogue. It can be demonstrated that on a crowded and much traveled section is the place of all others where the superiority of the electric motor will be shown, but it is probable, if the consideration of the relative merits of the two forms of motive power is confined to the operation of trains of several cars for passenger service, that no great advantage will be exhibited by the electric system. It is when the possibility of changing the whole method of operation of passenger service on railways is taken into consideration that the great value of the electric system is at once evident."

To illustrate his point, the writer bids us consider the section of the Pennsylvania Railroad from New York to Philadelphia (ninety miles). This section, he assures us, could be worked economically and successfully from two power stations, possibly from one. It is traversed by fast expresses with a headway of one to two hours, and by a considerable number of slower local

trains. With electrical equipment, instead of a six-car express train every sixty minutes, it would be easy to run a one-car express train every ten minutes, and in the rush hours, instead of five-car local trains every ten minutes, one car could be sent out every two minutes. To quote again:

"It is impossible to give any figures as to the increase in travel that would result from this important betterment of travel conditions, but it is perfectly certain that such a system, closely analogous to the street-car service which has grown to such enormous proportions since street-cars were electrically operated, could not fail to increase travel and to pay. Furthermore and finally, there is nothing whatever of an experimental character about it. It is known in advance not only that such a system would work and work well, but almost exactly what its cost of operation will be."

Dr. Keeley and His Cure.—The death of Dr. Leslie Keeley at Los Angeles, Cal., on February 21, has caused some renewed discussion about the method of treatment for drunkenness that goes by his name. *The Medical News* says of it:

"The career of Dr. Keeley and his remarkable propaganda is one of the peculiar medical anomalies of the closing years of the century. Dr. Keeley, in treating the mania for alcohol as a disease, introduced nothing novel to medicine. On the contrary, he applied to the treatment of these cases a well-recognized method. Unfortunately, he threw about it a cloak of secrecy and tainted it with humbug and quackery, and brought it into prominence as a great financial scheme. Altho at first it was attended with remarkable success, the financial feature proved its undoing. It must be admitted, however, that the Keeley cure has probably served a valuable purpose in disseminating among victims of alcohol a wide recognition of the fact that they are the victims of a disease. It has also indirectly promoted temperance by warning people of the danger of contracting an uncontrollable mania. As the vogue of the cure has gradually passed away, it has been replaced by methods of treatment having a reputable medical standing and supplied by regular practitioners."

Sugar from Watermelons.—A farmer and gardener named Hanz, of Bowling Green, Ky., has recently made an excellent quality of syrup from watermelons, according to *The Irrigation Age*, which states that he will shortly attempt to convert some of the syrup into sugar, and expects to be successful. The same paper gives the following report of an interview with him:

"From 15 melons, weighing from 20 to 25 pounds, we made two gallons and one pint of syrup. We cut the melons in halves, cut out the pulp, ground it in a cider-mill, and pressed out the juice. We boiled the juice in porcelain kettles on the kitchen stove for twelve hours. With a cider-mill and hot air or steam evaporator, two men can make 25 or 30 gallons of syrup per day. At the above figures it would take about 270 melons to make 30 gallons of syrup, worth \$15. Melons would be worth at wholesale about \$5 or \$6, and it would take two or three days to haul and sell them at market. With a mill and an evaporator in the melon patch, a farmer and one or two hands could realize 100 per cent. more by making them into syrup and feeding the refuse to hogs, cattle, horses, and chickens, which eat it greedily."

"THERE is so much electrical apparatus in actual operation to-day in railway, light and power plants, telegraph offices, and telephone exchanges, that unless the exhibit is a new departure, it interests neither the public nor the engineer," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "The engineer prefers to see apparatus operated under the conditions it is to serve rather than simply set up for idle, silent demonstration. The public from whom gate receipts are derived prefers to see that which is absolutely new, novel, and interesting. This point applies to the Pan-American Exposition next year. It is a matter of common knowledge that Buffalo and Niagara to-day, without the Pan-American, have about the finest collection of modern electrical apparatus and inventions in use that the world can show, open to any engineer who wants to see it running, and absolutely unintelligible to the public that hardly knows the rudiments of the art. Why should such an exhibit be duplicated, or how could it be for gate money?"

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

INCENSE AS AN AID TO DEVOTION.

IN the discussions about questions of ritual which have for the past year disturbed the peace of the Church of England, the subject has been treated almost wholly from the historical and legal side, and very little has been said of the rational foundation which certain adjuncts of worship, including incense, may possess. A recent writer, Prof. Edwin E. Slosson, of the University of Wyoming, deals with the question from the latter standpoint. The origin of most religious rites, he says, is the desire to keep in mind certain events by a species of mnemonic device. The eucharistic words, "This do in remembrance of Me," is true of almost all ceremonies, both of the church and of the secret fraternal rituals. But ritual has also a basis independent of history and theology. Says the writer (in *The Independent*, March 3):

"In reality the foundation of ritualism is not historical or theological, but psychological. Any long-established religion develops unconsciously those particular rites that are best fitted for exciting religious emotion. This is done in two ways—by association and by direct stimulation through the senses. One of the main objects of ecclesiastical forms is the development of a religious life by isolating it from common life. The set days and hours with which no other duty must interfere, the sanctified place or building where nothing profane is allowed to enter, the ecclesiastical architecture and furnishings, the archaic pronunciations and peculiar intonations, the vestments and music, the postures and movements; all these are associated with religious emotions and experiences, and with nothing else, so that they have the power of reviving and instigating devotional feelings. If all one's religious training and experiences from childhood have been connected with certain sights and sounds, these will have an influence over the emotional nature that is astonishing to one who has been otherwise trained. . . .

"Of all the senses, that of smell has the most powerful influence in reviving past emotional states. A face or a building seen once is often forgotten. A tune or a voice heard once remains much longer in the memory, but a peculiar odor is rarely forgotten, altho it can not be described or repeated at will. Tho but once perceived, it will be recognized years later. Probably every one has at some time felt a flood of youthful memories and feelings come over him, suddenly and inexplicably, until he is able to trace it to the unconscious perception of the odor of fruits, flowers, or trees familiar to his childhood. Why it is that a smell is so much more certain and powerful in carrying association than sight or hearing has not been explained. Possibly this sense, not being so hard worked as the others, is able to keep its fewer associations more perfectly, just as St. Gaetano had more time to act as protector to Pompilia's child because he had fewer namesakes. Music comes next to odors in the power of emotional association and reminiscence."

But odors not only affect us through association of ideas; they directly stimulate the emotional nature:

"This also is a matter of common observation, and perfumes have been used in all ages for this purpose, especially in arousing the amatory emotions. These are closely allied to the devotional, and will become more so as the millennium approaches. Love songs and religious songs include the best part of music; and of these the tunes and sometimes the words are used interchangeably for the two purposes. So, too, perfumes have been almost entirely confined to the service of Eros or Ecclesia."

"I do not mean to say that inhaling volatilized gum benzoin directly inspires reverence for any particular saint or belief in a particular creed. It does, however, excite a vague emotion which is plastic to the dogmatic mold. This, too, is the function of music in ritualism. It has been proved by experiment that music does not convey ideas or definite emotions; but that these are supplied by words or suggestion, acting on the emotional nature aroused and made sensitive by the rhythm and harmony."

"Ordinary sights and sounds have for us no emotional content. They are neither agreeable nor disagreeable. But almost all

odors excite at once some emotion; they are decidedly pleasing or displeasing. The emotional nature once aroused, it may be turned in almost any direction. An excited mob may be led to acts of self-sacrifice and generosity, as well as cruelty and malice; and the orator knows that the easiest way to make an audience cry is to get them to laughing first, then skilfully pass from humor to pathos. So the sense of smell, the most powerful in its effect on the emotions, should not be left out of a ritual, the main purpose of which is to arouse the emotional nature and use it as an incentive to right living. Incense is as legitimate an aid to devotion as genuflections, pipe organs, or stained-glass windows. Let the forces of El Shaddai attack the fortress of Mansoul by all its five gates."

After a long reign of barren and unesthetic ideals of worship, says Professor Slosson, the pendulum is swinging in the other direction, and "there is a general tendency in all the churches toward ritualism, or, as it is termed in its mild stages, 'enriching the service.'" Incense is used, not because, as is sometimes said, the early Christians employed it to fumigate the Catacombs; but because it has a real place in worship:

"It has formed a part of almost all elaborate religious ceremonies from the time when the Babylonian Noah offered a sweet savor on the mountain-top and the gods 'gathered like flies' to smell it. It appeals to a sense neglected by Western nations and decaying in this catarrhal climate, but still powerful in its influence on our feelings. If we drop incense because of its vague sensuous influence, we must also abolish music, at least instrumental, for the same reason. Under the power of an eight-foot organ pipe, many a man has mistaken the shaking of his diaphragm for the trembling of his soul; but that is not a bad mistake. The illusion may bring about the reality. If a man does not respond to an appeal to his reason, it is permissible to approach him through his senses. The nerves are easily reached and lead to the brain. If 'religion is morality touched by emotion,' we have a right to use the most efficient means of getting this magic touch that brings the dead to life."

Christianity in the Colleges.—Much has been said of late concerning the alleged decline of Christianity in the rural districts and in the cities, and various opinions prevail both as to the reality of the decline and as to its remedy if existent. An important factor in the religious conditions of the future is the religious life of the colleges, from which probably over fifty per cent of our leaders in public life and the professions are sent out. The Hartford Theological Seminary has recently attempted to throw light upon this subject, and after extensive correspondence with a large number of institutions of learning, it announces that religion is gaining instead of losing ground in our great schools. From the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* we quote the following facts:

"Answers have been received from forty-five institutions in twenty States, and only three of them report a situation at all discouraging. These schools have a total attendance of 30,000 pupils. The universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin report 50 per cent. of their seniors Christians. Fifty per cent. of the total student body is Michigan University's report, and 85 per cent. the remarkable showing of the University of Nebraska. In the University of Illinois 45 per cent. of the seniors are Christians. The University of Chicago does not send figures, but reports gratifying progress. At Northwestern University two thirds of the students are interested in Christian work, and at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, 65 per cent. of the seniors are identified with religious effort. From Harvard and Princeton reports are less definite. Yale reports 65 per cent. of the academic and scientific students as Christians. The most surprising report comes from Park College, Missouri, where all but nine of the 362 students are Christians."

"It may be said that many of our colleges are denominational institutions, and a high percentage of religiously inclined students should be expected. The showings made by such great nondenominational universities as the universities of Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Nebraska, Yale, and Johns Hop-

kins afford gratifying proof that the religious spirit is abroad among the students of the land, and is by no means confined to the church colleges."

A "CHRISTIAN" PLEA FOR ANTISEMITISM.

THE antisemites of Europe are two distinct classes: one class being anti-Christian, and hating everything Jewish, even the Old Testament; the other composed of professing Christians. Those of the former class base their opposition to the Jews chiefly on economic grounds; those of the latter class appeal to the Scriptures. A characteristic discussion from the pen of one of the latter class is found in the *Neue Kirchenzeitung* (Cottbus, No. 3), from the pen of a noted specialist of ethnology, Dr. Matschoss. In an article entitled "Antisemitism in the Light of the Word of God" ("Der Antisemitismus in der Beleuchtung des Wortes Gottes") he maintains that it is a solemn Christian duty to deny the Jews civil or social equality, and that nations granting such equality call down upon themselves the curse of God. His argument is substantially as follows:

Whether a person love or hate the Jews, the fact remains that they constitute an enigma in the annals of nations that can not be solved according to the ordinary principles of ethnology. Considering them merely according to the national and historical relation to civilization and culture, to science and art, there is no special reason why they should be placed on an equality with other nations; still less why they should be exalted above these. They, merely as a nation, are not able to point to a single thing that would entitle them to a continued existence any more than the Greeks and other peoples of antiquity who have long since passed away. Indeed, the secret of Israel's existence and unique position among the nations lies deeper, namely, in the divine will and council. It was not the intention of the Lord that the Israelites should play any political rôle whatever in the history of mankind. For this they had neither the call nor the gifts. Theirs was to be a higher mission, namely, to be the medium of the pre-Christian revelation and the nation from which should come Christ according to the flesh, and then to be the first of peoples to accept the Messiah of the Lord.

Israel proved to be faithless in this high calling. It aimed not to be a religious but to be a secular and political power. On that Good Friday when it rejected the Lord it broke with its past and with its future. As a nation it has lost its blessing, and one expression of its curse has been its dispersion among the nations of the earth; but this dispersion has also brought to these other nations a test. These nations, especially the Christian, are to show whether they heed this judgment on the people of the old covenant. And in this respect the Christian peoples too have not been true to their mission.

In the Middle Ages, the nations were accustomed to deny the Jews all political rights and to treat them as entire strangers. And herein there was no wrong. In modern times, owing largely to false ideas originating in the French Revolution and from a resultant false humanitarianism, the Christian peoples have begun to disregard the punishment which the Lord had imposed upon Israel, and, in open violation to the divine plan, have admitted the Jews to equal political and social privileges with themselves. And when a Christian people, knowing God's Word, acts in violation to the same, it can not expect to escape fitting punishment. This punishment has made its appearance.

People are nowadays complaining that the Jew abuses the privileges and rights which the generosity of the Christian nations has accorded him. How foolish to utter such complaints! They are only reaping what they have sown. If the Jews were still a blessed nation, the communion with them would result in good alone; but, having incurred a curse, they can bring only harm to those who have given them their political rights. Christian nations have only themselves to thank if the Jew's conduct is such as to have called for the international antisemitic propaganda.

The radical antisemites want to expel the Jews from the country. This would be wrong, because the dispersion of Israel is in accordance with the divine plan; and it would be impossible to

change matters, as God's will can not be thwarted. This class of antisemites reject also the God and the Scriptures of Israel, and therefore the Christian can have nothing to do with them. Then, too, the national antisemites, who lament the great evils resulting from the growing influence of the Jews, are in error, in so far as they do not recognize the fact that placing the Jews on an equality with others is itself contrary to the will of God, for which the Christian nations should do proper penance. Unfortunately, the signs are not promising that this penance will be done, and we can only believe that on the last day the final adjustment will come.

Every Christian must be an antisemite in this sense, that he abstains as much as possible from connection with the Jews, whom St. John already calls "the synagog of Satan." He will, however, pray for the Jews as one prays for a man who has been excommunicated; namely, that he may repent, so that God's judgment may be removed.

The editor of the *Kirchenzeitung* adds comments of considerable length to this unique exposition of Christian antisemitism, in which he expresses his substantial agreement with his correspondent, but emphasizes the fact that this withdrawal from association with Israel must not include any relaxation of the efforts put forth to bring the lost sheep of the house of Israel under the influence of the Gospel. He concludes with these words: "Possibly the antisemitism of our times will in the providence of God be the means through which Israel will learn to return to the true Zion, i.e., to the Messiah."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISSIONARY POLICY OF THE BUDDHISTS.

MR. TEITARO SUZUKI, a Japanese champion of Buddhism, lauds the spirit of tolerance which, he claims, has been exhibited by his religion in all ages. This spirit seems, according to him, to be the guiding principle of its policy wherever it comes in contact with other religions, and to this he attributes its missionizing successes in China, Japan, and elsewhere. In an article in *The Open Court* (January), in which he makes for Buddhism the usual claims of superiority which all religious devotees make for their own faith, he thus outlines the policy of Buddhist missionaries:

"Buddhism thus calmly and patiently found its way from the East to the West, but never assumed a hostile attitude toward those religions and ethical systems which were already established. It adapted itself to new conditions and assimilated at the same time other views, so that the people could understand the new truths without experiencing any feeling of repugnance. Every nation has its peculiar needs, inclinations, and traditions, which, however superstitious they may appear at first glance, contain some germs of truth and should for that reason be respected. Buddhism always endeavors to point out those germs of truth, to nourish them, and to give them a new and better interpretation."

"In Japan we have a singular instance which characteristically illustrates the rather overtolerant spirit of Buddhism, if such a term be allowable. The Japanese are a people in whose minds the idea of ancestor-worship is deeply imbedded, partly I think because they were islanders secluded from intercourse with the world, and partly because there was not much intermixture of races in Japan. When a statue of Buddha and a few Sûtras were first presented to the Japanese court by a Korean king 552 A.D., some of the ministers declared that they had no need of worshipping a foreign god as they had their own divine ancestors. Buddhists, however, did not disparage the sacred traditions of the Japanese by proclaiming that they revered false gods, but at once made a practical application of one of their fundamental doctrines, to wit, the Jâtaka theory. All Japanese ancestor-gods were then transformed into Bodhisatvas, or Avatâras (= incarnations) of the primordial Buddha, who, divining the natural inclinations of the nation, assumed the forms of their gods. And thus Buddhism and Shintoism, which strictly speaking is not a religion, were reconciled, and cherished no enmity toward each

other. How ingeniously they interpreted Shinto doctrines! And in doing this they were perfectly consistent and sincere."

The Buddhist leaders in Japan, we are told, are in a similar way friendly to Christianity, looking upon Christ also as an Avatāra, or Incarnation, of the Dharamakāya, such as Buddha was.

PHILADELPHIA'S RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

THE results of the novel census lately taken by the Sunday-school forces of Philadelphia, in a house-to-house visitation of the whole city, covering the ground in a single day, have been such as to encourage the church people. All the religious bodies cooperated heartily, and the work accomplished was an indication of what may be done when the churches agree to work together for a common object. From *The Independent* (March 8) we take the following account of the event:

"The organization of the city was a gigantic task; in addition to the eighteen districts there were one hundred and thirty-seven sub-districts, and these in turn were divided into sections, each section being in charge of a single visitor. The advertising of the census was extensive; the daily newspapers all gave many columns of space to announcing the canvass from day to day. The people were thoroughly prepared for the visitors by the public press.

"The visitors met with remarkable courtesy everywhere. Only one home out of every seventy-two visited refused to give the information desired. The questions asked by the visitors were, the name of the family, the number of persons in the family, the number attending Sunday-school, the number who were communicant church-members, and the number of children under sixteen years of age. The one additional question asked was the denominational preference of the family, if any. More than a million persons were reached by the census. This is on the basis of four persons to each record made, for in most cases every record represents a family. The number of records handed in up to date is 253,169."

Altogether, 4,609 persons were at work upon the census. The figures are of not a little value as being probably, to a considerable degree, representative of the religious make-up of the average large American city of the North Atlantic States. So far as they have yet been tabulated, they are as follows:

Advent.....	94	Universalist.....	369
Baptist.....	25,187	Unitarian.....	342
Christian.....	787	Christian Scientists.....	60
Church of the Brethren.....	197	German Reformed.....	382
Church of God.....	194	Polish Catholic.....	175
Congregational.....	1,042	Moravian.....	151
Cumberland Presbyterian.....	162	Salvation Army.....	97
Dunkards.....	169	Spiritualist.....	93
Episcopal.....	25,951	Reformed Episcopal.....	437
Evangelical Association.....	459	Swedish.....	33
Friends.....	1,814	Undenominational Mission.....	437
Jews.....	5,728	Atheists and Agnostics.....	22
Lutheran.....	17,827	Latter-Day Saints.....	8
Mennonite.....	342	United Greek Catholic.....	8
Methodist Episcopal.....	38,451	Christian Catholic.....	18
Methodist Protestant.....	9,476	Miscellaneous Unclassified.....	936
New Jerusalem Church.....	250	Schwenkfeldian.....	36
Presbyterian.....	25,593	Wesleyan Methodist.....	28
Reformed Presbyterian.....	1,182	Vacant houses.....	6,076
Reformed Church.....	3,485	Not at home.....	6,460
Roman Catholic.....	67,045	Refused information.....	3,903
United Brethren.....	265	No preference.....	15,411
United Evangelical.....	227	Total records taken.....	253,169
United Presbyterian.....	7,080		

The Independent thinks that the atheists and agnostics must be in hiding, and that even latitudinarians, like Br'er Fox, are "layin' low":

"Up to date there have been received 239,631 reports of families visited, representing an average of four to a family. Of these all but 19,332 reported themselves as associated by preference with some evangelical Christian body, Catholic or Protestant. There were just 22 cases in which the parties reported themselves as atheists or agnostics, 3 as followers of ethical culture, and 3 of a Liberal Lyceum; the rest of the 19,332 either refused to answer

or had no preference. But if we count all these as non-religious, they make only about eight per cent. of the whole; and we presume that Philadelphia does not differ much from other places. We are really surprised at the pitiful showing of the atheists and agnostics."

The census brought out many instances of fraternal human feeling triumphing over the barriers erected by denominational prejudice. Roman Catholics, Jews, and Protestants freely co-operated, and from the altars of many Roman Catholic churches instructions were given to the people to assist the census-takers.

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF DR. MARTINEAU.

THE side of Dr. James Martineau least known to the public was the one which, according to his friends, most truly proved his greatness. Two of these friends, Frances Power Cobbe and Philip H. Wicksteed, tell of this personal side of his character in one of the current reviews. "His soul was as a star, and dwelt apart," says Mr. Wicksteed; and indeed the whole of Wordsworth's great sonnet to Milton seems to be applicable to Dr. Martineau's character, and is described by Mr. Wicksteed (*The Contemporary Review*, February). He writes:

"There was no air of condescension about him, and he shone beautifully and tenderly; but we [the students] felt that he moved in a higher sphere than ours; tho he did not look down to us, we were always conscious of looking up to him. So far intimacy did but deepen the impression which would be derived from his public speech. But what, perhaps, would not so surely be inferred was the unsparing self-devotion with which he threw himself into the drudgery of all the practical work connected with anything he had undertaken. For many years he superintended his Sunday-school every afternoon, going through the roll-call, conducting the simple service at the opening and closing of school, and taking down the numbers of attendants at each class. He took his place at committee meetings with scrupulous regularity, and would enter into discussions as to the proper method of taking averages or determining prizes with as much gravity as tho he had been discussing the constitution of England. Nothing was hurried. Nothing was treated as insignificant. A love of administrative detail seemed to manifest itself on these occasions, which was but one side of the extraordinary practical sagacity which has so often been noted in philosophers or mystics. It was amazing to find the extent, variety, and minuteness of his acquaintance with practical things. Some of his fellow workers, when first associated with him, would take for granted that his strength lay rather in the intellectual than the practical direction. But they soon learned that his opinion as to the probable causes of dampness in the vaults under the room in which they sat must be treated with quite as much respect as his views concerning the religious aims of Sunday-school teaching. I think this minute attention to detail was connected with his extreme love of order, even of tidiness, both in material and mental things. He could not bear anything sordid or any unraveled edge. Slovenliness of work in his students seemed to try him more than anything else. He could never learn (in spite, alas! of the experience of many years) either to expect it or to acquiesce in it, tho his impatience was very seldom expressed otherwise than by an involuntary gesture or half-suppressed exclamation of pained surprise. He required neatness in all his surroundings. The chaos that a scholar's study usually presents would have been unendurable to him. In his own workroom all was perfect order.

"In social life it is impossible to conceive a more gracious and delightful host, or a more unassuming and easily satisfied guest. Moreover, he was devoted to children. He once came across a little child of six years old when he was calling on her father, and played with her so delightfully that she connected him with the theater, and asked whether he would come to the pantomime with her, whereto he at once assented, and engaged a big box at Drury Lane and took the child with her little brother, together with some elders, to the great show, where he witnessed the wonderful doings of the Vokes family with the heartiest enjoyment, and, of course, enshrined himself as a saint in the minds

of the children forever. It was his first (and last) visit to the Pantomime."

Miss Cobb, in the same review, speaking from a friendship that lasted more than half a century, has much to tell of Dr. Martineau both as a preacher and man. His sermons, she says, were truly his "word," a part of himself, "sprays from the fountain of his own soul and mind." Never was there a man who was so much the same all through. Indeed, his preaching was to him his life, and the mandate of his physician that he must give up his church was a deep grief to him and to his friends, who received it as almost a sentence of death.

THE SEASON OF ABSTINENCE, AND ITS VALUE.

THE Lenten season, which began on February 25 with Ash Wednesday, is every year becoming more distinctly recognized by the leading Christian churches as a period especially set apart for religious thought and endeavor. The Anglican and Roman Catholic papers are not the only ones which devote space to the great Christian fast. Says *The Outlook* (undenom., March 3):

"It is true that the spiritual life is independent of times and seasons, as it is of places; the man who serves God at all serves Him as well on Wednesday as on Sunday, and worships Him as truly in a crowded square as in the silence of a church; but the spirit is immensely aided by the association of spiritual ideas and experiences with definite periods of time. The importance of Sunday in the higher civilization of the world can not be overstated. The fact that on one day in seven, for a great many centuries, and with a very large part of the human race, the associations of the mind and of the hands have been entirely changed, has been perhaps the greatest single educational influence exerted upon men. Whether one keeps Sunday as it ought to be kept or not, the day is now so freighted with associations that it is almost impossible for a man in a Christian community not to receive some higher influence from it. It is as valuable to the spiritual as to the unspiritual; for while a man may not need the silence and the associations of a venerable cathedral in order to evoke the spirit of worship, he can hardly fail, if he have any sensitiveness, to be benefited by its atmosphere. Men are fast becoming magicians, with magical command over the sources of prosperity; it remains to be seen whether they will be the masters or the servants of this immense capital of comfort, ease, and pleasure which they are beginning to accumulate. Society will not go back into barbarism, but it may revert to paganism in its higher forms; that is to say, it may lose touch with the spiritual realities in its passionate devotion to mere pleasure. . . . Society needs to cherish the Lenten season, because that season brings it face to face each year with the fundamental facts of human experience, those deeper facts which are not in the least modified by prosperity or adversity, which come to men as men and not as masters of industry; those great experiences which search and try the soul, and in the right use of which a man's spiritual fortunes are bound up. He who cares for the growth of his own life will not treat the Lenten season as a mere formality or religious convention; he will welcome it as a fruitful opportunity of growth; finding in it not only stated times and places of worship, but a constant reminder that the things of the body perish, but the things of the spirit endure; that no man is safe who has not in him the spirit of self-sacrifice and self-surrender; that the life of the soul is always more than the life of the body; and that the true values of every form of possession are to be measured by a spiritual and not by a material scale."

Christian Work (Evangelical, March 1) says that the idea of the penitential season is an ennobling one, full of practical benefit to many people:

"Assuredly the jaded child of fashion needs precisely the lessons taught and the opportunity presented by the church in this ordinance; and so every Christian, whether Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, or Congregationalist,

would do well to yield a measure of observance of the season in spirit and life; and this, we are glad to know, not a few do. Certainly our thoughts and influences, our desires and aspirations, go on so unceasingly to things of this world that we shall be made better and happier by directing for a specific period our aspirations heavenward in imitation of the Master, until we rise to a fuller appreciation at Easter of His resurrection. And it is significant of a marked change that so many not within the Episcopal communion are glad to avail themselves of the services of that church during this period, while in this city and elsewhere non-Episcopal churches gladly take advantage of the opportunity to hold Lenten services.

"In all this the Apostolic injunction holds—Let every one be persuaded in his own mind, while no man judges his neighbor 'in meat or in drink or in respect of an holy day.' With fullest liberty of all to observe the season or not, it is yet gratifying to notice the marked favor with which the season of Lent is now regarded by those of the non-Episcopal churches. Gradually but surely the advantages of a period of devotion and abstinence come home to many hearts that once did not care for these things, but who now delight to take refuge from the demands of a life in which festivity claims more honors than are its due, and seek comfort in the services of the sanctuary, in meditation and abstinence. Assuredly these will have nothing to regret that they have thus broken in upon a life where Mammon and Pleasure too often dispute a supremacy which belongs to God alone."

English Methodism and the Boer War.—The recent invitation extended to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to preside at a luncheon in Wesley's Chapel, London, awakened an outburst of indignation among English Wesleyans who do not agree with Mr. Chamberlain's politics. It was claimed, however, that the outburst was moral and religious rather than political. Several columns of the *Manchester Guardian* were devoted daily to letters from Methodists, most of them denouncing in strong, even fiery, terms the invitation to the Colonial Secretary. As a result, the luncheon was abandoned, for the ostensible reason that the church-deeds forbade any political meeting. The following letters may serve as samples of the scores that were published:

"I am a Methodist of sixty-years' standing, and would like to join in the protest against the arrangement made with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to preside at a luncheon at Wesley's Chapel. I think the authorities in London are little aware of the strong feeling existing in the provinces on this matter. . . . And now Methodism is to be represented as being on the side of the jingo-ues, which to thousands and tens of thousands is detestable."

"Allow me also to enter my most earnest protest against Mr. Joseph Chamberlain presiding over any meeting to be held either at City Road or in any other Methodist chapel at this most critical juncture of our nation's history. Notwithstanding the jingoism of the Methodist press, a very large percentage of leading laymen of the Methodist body believe that we are engaged in the most unnecessary and therefore cruel war that ever darkened the pages of any Christian nation's history. . . . Methodist people, raise your voices in loud protest; do not allow any one to mislead you; protest with all your might against the Colonial Secretary presiding over any meeting in our dear old City Road Chapel."

THE printed syllabus of the forthcoming great Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, which is to be in session in New York from April 21 to May 1, shows an interesting and varied program. The conference opens on Saturday afternoon with addresses of welcome by the chairman, former President Harrison, and by the Rev. Judson Smith, chairman of the General Committee. Responses are to follow from the British, German, and Australian delegations. The remaining days are to be devoted to a general survey of the mission-field, a review of the century, and addresses upon mission problems and methods by such speakers as Augustus H. Strong, Arthur T. Pierson, J. M. Thoburn, Canon Edmonds, William T. Harris, James B. Angell, Bishop Ridley, C. Cuthbert Hall, George F. Pentecost, and Bishop Doane. There are also to be interesting conferences of the Educational, Industrial, Medical, Library, Women's, and Home Work sections. The conference is the most important missionary event of the decade, and it is expected that the cause of missions and of interdenominational cooperation in the coming century will be greatly furthered by the meetings, in which almost every evangelical church will be represented by prominent delegates.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

KIMBERLEY had been relieved prior to the issue of the European papers that were arriving as this number of THE LITERARY DIGEST goes to press. The surrender of General Cronje had not, however, been foreseen, tho it was confidentially assumed by most English papers that he would be



WAR IN EARNEST.

"The Boers'll cop it now!" "Woe's up!" "Porter's gone to Soul Africa, an' taken 'is strap!"—Punch.

defeated and that General Roberts would march rapidly upon Bloemfontein. The stock exchange would certainly have been grievously disappointed had the event proved otherwise, as the tone of the financial journals shows. *Money* (London) says:

"It was hardly to be expected that the Boers would be content to remain in force before Ladysmith or to pursue a policy of inactivity in the trenches of Magersfontein when a British army was ranging the Free State and threatening the capital of the Republic. At the moment of writing no official news of the relief of Ladysmith is to hand, but the raising of the siege can only be a matter of days, and may be regarded as fairly well assured. Nor is there any news of a decisive action by the forces under Roberts and Kitchener. But it is assumed—and probably safely assumed—that Cronje has been outmaneuvered, and his surrender should be only a question of time."

Many papers already see the end of the war in the near future, chiefly because they are confident that the people of the Orange Free State will submit more readily than the Transvaalers. *The Standard* (London) says:

"The Free Staters must now be mournfully reflecting that, so far as they are concerned, the sacrifices and sufferings of four months have had no other result but that of planting an almost irresistible invading army upon their soil. With the main Western army shattered or captured, the road to their capital lies only a few marches distant from the commander-in-chief's outposts. . . . For we have at length a powerful British army concentrated at a point where it can act effectually, and engaged in following out a definite strategic scheme, which, if it succeeds, must strike at the heart of the defense. For their own sakes, it may be hoped that our valiant adversaries will soon begin to recognize that they are overmatched, and that all their valor and tenacity can not avert the defeat which in the end is inevitable."

The Daily Mail hopes that much good will result from Lord Roberts's promise to the Free Staters to pay cash for their horses if they surrender, and that many of the Europeans will avail themselves of the offer of a free passage home if they desert the Boer cause. Still, prudent people realize that the Boers have much staying power, and the advocates of an attack *via* Delagoa Bay are redoubling their efforts. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The Portuguese are, it is said, becoming somewhat anxious about Delagoa Bay. The moral of this is the foolishness of a small country which clings to useless territorial claims when it

has already more colonial land than it can use. Delagoa Bay has done Portugal no good, and it is now undoubtedly being used for the same purpose as our own island of Nassau in the Bahamas during the American Civil War. That is to say, it is a depot for contraband. But England was a great power which the federal Government could not afford to offend. Portugal is a small one, and in international affairs, as in most fields of human activity, the maxim holds, 'Duo si faciunt idem non est idem.' The quality of the person makes the quality of the act. Portugal runs a heavy risk in doing what Great Britain might do with impunity. Would it not be better for her to get rid of Delagoa Bay? Meanwhile nobody comments on the probabilities that contraband of war can get to the Boers through Demaraland. Yet why is that impossible? The silence of commentators on this point bears us out. Demaraland belongs to Germany, and it would be most unbusinesslike to talk to Germany as one can to Portugal."

The Canadians are very jubilant, as their contingent played a prominent part in the last fighting with Cronje. *The Toronto World* says:

"The loss of so many men and guns must of itself prove an almost irreparable loss to the Boers. But the moral effect that the victory will exercise in favor of the British is even of greater moment than the putting out of action of three or four thousand men. British prestige will now resume its normal standard, not only in Africa, but throughout the world. . . . One thing that stands out prominently in this war is the bravery of the British soldiers. This, in fact, is the great feature of the war. Their willingness to face any situation, however deadly, has been the most inspiring and hopeful sign in the campaign. This unflinching bravery, coupled with the able generalship of the empire's greatest soldier, has eventuated in the momentous victory of yesterday. . . . The effect of the war started by the Boers will not only be a regeneration of South Africa; it will be a regeneration of the British empire as well. And in this regeneration, the Dominion of Canada will play no unimportant rôle. Canada will never regret its voluntary participation in the South African war. It will prove a turning-point in our history."

Perhaps the only prominent man in Canada who is willing to admit that the sympathies of the world are with the Boers because of the justice of their cause rather than jealousy of England is Goldwin Smith. He says in the *Toronto Sun*:

"Who can resist the appeal of the gray-haired man and the child of fourteen standing side by side against the lyddite shells of the invader? The only considerable exception to the general feeling is the party in the United States which, having made the war with Spain, is doing in the Philippines what we are doing in South Africa, and at the core of which is the Europeanized plutocracy of New York. If this is 'splendid isolation,' it must be owned that, unless the general sentiment of the world is of no value, the isolation is more evident than the splendor."

With some persistence, it has been argued in the English press that, whatever England may do, the world will smile upon her if she is successful in this war, and that a few victories over the Boer forces will restore her military prestige. But the correspondents of the *London Times*, tho eagerly on the watch, discover as yet no change. De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, accuses the whole French press of having been bought up by Dr. Leyds. "Their articles might be written in the Transvaal," he says. Saunders, who is *The Times* correspondent in Berlin, calls the Berlin papers "malicious" for their references to outrages said to be committed by British soldiers upon Boer women as samples of what the Boers have to expect. *The St. Petersburg Zeitung* remarks that the charge of Boer corruption, made by papers which are themselves not only supposed, but absolutely proven, to be corrupt, can be treated with contempt by the European journalist, as all the wealth of the Rand would hardly be enough to bribe the men whose enthusiasm in the Boer cause has been expressed in prose and poetry. The same paper quotes a letter from a German in the Transvaal, who says:

"The end of the century is poor in ideals. Thrice happy there-

fore is the man who in the spirit can join the united effort of a small people against a brutal world-power about to rob them of an ideal possession—liberty. How they rush to arms! No fine, no punishment, need be threatened. The law calls upon men between sixteen and seventy; but much younger boys and older men have taken the field. At Elandslaagte a child of twelve was found, still grasping his rifle, with a bullet in his forehead. From Potchefstroom went a father and eleven sons. No people ever equaled this enthusiasm. In 1813, the Prussians in their fight against Napoleon had one out of every eighteen inhabitants in the field. The Boers have one out of every five."

The *Zürcher Zeitung*, referring to a threat that Switzerland will be boycotted by English tourists unless the Swiss cease to sympathize with the Boers, says: "Are we to be influenced by considerations worthy only of a nation of shopkeepers and waiters?" The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* points out that the Boers long since took into consideration the possibility of an invasion; hence the British found the farms deserted.

The *Nation* (Berlin) thinks that England can only lose by continuing the war. It says:

"England no longer fights for her prestige in the world. That prestige is already hopelessly gone, and it will not be restored if the united strength of the empire after all is great enough to crush the small foe. England continues the war in order to deceive herself. If she can beat the Boers, she will not *feel* altogether helpless. No doubt the restoration of self-confidence is worth fighting for, but it may be bought too dearly. England's best citizens are they who advise her to make peace while honorable terms may be obtained. And we Germans can not wish the British empire to crumble at the first touch."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS A KULTURKAMPF THREATENING FRANCE?

THE French cabinet has proposed a law to suppress ecclesiastical interference with secular authority. This is directed against the Roman Catholic Church, which appears to have increased its influence very much of late, especially among the monarchists, who are still far from giving up all hope of overthrowing the present form of government. As in most European countries, ministers of various kinds of religion are government stipendiaries, and there is already a law depriving them of their salaries if they oppose the Government. There is even an obsolete decree threatening banishment. But the newly proposed law would authorize the imprisonment of the offender, and goes therefore as far as Bismarck's famous May Laws. Those who remember that the Iron Chancellor was glad to come to terms with the church await with interest the outcome of this struggle against Rome in a country where the church is even more powerful than in Germany. *The Speaker* (London) says:

"If the cabinet of M. Waldeck-Rousseau means this proposal seriously, it has at least more courage than Napoleon. Has it forgotten the Kulturkampf and hopes to be more successful than Bismarck? And is such a blow against an elementary civic right—even when it is designed to coerce powerful, active, often mutinous, and illiberal forces—an achievement of which French liberalism can be proud?"

The *Welt Blatt* (Vienna) remarks that the French Government is indeed going too far, and adds:

"France is entirely in the hands of cosmopolitan speculators, who will not allow a strong party to arise. As long as the people are divided among themselves, these gentry can rule. Hence their bitter enmity against all faith and especially against the church. Against this rule of the money-bags has now arisen a powerful organization, which informs the people of the danger to their faith, and which has worked chiefly through the Dominicans and Assumptionists. That the monks have already felt the heavy hand of the Government is well known. It is now proposed to muzzle prelates. . . . The new law could be applied

even in the case of private letters written by a bishop, and thus the clergy would be robbed of the most elementary of their citizen rights. Imprisonment, from three months to two years, could be inflicted upon the unfortunate bishop who has an opinion of his own. An atheistic government and a legislature which shows no intention to defend its dignity will rule the country until the people awoken to the danger of their position and overthrow the present *regime*."

Very different is the view of M. Gustave Lauson. In reply to a Jesuit priest, who praises Britain's freedom and censures French tyranny, M. Lauson expresses himself to the following effect in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris):

Good Father Burnichon forgets that neither Great Britain nor the United States can well serve for comparison. As to the latter country, the few who adhere to Rome can hardly disturb it, while with us the church is a powerful factor which must be reckoned with. The reference to Great Britain surely is anything but wise, for it leads us to examine how England arrived at a point where she could afford to grant freedom from restraint to the Catholic clergy. We recall the deeds of Henry VIII., Edward IV., and Elizabeth—the scaffolds, the fires, the imprisonings, the spoliation of convents, the compulsory abjurations, the laws defining what faith is permissible. We remember that under James I. Catholics were excluded from London and the court; that they were forbidden to leave their domicile without the written permit of a magistrate; that Catholics could become neither physicians, lawyers, nor judges; that they were forced to let their children become Protestants, and that an oath rejecting the temporal power of the Pope was required of them. Under Charles II., the test bill obliged all officials to deny the doctrine of transubstantiation, and the priests were forbidden from coming to England, *on pain of death*, and thousands were imprisoned as suspects. James II. was driven from the throne for being a Catholic, and the act of 1688 excluded Catholics, tho the most peculiar sects were tolerated. Before 1829 there was not a single Catholic lord. To this day the *No Popery* cry can rouse a mob, and Catholics are given liberty only because the population is hopelessly prejudiced against Catholicism.

Here, then, is the foundation upon which British toleration rests. Do you wish us to copy it in France, reverend sir, to begin three centuries of persecution and humiliating servitude in order to obtain equality? We who oppose the pretensions of the church have no wish to tyrannize over her. We do not wish to repeat the "horse cure" which at last, in 1829, led to the emancipation of the English Catholics. Even so, a Catholic member of Parliament must make oath that he will do nothing against the Anglican Church, against the Protestant religion, or against the Protestant government as such. Suppose we were to impose similar restrictions upon a candidate *here*, it would be called tyranny. What is freedom in England is tyranny in France. We French are too tolerant to wish for an experiment with the crude, tho efficacious, methods which gave security to England; but it is imprudent on the part of the church to remind us of them.

This threatening struggle between church and state will be nowhere watched with greater interest than in Spain, where the power of a predominant religious influence, directed from abroad, is well appreciated. The *Epoca* (Madrid), a paper loyal to Catholicism, tho at times a little restive under the demands of the priesthood, fears that France has troublesome times ahead. It says:

"At present the Exposition engages every one's attention, uniting all social and political factions; but there is certainly much material for combustion. Militarism has raised its head in a manner hardly expected a short time ago. The Monarchists reveal an activity of which they were not thought capable, and the agitation of the Socialists and Anarchists tends to produce disturbances in another direction. If to all this is added a struggle with the church, the French Government may well fear the end of the Exposition."

The Roman correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks there is much probability of a serious quarrel between the Vatican and the French Government. The Pope, he says, ad-

mits that the Assumptionists, on whose behalf the bishops have begun to oppose the French Government, are not free from blame; but he thinks the French Ministry have been unnecessarily rigorous. — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

THE South African war absorbs the attention of the newspapers of the world to such an extent that little attention is paid to our operations in the far East. Some European papers point out, however, that the Filipinos have not yet shown themselves willing to surrender. The *Tagblatt* (Berlin) doubts that a mere official declaration issued from Washington, to the effect that there is no longer any war, will overawe the Tagales sufficiently to stop their fighting. Similar views are entertained in quarters much nearer the seat of war. The *Kobe Herald* (Japan) says:

"Manila papers continue to report the annihilation of the rebels, the complete desertion of Aguinaldo, and other excitements. . . . It will amount to this, that when Aguinaldo is taken—if he ever is—and when the Philippine army has been smashed people will not believe it. Most people will wink the other eye and say the Americans must be getting badly cornered again."

According to the *Calcutta Englishman*, "nothing is permitted to pass the censors in Manila that does not reflect undimmed glory on American arms." The same paper reports that the mails are no safer than the wires, and that no accounts likely to be unpleasant to "imperialist" ears are permitted to pass through the American post-offices. Letters containing such matter must be sent to Hongkong by special messenger. Reports received by European papers do not always tally with those received by our own. The *Paris Temps*, not a sensational paper, receives *via* Hongkong an account of an engagement near San Mateo in which 146 Americans are said to have been killed and wounded. Similar reports, often with elaborate detail, find their way into other European papers. Many English papers, however, report that the insurrection is over. The *Spectator* (London) says:

"For the past three months the British public has been too deeply interested in the war in South Africa to watch the progress of the war in the Philippines, but the Americans have been steadily 'pegging away' in their manner, breaking up each force of insurgents as it appeared, and improving communications. . . . Complete liberty of trade, cultivation, and locomotion will be secured to the people of all races, just courts will be set up, a police will be organized, probably on the Irish plan, and the main difficulty will be to raise taxes for local administration. The islands, however, are rich, and with a judicious system of grants-in-aid this obstacle should be surmounted without provoking local insurrections. If the general in command will punish any instances of corruption or oppression pretty sharply there ought in three years to be profound peace in the Philippines, a trustworthy body of native auxiliaries, and as much profitable business as is good for the morality of any Asiatic people."

The *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd* (Shanghai) is informed that the Americans proceed with much energy against Filipinos who are unwilling to become their subjects. At Ilo Ilo, twenty-five prominent citizens were shot in one day, being suspected of disaffection. The paper believes that, when the civilized portion of the population have been reduced to insignificant numbers in this way, it will be easy to manage the savages. The same paper further says:

"It is to be expected that sooner or later the Tagales will find open resistance useless. But their hatred for the Americans is likely to last, and the latter will find it dangerous to move beyond the confines of garrisoned towns for a long time to come. Hence they will not soon have any material advantages. Among the less civilized tribes it will be easier to make headway, and their territory may soon become a field for American enterprise. An immediate danger is the plague, which is said to have been

imported by the Americans from Honolulu. If it makes headway, its ravages will be serious."

The *Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) admits that something may be said on the Filipino side, but argues that as long as the English-speaking nations desire to make conquests, it is useless for other nations to oppose them. The paper says:

"Dewey destroyed some anchored ships, Kitchener wiped out the Khalifa's hordes. It was not for that that they received the homage of their countrymen. They became ideals; men to be down before them, and worshiped—not the men, but the idea. It may have been overdone a little, it may remain incomprehensible in part, but whatever be said of it, it was a spontaneous exhibition of one of the traits of our race, that which looks for dominion, for worldly power, and world possession."

The *Overland China Mail* (Hongkong) believes that the Philippines may well be made profitable to American capitalists, but only if Chinese are imported in large numbers into the islands. It says:

"We know that the Filipinos are against the Chinese, and would gladly see the continuation of General Otis's policy of exclusion; but we say unhesitatingly that without Chinese labor the development of the Philippine Islands is impossible. As the repatriated American volunteers used to express it, the Philippines are not 'a white man's country' in the sense that he can labor for hours in the open fields; and as the natives of the islands have not yet experienced the pinch of overpopulation, and the necessity for continuous labor to maintain existence, they are not likely to supply the labor needs of the American capitalists who will seek to work and develop the naturally rich resources of the soil. The Americans are far too practical to lose sight of the advantages that must follow the admission of the Chinese to the island; and this can be done without disturbing the restrictions that govern Chinese immigration into the States." — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHINESE COURT ETIQUETTE.

THE warlike ability of the Boers is attributed by the *Lancet* to the simple life they lead. Perhaps the hyper-refinement of the Chinese, which culminates in the etiquette of the Emperor's existence, has something to do with the very different warlike character of the Celestials. We take the following from an account in the *Matin* (Paris):

The imperial court comprises some 8,000 persons, whose movements, speech, and gestures are continually controlled according to strict ceremonial rules. The Emperor rarely leaves his room, which all have very queer names. In the room of "The Relations of Heaven and Earth" he gives audience; in the apartment of "Celestial Purity" he receives his officials; in the hall of "Brotherly Love and Peace" he passes his leisure hours. Etiquette forbids him to visit the harem, with its two hundred wives. If he wishes to meet one of them, he turns down the stone bearing her name in a casket containing two hundred small stones. The wife thus honored is then carried in on the back of a eunuch.

The whole life of the Emperor is ruled by the same petty ceremonial, which sometimes reveals a touch of Oriental imagination, sometimes is merely barbarous. Would he eat fruit or vegetables, his guardians must first consult the calendar, for it is ordained on what days of the moon he may partake of them. If he shows a healthy appetite, the doctors determine the amount of food he may take. Nothing is more curious and comical than a state dinner. Long tables are laid in an enormous pavilion decorated with lapis lazuli, marble, and bronze. When the gong sounds, the Emperor enters with his guard and proceeds to the low, golden throne. The favored courtiers who are present throw themselves on the ground to worship the "Son of Heaven." The chief of the imperial eunuchs thrice cracks his whip, music begins, and the officials who are to serve the Emperor enter, throw themselves down nine times, and bending their knees five times they serve him on a little table edged with jewels. If he desires to drink, the cup-bearer kneels before him, and the guests look toward the West. Only his nearest relatives are allowed to touch food; the other guests are sufficiently honored by seeing the Emperor eat, and the thousand and one Chinese delicacies are not for them on such occasions. Many dishes, in fact, appear only as *papier mâché* imitations, such as are used in European theaters. — *Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PERSONALS.

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR is the youngest of the three negroes who had recently mounted the ladder of literary fame, the other two being Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois. To rise inside of a few years from an elevator boy in the city of Dayton to the foremost ranks of American literature at the age of twenty-seven is an intellectual feat that any man, whether he be black or white, should be proud of. As far back as he can remember he had a love of rhythm and rhyme. There is no doubt that in his school life, although attending a mixed school, he had to combat with race prejudices. Still he had a father whose escape from slavery and subsequent sojourn in Canada awakened in him an appreciation for an education, and a mother who learned to read that she might read and think about what her son was writing. Both of them gave encouragement to the young poet and strengthened his determination to rise to the highest ranks among American writers. His first piece, "An Easter Hymn," was written when he was a very small boy on the leaf of a spelling-book. The piece caught the eye of James Whitcomb Riley, and not so very long ago, William Dean Howells called the public's attention in an autograph letter to Mr. Dunbar, and it



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was from that time that the young colored poet was bounding along on the crest of the waves of popularity. He has been in England and was well received there.

THE greatest of American clowns—greatest, if you measure him by the thousands he has pleased, and the fame he achieved—passed away recently at his home in New Jersey, says the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. The middle-aged men and women of to-day know that Dan Rice was a name to conjure the most pleasing anticipations in the juvenile breast. There were other scintillating names of that epoch; Van Amborg, Sands and Lent, Yankee Robinson, but the greatest of these was dear old Dan's. He flourished at a time when the circus enjoyed—in the minds of all wise folk—its palmiest days. True, it boasted but one ring, and its lamps sadly smoked, and its free-for-all seats were painfully hard, and it knew no dives for life nor Roman chariots, nor destructions of Pompeii. It was just the plain old circus with one ring and one price, and one clown. But, oh, the magic of the ring! And, oh, the sacrifices that accumulated the price! And, oh, the shriek-compelling antics of the clown! Sawdust can never smell like that again. There will never more be beauty like to that of the fleecy-skirted houri who capered so gracefully on the awaying pad. No, it has all passed away, and now the great clown has passed, too. The king of that magic circle has yielded to the whip-crack of the grim ringmaster, Death. There was a Dan Rice who lingered in the arena after the meridian years of his greatness, but the Dan we love to remember was that virile, rollicking, impudent, always amusing prince of jesters, whose like neither we nor our children shall see again.

MISS KLUMPKE, the noted American astronomer, and one of the talented Klumpke sisters, has added new laurels to her fame by making the observations on the Leonids for the Paris Observatory. Paris was enveloped in a fog, and so, on the third night, Miss Klumpke bravely embarked in a balloon and mounted above the clouds, to ask its secrets of the sky. She was furnished with a little tray suspended from her neck and lighted with an electric jet, on which were placed the charts on which to map her observations, and she was accompanied by a secretary and the persons who managed the balloon. They started from St. Denis at a little past midnight, and at eight o'clock in the morning they anchored at four miles from the sea. It is said that her report is of very great interest, furnishing a proof to the calculations made thirty years ago concerning this star-shower.

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Not an Unpleasant Check.—"Jack's extravagant career received a sudden check to-day." "Is that so?" He doesn't show it." "No. It was a check for \$500 on his governor."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Wifely Constancy.—"I have been married for fifteen years, and my wife never fails to meet me at the door." "Wonderful!" "Yes, she's afraid I might go in without wiping my feet."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

What Other Inducements?—MRS. J. BRASKEY PUSHE: "I confess I'm dying to get my daughter married."

THE BRUTE: "Er—what other inducements do you offer?"—*Life.*

A New Disease.—DR. SQUILLS: "What was the matter with that cab driver you were called to see last night?"

DR. KALLIMELI: "As nearly as I can describe what ails him it is automobiliousness."—*Chicago Tribune.*

His Definition.—"What's the difference between news and fakes?" asked the unsophisticated young woman. The editor of the *Bugle* looked at her pityingly. "News," he explained, "is what you see in the *Bugle*. Fakes are what you see in any of the other local papers."—*Chicago Post.*

Transposition Necessary.—"Grandpop," he began, turning the leaves of his book, "did your history used to say that the Spaniards settled this country?" "I believe it did, my boy." "Well, the new ones won't say that." "What will they say, Ostend?" "This country settled the Spaniards."—*Exchange.*

An Ingenious Explanation.—MRS. HENRICKS: "See here, Dinah, I gave you four flannel undershirts in the wash this week, and you have brought back only three. How is that?"

DINAH: "'Deed, I dunno, ma'am, 'less'n dey shranked. Flannel does shrink somethin' awful ma'am."—*Exchange.*

Justifiable Curiosity.—G. R. Glenn, superintendent of public instruction of the State of Georgia, one day explained the powers of the X-ray machine to a gathering of dorkies at the school commencement. After the meeting was over a negro called him aside and wanted to know if he was in earnest about the machine. Mr. Glenn assured him that he was. "Boss, I wants ter ax you ef er nigger ef chicken kin you look in him an' see chicken?" "Why, yes, Ephraim," said Mr. Glenn. "Well, boss, I wants ter ax you one mo' question. Kin you look in dat nigger an' tell whar dat chicken come from?"—*Argonaut.*

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Current Events.

Monday, March 5.

—The House of Commons passes the budget to meet expenses of war.

—Sir Redvers Buller sends a heavy list of casualties for fighting between February 14 and February 27.

—**Martial law is declared** in portions of Cape Colony by Sir Alfred Milner.

—Mr. Davis offers a free-trade amendment to the Puerto Rican bill.

—Secretary Hay denies reports that Nicaragua and Costa Rica have protested against the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Tuesday, March 6.

—British and Boer armies near Bloemfontein are about four miles apart.

—Rear-Admiral John C. Watson is relieved from command of American fleet at Manila; Rear-Admiral George C. Remey succeeds him.

—Lord Pauncefote's term as British Ambassador is extended.

—Prof. Bernard Moses of California is appointed on new Philippine commission.

—Convention of the Social Democratic Party meets in Indianapolis. It is expected that Eugene V. Debs will be nominated for President.

Wednesday, March 7.

—General Roberts turns the flank of the Boer army on Modder River, causing the Dutch forces to retreat.

—It is announced that the Queen will visit Ireland next month.

—There is an increase of mortality from plague in Calcutta.

—Secretary Root arrives in Havana on the United States transport *Sedgwick*.

—Senator Lodge speaks on the Philippine question, defending the Administration.

Thursday, March 8.

—General Roberts advances nearer Bloemfontein by ten miles.

—The Queen is greeted in the streets of London with extraordinary demonstrations of loyalty.

—An amendment is to be made to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty providing that the United States shall have the right to defend the isthmian canal in time of war.

—General Wheeler expresses the opinion that territorial government should be provided for the Philippines.

—The Théâtre Français is burned.

Friday, March 9.

—Reports in London are afloat that President Kruger is suing for peace.

—Death of ex-Minister E. J. Phelps.

—The Senate committee on foreign relations amends the Hay-Pauncefote treaty so as to give the United States the right to defend a canal in time of war.

—At the meeting of the Cabinet, Secretary Gage outlines his plan for refunding the public debt under the new currency bill.

—It has been decided to rebuild the Théâtre Français of Paris.

Saturday, March 10.

—Fighting is reported at Hepmakaat, north-east of Ladysmith, between the troops of Sir Redvers Buller and the Boers.

—Trouble occurs between American officers and Cubans over the recovery of the Furor's safe.

—The amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not approved by the Administration.

—President Lincoln's body is removed from the base of the monument at Springfield, Ill., which is to be rebuilt.

—The Social Democratic Party convention at Indianapolis adjourns, after nominating Eugene V. Debs for President, and Job Harriman for Vice-President.

Sunday, March 11.

—Lord Roberts reports to the British War Office that he has attacked the Boer army near Driefontein, the burgher forces being defeated.

—General Kitchener arrives at Victoria West, Cape Colony, to organize columns for suppressing rebellion.

—President Kruger returns to Pretoria from Bloemfontein.

—Funeral services are held for ex-Minister Phelps in Battle Chapel, at Yale, ex-President Dwight delivering the address.

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Problem 459.

By H. MENDES DA COSTA, AMSTERDAM.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 460.

By DR. TH. SCHAAD.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 459.

Key-move, Q—R 2.

No. 460.

1. R—Kt 7	Q—K 4 ch	P—B 5, mate
2. K x R	K x Kt	Kt x Q, mate
1. Q—K 2	K—B 2	Q—K 7, mate
2. B x R	R x Q ch	R—Kt 6, mate
1. Kt—Q 4	K x R (must)	Q x Kt, mate
2. P Queen	Q—K 7 ch!	Q—K 7, mate
1. K x R	Q x Q (must)	Q—K 4, mate
2. K x R	R—K B 5 ch	
	K—K 3 (must)	
	R—Kt 6 ch	
	Q x R	
	K x R	

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S. B. Daboll, St. Johns, Mich.; Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N. Y.; the Rev. F. W. R., and Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga., got 454; the Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn., 456.

CONCERNING 449

Several correspondents want to know what is the matter with this problem? Well, as it stands it has not only the author's solution, but two others: Q—Kt sq, and Q—Kt 2. We have written to the European Chess-editor who published the problem, asking for correction, but have not had any answer.

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CHAROUSEK. White.	OTHER MAN. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4
2 K-Kt-B 3	Q-Kt-B 3
3 B-B 4	B-B 4
4 P-Q Kt 4	B x Kt P
5 P-B 3	B-R 4
6 Castles.	P-Q 3
7 P-Q 4	B-Kt 3
Should play P x P.	Kt-R 4
8 P-Q R 4	P x P
9 B-R 2	B-K 3
10 P x P	B x B
11 Kt-B 3	Kt-K 2
12 R x B	Castles.
13 K-R sq	
Now for a grand push.	Kt-Kt 3
14 P-Kt 4	R-K sq
15 P-R 4	Kt-B sq
Observe if Kt x P, B-Kt 5 follows.	Q-Q 2
16 P-R 5	Kt-K 3
17 B-Kt 5	Kt-Q B 5
18 Kt-R 4	Kt x B
19 B-K 3	P-Q B 3
20 Kt-B 5	B-Q sq
21 P x Kt	
22 P-Kt 5	
If Kt x P, then Q-Kt 4, menacing Kt and also Kt-R	
6 ch to win the Queen.	P-Q 4
23 Q-Kt 4	B P x P
24 P-Kt 6	P-K R 3
25 R P x P	
Now for Charousek's grand stroke!	
26 Kt x Kt P	B-Kt 4
If Q x Kt then B-K B 7, followed by doubling of	
Rooks.	Q-B sq
27 R-B 7	Kt-Q sq
28 Kt-B 5	
29 Q x B and wins, for if Black takes Queen he is	
mated in two.	

By Way of Explanation.

A number of solvers have acquired the habit of condemning problems that they can not solve. This is especially the fact concerning two-movers. We give only the key-move of the solution, in order to save space. It often occurs that after the key-move is given, solvers are unable to follow out the variations, and hence they write as that the problem is unsound. We do not recall any problem published in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* that was unsolvable. Several were unsound in that they had more than one solution; but we have always noticed this fact, and tried to find the error.

A Muzio Gambit.

From *Wiener Schachzeitung*.

(Remove White's Q Kt.)

C. DARASIL. White.	DR. WOLFF. Black.	C. DARASIL. White.	DR. WOLFF. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	7 P-Q 4	Q-B 3
2 P-Kt 4	P x P	8 P-R 5	Q-Q Kt 3
3 Kt-K B 3	P-K Kt 4	9 P-B 3	P-Q 4
4 B-B 4	P-Kt 5	10 B x Q P	Kt-Q B 3
5 Castles	P x Kt	11 B x P ch	K x B
6 Q x P	B-R 3	12 B x P	B x B

And White announced mate in nine moves.




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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD SALISBURY'S refusal to accept this nation's offer of mediation, together with the almost simultaneous refusal to listen to the Boer proposal of peace on the terms of independence, leads the press to believe that England will not brook any further attempt to save the South African republics from absorption into the British empire. In his reply to our offer the British premier said that Great Britain does not propose to "accept intervention from any power in South African affairs"—a reply that leads the *New York Times* to remark that "this official notice to all the world should have the effect, not only of intermitting the arduous labors of the American pro-Boers, who have been 'egging on' the President to do things that the present condition and occupations of our land and sea forces make it inadvisable for us to attempt, but also of drying up those welling springs of lies in continental cities whence have come so many reports of intervention by powers unfriendly to England." What the "furious pro-Boer orators" want, says the *New York Evening Post*, "is not mediation, but fulmination. They want the President to thunder in Salisbury's ear: 'This war must stop!' He will not do it. If he did, the war would not stop. Another one would begin." The best service we can render the Boers now, thinks the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "is to advise them to abandon a hopeless struggle," for the war "can only have one result, and continued resistance on the part of the Boers is little less than suicidal."

Other papers, among them the *Chicago Tribune*, resent the "arrogant language" of Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer peace proposal, in which he spoke of "the penalty Great Britain has suffered for having of recent years acquiesced in the existence of the two republics." This declaration, says *The Tribune*, "embodies his deep conviction, which is shared by many another Englishman, that to the grace alone of England are the weaker powers of the earth indebted for the enjoyment of independence,

and that were it to cease 'to acquiesce in their existence' they would sink from independency into dependency." Lord Salisbury's reply does not sound, adds the same paper, as if Britain intended to give the new colony a government like that enjoyed by Canada or Australia; but it "sounds as if it was the purpose of Her Majesty's Government to reduce the South African Republic and the Orange Free State to the status of the semi-civilized dependencies of Great Britain, like India and Sierra Leone, or, worse than that even, subject them to the rule of major-generals and military law. If the Boers believe that fate is in store for them they will fight on."

The evident intention of Great Britain to absorb the two republics divides the press along practically the same line of cleavage as was seen at the beginning of the war. The *Baltimore Sun* says: "The purposes of the British Government are plainly revealed in the answer of Lord Salisbury to Presidents Kruger and Steyn. Great Britain is waging a war of conquest and aggression; the lion's appetite is whetted, and he intends to devour the two little republics. It is a sad spectacle and one which arouses indignation as well as pity." The *Philadelphia North American* says:

"The pretense that England's suppression of the republics is for the purpose of conferring better government upon the people, Boers and Uitlanders alike, adds hypocrisy to the crime of brigandage. It was the argument by which slave-traders excused their seizure of negroes in Africa to sell them in America. It is an argument that can be advanced for the enslaving of white workmen—an improvement in their material condition consequent upon their loss of freedom and the substitution of the care of able masters for their own less intelligent care. All the Tories in our own Revolutionary days thought government by England was better than government by the mob, the uninstructed common people of the colonies. And for a time events seemed to prove them correct. But, in the long run, blundering liberty is better than the most benevolent despotism. Who would want the United States to become again a British colony? Not many even of the poor-spirited and English-worshipping Americans who want to see the gallant Boers crushed.

"England's triumph will not be a gain for civilization, but a victory of might over right, of monarchy over republicanism. No matter what the faults of the Boers may be—no matter if their public servants are as corrupt as if they were part of the Quay machine in Pennsylvania or of Tammany in New York—it would be a loss to real civilization to have Queen Victoria take the place of Presidents Kruger and Steyn. The theory of government in the republics is as much ahead of the English theory as is that of the United States itself. Men under free institutions can be trusted to work out of their faults and mistakes. Either that is true or monarchy is better than republicanism, and the Declaration of Independence is a mistake. Our American forefathers and more immediate predecessors were not perfect. Washington and Jefferson owned slaves. The negroes in the South to-day, tho citizens in the eye of the law, practically have no political rights. They are as badly off in that respect, and worse off in most others, than were the Uitlanders in South Africa. What then? Shall England suppress the United States in the name of civilization and send a viceroy to take possession of the White House?

"The crime of the Transvaal Republic is the possession of gold-mines. England would not trouble herself about affairs there if the Boers did not have that which is worth stealing."

On the other side are such opinions as that of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, which says that the Boer leaders are "face to face with

facts which the rest of the world has seen since the war was declared. One of those facts is so elemental that it is incredible that Kruger and Steyn should not appreciate it, altho their joint note ignores it altogether. It is that he who submits his cause to the gage of battle must abide by the result." The *New York Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Conditions of peace are imposed upon Great Britain as imperatively as upon the two republics themselves by the irresistible forces of civilization. This is the surest guaranty against any error of sentimental impulse, like the convention after Majuba, and is even a stronger safeguard than the sea power of Britain against European attempt to dictate a settlement that will not be conclusive and enduring. No settlement will be conclusive and enduring that does not permit free play of industry and natural political development in South Africa. World forces of finance and commerce make for these as much as British interests of trade and industry. They are potent with political governments on the Continent, and their secret influence must be felt on the side of a lasting peace and the unrestricted play of the forces of civilization in South Africa. . . .

"It is needful not only to prevent possible recurrence of war, but to remove the causes of a prolonged status of irritation, uncertainty and alarm only less intolerable than war itself. These were race inequality, political subservience, and industrial impotence and the menace to peace, order, and civilization of a powerful military medieval state, entrenched in the midst of modern life and progress, like a baronial stronghold oppressing with force and tribute a free commercial city. Great Britain endured the sacrifices of war to remove these; she can not make peace and leave them standing. The rational morality and common sense of the world do not expect it, whatever the aberrations of mawkish sentiment at home and political malevolence abroad. Whatever generosity may be shown in personal treatment of conquered foes and in assumption of all the pecuniary burdens of the war, these vital objects must be secured.

"Hard experience has taught that these vital objects are inconsistent with political and military independence of the two republics, tho they are not inconsistent with large local autonomy and perfect civil freedom under British rule."

Lord Roberts's occupation of the Free State capital has been considered inevitable ever since Cronje's surrender, and most of the comments look upon it merely as a stopping-place on the way to the more important objective, Pretoria. The *New York Journal* says:

"Bloemfontein has fallen, but the war is not over. President Kruger has cabled *The Journal* that 'the British will never

reach Pretoria.' He declares that 'the burghers will only cease fighting with death,' and adds: 'Our forces are returning in good order to our first line of defense on our own soil. The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than we expected.' This is not mere idle boasting. If the Boers are thoroughly determined to hold out, the advance on Pretoria will be a very different thing from the advance on Bloemfontein. The Free State capital is in an open country, and no attempt was ever made to prepare it for defense. Pretoria is protected by a maze of mountain ranges, and fortifications have been growing up around it for five years. If the Boers have been able to stock it betimes with sufficient supplies of food and ammunition, and if their lines of defense take in a sufficient area to enable good sanitary conditions to be maintained, there is no reason why they should not give Roberts many a hard month's work before the Union Jack goes up over the Raadshuis."

PROBABLE EFFECTS OF THE GOLD-STANDARD LAW.

NOW that the President has signed the bill passed by Congress establishing the gold standard, the newspapers are trying to forecast its effect on the political and financial situation. Not a few papers are looking in Mr. Bryan's direction, and some of them, like the *Chicago Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.), think that "by this action Bryan is made a 'back number,' " because he "pinned his political fortunes to the white metal and it has been conceded that he must rise or fall with that." Other papers, like the *New York Journal* (Dem.), think that the establishment of the gold standard really strengthens Mr. Bryan's position by depriving the Republican Party of one of its "spooks." Says *The Journal*: "By signing the new gold-standard bill, President McKinley has made it impossible to repeat the scare by which he was elected in 1896. He has eliminated the free-silver terror from the list of spooks in the Republican graveyard. The Government is so bound and handcuffed by this law that Mr. Bryan as President could do no more for silver than Grover Cleveland. The Republican Party will have to fight this year's campaign on this year's issues—such issues as it is now struggling with, in helpless imbecility, in the Senate." *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* (Boston) also thinks this a serious result of the new enactment. It says:

"Every person who has viewed with alarm the possibility of the gold standard being displaced has been obliged to adhere



OOM PAUL: "Hold up a minute, I've got a proposition to make."

J. BULL: "What is it?"

OOM PAUL: "I'll take the purse and we'll call it off."

—The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

PEACE PROPOSITION IN CARTOON.



WARM RECEPTION FOR THE DOVE.

—The Detroit Journal.

only to the Republican Party, notwithstanding any repugnance which he might have for its policy in general. And all who have believed that the great desideratum was the free coinage of silver have been equally firm in their allegiance to the party of Mr. Bryan. Now one of the most important consequences of the enactment of the gold-standard law is likely to be the releasing of such enforced captivity of a countless number of voters, with a consequent political realignment.

Will such an outcome be favorable, or otherwise, to the party in power? This is an important question. For even with the fear of free silver eliminated, the shifting of the administration from one political party to another is an event to be awaited with anxiety; and especially so, when the opposition party aims to put in the Presidential chair a man of such mediocre attainments and unbalanced mind as Mr. Bryan. Nevertheless, it looks very much as if, as a result of the enactment of the gold-standard law, a much greater effort would be required to return the present administration than a short time ago was considered necessary. It is useless to attempt to hide the fact that Mr. McKinley has, rightfully or wrongly, incurred a great deal of odium. It is not necessary for us to enumerate the features of his Administration which have been the means of exciting bitter animosity. Probably the great majority of those who have become incensed over his general policy would, however, feel obliged to cast their ballots for him once more if the currency issue was at stake again. The gold-standard measure releases them from this obligation, and there is, in our opinion, a very great likelihood of a revolt of no mean proportions from the party in power at the coming election."

More papers, however, are discussing the "refunding" feature of the measure, by which the government bonds which would have been paid in a few years are to be replaced by new bonds which will run thirty years. National banks depositing the new bonds in the United States Treasury can issue more currency than was allowed upon the deposit of the old bonds, and the law gives an opportunity for the establishment of many new national banks with small capital, which can also issue bank-notes, so that fear has arisen in some quarters that there is danger of a great inflation of the currency by the addition of all these new notes. The *New York Sun* (Rep.) thinks that the function of issuing money belongs to the Government, and declares that the policy of delegating this function to private banks would "in a normal state of partizan division, inevitably drive out of office the party responsible for it." *Bradstreet's* says that "the signs are that, in spite of some conservatism and hesitation on the part of many bankers as to encouraging these developments, there is likely to be within the next few months a very large increase in the national-bank circulation." The president of the Bank of North America in New York, too, believes that within a year all the New York banks will take out circulation to the full amount of their capital. "If all the banks in the country should act likewise," says the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), "we should witness an inflation of the currency such as the nation has not experienced since the Civil War. It would be an inflation to compare with which the possibilities of free-silver coinage would strive in vain during a like period of time. We are still inclined to think that the expansion of the currency under the pending bill will not be as extensive as the bank opinion above quoted would indicate; but if it is anything like to this extent, the effect upon the financial and commercial affairs of the country must be profound, resulting unquestionably in a heavy expulsion of gold." The *New York Journal of Commerce*, while believing that "there is little reason to anticipate an alarming degree of inflation from the new law, in view of the heavy demand for currency which has prevailed during the last two years," declares, however, that—

"the principle of the bond-secured circulation is a bad one and might lead to the expulsion of gold if the demand for money were less active. The flurry about possible inflation which is now taking place as the result of a refunding operation is only a hint of the possibilities of danger involved in the bond-secured note system if the Government were called upon to put afloat on simi-

lar terms a large quantity of new bonds. The gold-standard law affords an admirable basis for future reforms in the currency laws, but our money system can not rest upon a scientific basis until the issue of bank-notes is governed by business conditions rather than the fluctuating volume of the public debt."

PROTESTS AGAINST THE PUERTO RICO TARIFF.

THE most remarkable sight now visible in the field of American politics is the uprising of Republican journals against the proposed tariff on articles entering the United States from Puerto Rico, or entering Puerto Rico from the United States. Papers like the *New York Sun*, the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, and the *Chicago Times-Herald*, which have supported the party's measures with marked loyalty heretofore, even in the face of severe criticism, frankly declare that the party leaders in Washington have made a mistake this time, and ought to retreat. The loud and long protests of the Republican press, and the equally strong words of such Republicans as ex-President Harrison and Thomas B. Reed, seem to have taken effect, and the Puerto Rico tariff bill, which passed the House by a narrow majority, is still before the Senate



SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS,
of Minnesota.

with little prospect of passage in its present form. Several fruitless conferences have been held, and the whole matter has been referred to a committee of conciliation which will try to formulate some more acceptable measure.

The proposition most favorably received by the press is the amendment proposed by Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota. To relieve the Puerto Ricans and meet the demands of public opinion, he would provide for free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States; and to satisfy those who want a test case for decision as to whether the Constitution follows the flag or not, he would have the bill extend certain parts of the Constitution to the island, thus implying that the rest of the Constitution is not extended. The islanders would not be compelled, in that case, to bear their present privations while waiting for a decision of the Supreme Court.

All accounts seem to agree that the island's present condition is deplorable. Nearly all the tobacco and sugar crops of two years are, it is said, rotting in the warehouses, farmers and merchants are being ruined, and the unemployed masses are kept from rioting and starvation only by the government rations given out by General Davis. A despatch to the *New York Herald* from Puerto Rico, last week, said that "nearly every order for goods has been cancelled because of the uncertainty as to what action Congress finally will take."

The *San Juan Diario* remarks that the United States is making a poor impression on the Puerto Ricans. It says:

"This is an impressionable country, highly impressionable, and the enthusiasm with which in the beginning the American

army was received has been rapidly chilled since Congress met. The United States, the people who took up arms against unjust taxation, are denying Puerto Rico free trade! They are denying liberty and impairing personal rights when it comes to dealing with people outside of their own Continent! Now force, oppression, exploitation, can keep a race in servitude, but can never create happy and contented citizens, unless their sense of dignity and of justice is totally extinguished."

The San Juan *Correspondencia* says in a similar strain:

"Our disillusionment has been cruel. We trusted in a wise and just government, and we see it conquered by trusts. And the nation which bases law upon the consent of the governed has a million souls under its sovereignty, yet does not consult their wishes, against which it imposes burdensome fiscal laws. . . . Our only comfort is in knowing that, against a blundering government, a people like the American will surely rise, always just and generous and magnanimous, and even without knowing us will become our champions, saying, 'Our flag floats over free peoples only; and if Puerto Rico is to be held in the condition of a subject colony, let that flag first be hauled down.'"

A petition has been sent to Congress by a number of Puerto Rican planters, merchants, and manufacturers, in which they deny the assertion put forward by some of the friends of the tariff bill in the House, to the effect that such a tariff is necessary to provide revenue for the island. Internal-revenue taxes, they declare, would raise three times as much revenue as the island needs for the current expenses of administration, and a bond issue of \$2,000,000 would provide funds for permanent internal improvements. They say: "Puerto Rico has no bonded or other debts. Therefore \$2,000,000 of bonds to be issued for internal improvements would be conservative. We call your attention to the fact that it has been the custom for all countries to make internal improvements by the system of bonded indebtedness, which divides the expenses among succeeding generations."

President Jacob Gould Schurman, of the Philippine Commission, in a letter published in the *New York Evening Post*, after strongly denouncing the proposed tariff for Puerto Rico, calls attention to some spectators in the far East who are watching our dealings with the Puerto Ricans with deep concern. He says:

"Let me add, too, that this Puerto Rican legislation is testing us before the eyes of the Filipinos, who keep well informed of all our doings. They will judge by this legislation of the value of American promises. When the ablest and most statesmanlike of Aguinaldo's emissaries to the Philippine Commission once ex-

pressed the fear that the American Government might not keep the promises it was making—for Spain (said he) made promises, and broke them—I silenced him with the reply: 'Señor ———, the United States is not Spain.' Is he now to learn, are all the Filipinos now to learn, that in the first legislation for our new dependencies we prove faithless to our pledges and recreant to our obligations? Such an exhibition of ourselves will strengthen the hands of Aguinaldo and the insurgents, because unhappily it can be used to support their persistent statement that the Americans are no more trustworthy than the Spaniards.

"At the very moment when we need to inspire confidence in the minds of the conquered Filipinos, shall we commit an act which will confirm their distrust of us, quicken their suspicions, and breed new and, perhaps, ineradicable antipathies? God forbid!"

The Philadelphia *Press*, Postmaster-General Smith's paper, which is believed to voice often the sentiment of the Administration, suggests that the United States follow the example of some other countries and place Puerto Rico in the hands of the executive. It says:

"England leaves dependencies to the executive under general laws, principles, and precedents. Her colonies are well governed. France gives and Spain gave her colonies representation in the national legislature. These colonies are ill-governed. Party and personal politics interfere with their prosperity. Their tariffs lead to endless wrangles. Their legislation blocks national reforms. Both the nation and the dependency are worse off.

"Cuba gives no trouble. It is in the hands of the President. It is peaceful. Prosperity is returning. The pending resolution turning the Philippines over to the President, subject to the general supervision of the national legislature, is the English plan and leads to efficient administration in the dependency and to freedom from dissension at home.

"Look at Puerto Rico. It is half the size of New Jersey. It has a smaller population than Brooklyn. Nine tenths are illiterate peasants living on twenty-five cents a day. The territory needs to be raised by education, commerce, and industrial development to the American level. On the English plan, Congress would have turned the island over to the executive authority, with the provision that the acts of the President should have the force of law unless within six months after being laid on the table of both chambers objection were made.

"With this authority the island would have been organized, a governor, appointed council, and elected lower chamber provided, and a tariff would have been arranged for Puerto Rico with reference to the needs of Puerto Rico, and Puerto Rico alone. Whatever measure of reciprocity were required with this country, complete or partial, would be negotiated with the island govern-



TRUSTS: "Oh, you must get used to this hold-up. You have been annexed."—*The St. Louis Republic*.



PUERTO RICO OFFICE-HOLDER: "Well, if you stop your bawling, I'll give you the core."—*The St. Paul News*.

PUERTO RICO'S EXPERIENCES IN CARTOON.

ment and sanctioned or rejected by Congress. Exactly as Navassa, a guano island, has the benefits of appeal to federal courts, so Puerto Rico would have one. Under this appeal contracts would be safe and justice secure.

"This would have been the English plan. It would have kept the island clean out of 'politics.' Unless charges of blunders, mismanagement, or corruption could be made, Puerto Rico would never have been heard of in the next Presidential campaign. See what has been done. Congress has got into a mess over the tariff. Free trade with Puerto Rico has become a national issue. Party feeling is aroused all over the country, the worst of conditions for impartial, equitable treatment. The island suffers. Its tariff is delayed. Its government is unorganized. A blight rests on the industries of the island. All else is blocked in Congress. The two chambers are wrangling. No one can predict the end, and all can see the injury to an island which is a national ward.

"Experience," said Benjamin Franklin, "is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other." Why not accept English experience for a century, keep our new dependencies out of the constitutional limits and political system of the United States, and turn their Administration over to the chief executive, with a general supervision by Congress to prevent abuse?"

Some of the prominent Republican papers which are opposing the proposed tariff for Puerto Rico are the following:

The New York Sun.	The Baltimore American.
The Chicago Inter Ocean.	The Cleveland Leader.
The Chicago Times-Herald.	The Indianapolis Journal.
The Chicago Evening Post.	The Cincinnati Commercial.
The Washington Star.	The Minneapolis Journal.
The Boston Advertiser.	The St. Paul Pioneer Press.
The Boston Journal.	The Milwaukee Sentinel.
The Hartford Courant.	The Portland Oregonian.
The Worcester Spy.	

The New York Tribune and Press and several other strong protection journals continue to advocate the tariff measure.

EUGENE V. DEBS FOR PRESIDENT.

THE convention of the Social Democratic Party met recently at Indianapolis and nominated for President the famous labor agitator, Eugene V. Debs. The candidate for Vice-President on this ticket is Job Harriman, of California, a member of the Socialist Party which has now amalgamated with the Social Democratic Party.

The press recognize that this nomination is likely to prove an important political factor in the coming Presidential campaign. Neither Debs nor Wharton Barker, nominee of the Populists, says the Nashville Banner (Ind.), is "likely to capture any electoral votes; but each will draw away a radical element that voted for Bryan in 1896." "Like the Unitarian and Universalist movements in theology," says the Providence Journal (Ind.), "Socialism is bound to have an influence on other political movements, accomplishing, it may be, some of its aims at last through the older organizations." The attitude of the majority of Republican and Democratic papers is one of bitter hostility to the doctrines espoused by Mr. Debs and his followers.

The platform of the Social Democratic Party in its preamble declares that the "private ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth," which is "responsible for poverty, misery, and degradation," is dividing society into two hostile classes—capitalists and wage-workers. It states that this class struggle will finally culminate in "the establishment of a system of cooperative production and distribution through the restoration to the people of all the means of production and distribution." As steps toward this final goal, the Social Democrats make the following demands:

Revision of our antiquated Federal Constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of government by all the people, irrespective of sex.

The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines.

The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, and telephone compa-

nies; all means of transportation, communication, water-works, gas, and electric plants and other public utilities.

The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and all mines; also all oil and gas wells.

Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of a large number of the unemployed; the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

All useful inventions to be free to all; the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

Labor legislation to be made national instead of local, and international where possible.

National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age.

Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

The adoption of the initiative and referendum and the right to the recall of representatives by the voters.

Abolition of war so far as the United States are concerned, and the introduction of international arbitration instead.

Says the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Rep.):

"The platform of the Social Democratic Party bears a close resemblance to the famous proclamation of Jack Cade, in which it was provided that the Government should take care of all poor people; that the three-hooped pot should hold a quart, and the threepenny loaf should be sold for a halfpenny. The Social Democrats virtually demand that ours shall be a government of the poor, by the poor, and for the poor, and that the destitute and depressed shall only be required to touch a button and the Government will do the rest. Carried to a logical conclusion, they ought to demand that all property shall be equally divided among all persons, and then, after a time, when the spendthrifts have squandered their share, the Government shall step in and make another equal division. How these crude, childish fancies can occupy the attention of adult minds is something of a mystery, but as the Social Democrats claim a following of 4,500 voters, there must be at least that many people in the country of mature years given to methods of thinking usually ascribed to childhood."



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EUGENE V. DEBS.

The Hartford Post (Rep.) adds:

"When one stops to analyze the Social-Democratic position and the Regular or Unsocial Democratic demands—to distinguish the Bryan democracy from the Debs democracy—there is really no very essential difference between them. Both are strongly Socialistic, more or less anarchistic, and chiefly made up of protests against what is. . . Debs is really the more logical representative of the uneasy, dissatisfied, all-on-a-level class, and as such is more entitled to support than Bryan. He is, moreover, frank, outspoken, and consistent, and has been preaching his theories because he believes them and not simply for the purpose of running for President."

The Florida Times-Union and Citizen (Dem.) says:

"During the next campaign, reference to 'the Indianapolis platform' will have a meaning new to our ears—henceforth we must forget the Palmer and Buckner movement to look after the deliverance in the same city and passing under the same name, but manipulated by Mr. Debs, and attacking all that is or was Democratic. These men were with us four years ago; they now appear in their true colors, and for this let us be thankful—their presence robbed us of ten votes where they gave us two. They

call themselves the 'Social Democracy,' but they prove that Hamilton was a prophet when he said extremists would attack the foundations of the nation under shelter of the doctrines proclaimed by Jefferson—it is for us to show that Jefferson was right when he answered the charge, by saying that such a creed could not grow out of his preaching."

The platform of the Social Democratic Party is described by the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) as "the most extraordinary declaration of political principles ever put before the American people." On the other hand, the Detroit *Evening News* (Ind.) declares: "The Social Democracy is not a party, but a church. Its ideals will never be realized this side of heaven."

Mr. Debs is as much loved by his friends as he is hated by his enemies. *The Social Democratic Herald* (Chicago) says:

"Eugene V. Debs is the ideal standard-bearer for American Socialism. His nomination marks the beginning of a real working-class movement in this country. For twenty-five years his life has been consecrated to the cause of labor. He himself was a workingman, a wage-earner. He led one of the most heroic strikes in modern history, a strike which was the quintessence of unselfishness, because the men asked not only that their own rate of wages should be maintained, but that the standard of living of their fellow men should also be maintained. He jeopardized his life, and finally gave himself to imprisonment in the cause of humanity. . . ."

"Eugene V. Debs is the man that we love, the peerless champion of labor, the knight errant of the new chivalry which will mean the emancipation of our land."

The Haverhill *Social Democrat* says:

"Job Harriman will be a fit companion for Eugene Debs. Both are irreproachable in character, both are able, fearless, eloquent, and faithful to the cause. They reflect absolutely the spirit that animates the Socialist movement, and in their life histories is portrayed the struggle upward of the working class. . . . With such as these as the standard-bearers of Socialism the Socialists of the United States will be able to work this year with an energy, enthusiasm, and self-sacrifice that will immortalize the last campaign of a dying century."

WICKEDNESS IN NEW YORK.

MORALIZATIONS on the depth of corruption and vice in New York City, and the extent to which the Tammany administration is responsible for it, continue to hold a prominent place on the editorial pages even of journals outside New York State. The Hartford *Courant* says that the New Yorkers have

"quite as good a government as they deserve," for they had a chance to make Seth Low mayor, but handed the whole city government over to Tammany. "We are not wasting any sympathy on them," says *The Courant*. The Chicago *Tribune*, too, thinks that the New Yorkers need a lesson, and says that the sooner the looting of the city treasury ends in a financial crash, "the better it will be for that misgoverned city; it may set good citizens to thinking."

The press seem to regard last week's police raids on gambling-houses and other illegal resorts as a "spasm of virtue" brought on by the outcry of the press, noticed in these columns last week. Says the New York *Times*:

"Everybody knows that, when the present excitement has blown over, the resorts will reopen in all their repulsiveness, and that the ward man will resume his visits with his former regularity. . . . This raiding business is the first refuge of a corrupt police when its corruption arouses public indignation. It has been practised some hundreds of times within the last generation in New York, and one would imagine that the very staleness of the trick would increase the indignation. Yet the police seem to retain an unflinching faith in its efficacy, tho in fact it is an aggravation of their offense. If they can find vicious resorts when these are pointed out to them by the district attorney, they ought to be at once called to account for not having pointed them out to the district attorney."

The New York *Herald* adds a word about the chief of police under whose command last week's raids were made. It says:

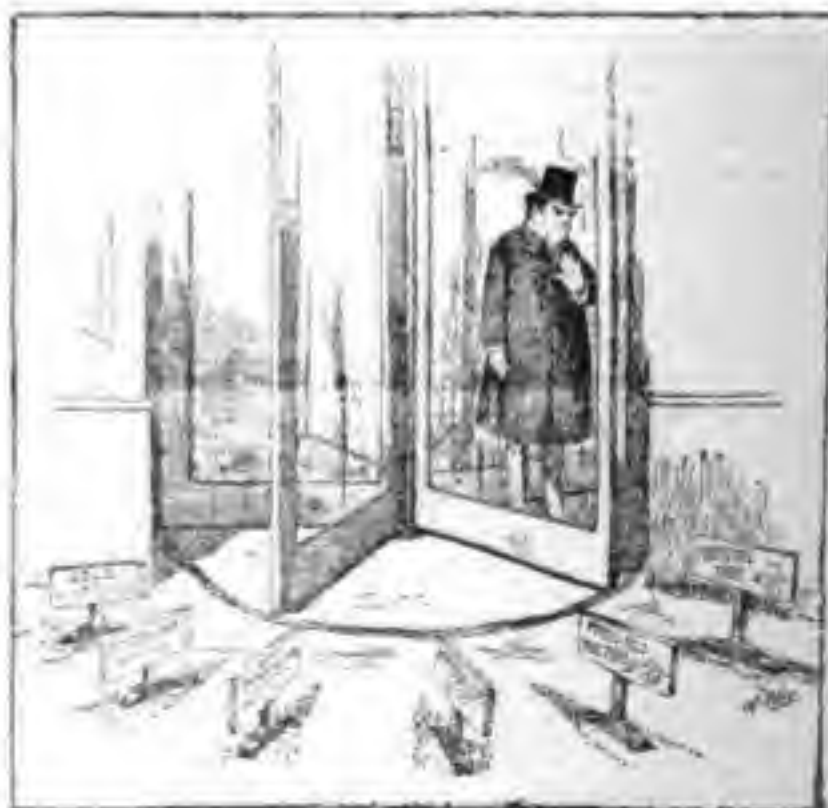
"If the work is to be done effectively, however, it must not be put in charge of the man who above all others is responsible for the state of things which we all deplore. Radical reform requires heroic methods, and if Chief Devery, either by his neglect or his incompetence, has furnished criminals with impunity and allowed them to snap their fingers at his authority, he is not the proper official to be entrusted with the task at hand."

"We have no criticism to offer of Mr. Devery as a private citizen, but as chief of our police force it is only fair to the great body of our citizens to say frankly that he is a dismal failure. His continuance in office will be a positive detriment to the welfare of the city, for he has had his opportunity and has shown that he is not able to make use of it. His resignation in this juncture would be regarded as a boon everywhere. The law-breakers alone would regard it as a misfortune. . . . What is needed for that office is a chief who is neither near-sighted nor ignorant, a chief who knows that crime lurks in dark places and knows where the dark places are, a chief who knows what his duty is and has the backbone to do it. Devery is not that kind



AND THE TIDE IS RISING.

—The Minneapolis Tribune.



PUZZLE: GUESS THE PATH HE WILL TAKE.

—The New York Herald.

BRYAN AND McKINLEY IN CARICATURE.

of a chief. There is no reason why New York should not be a fairly clean city. We grant the resort-keepers all the rights to which they are entitled, but we have an impression that the rest of our citizens also have rights. Chief Devery can't understand that statement, and hence the trouble which has come upon us. His retirement would make real reform possible, but nothing else will."

Controller Coler, whose strong stand against municipal corruption is attracting wide attention, said in an article in last week's *Independent*:

"The situation is serious enough to compel the attention of every honest business man and every public-spirited citizen. No man ever yet quit stealing because he thought he had taken enough. The wrecking of private property and the looting of the city treasury will go on in New York just as long as it can be done with impunity and without fear or danger of the strong hand of the law. So long as fraud is legal there will be fraud. Municipal corruption will not be confined to one administration, one party or faction while it remains a legalized undertaking, any more than the robbery of private corporations will stop while it can be done without hindrance or detection.

"There is but one safe and permanent remedy for public or private corruption: an aroused public opinion that will compel proper laws and the honest and fearless enforcement of them. No public or private interest can long thrive on fraud. Corruption in private business destroys confidence and saps the vitality of the commercial body. In public affairs fraud discredits a municipality, degrades its employees, and debases its citizenship."

The suggestion has been freely made that Mr. Coler would make a splendid mayor, but he declares emphatically that he will not become a candidate for any office. "I have said this right straight along," he said to a representative of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* a few days ago, "I shall endeavor to get out of this office with a good, straight, clean record and back to Wall Street, where I can deal with honest, straightforward men." The *Brooklyn Times* says of his attitude:

"Mr. Coler's position is creditable alike to his patriotism and

to his sagacity, but he is mistaken if he supposes that the people are going to lose sight of him. He has fought and is fighting a good fight; he has shown and is showing the example of stubborn, aggressive, and self-sacrificing rectitude which above all other things are needed in public life, and especially in municipal administration. The politicians may distrust and hate him, but the people have confidence in him, and they will see to it that Tammany treachery is powerless to hurt him if, for instance, he should be, even against his will, a candidate for the office of mayor of New York next year."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CENTRAL AMERICA might be annexed to keep Kentucky company.—*The Detroit Tribune*.

THERE is considerable political Tugela River crossing in progress.—*The Washington Post*.

SOME men are born rich, while others have the good fortune to engage in a Montana senatorial contest.—*The Tacoma Ledger*.

IF Mr. McKinley doesn't soon take another wave-the-old-flag trip the delay may prove dangerous.—*The Detroit Tribune*.

SOME of these nights old man Buller will get to walking in his sleep and will cross the Tugela just from habit.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal*.

IF Congress thinks there has been a real row about Puerto Rico let it try to pass the ship subsidy bill.—*The Chicago Journal*.

GENERAL DEWET is now in command of the Boers, to the intense satisfaction of the professional punster.—*The Chicago Record*.

PRESIDENT KRUGER's plans for peace conditions indicate an entire willingness on his part to overlook the fact that there has ever been any fighting.—*The Washington Star*.

WITH Richard Harding Davis superintending Buller, and Rudyard Kipling directing the entire war from Cape Town, it must be admitted that things look very dark for the Dutch.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal*.

O. K.—Recent events justify those who had prophesied all through that everything would be what is called "O. K." in the end. So soon as the Lords of Kandahar and Khartoum got to work, with the help of Kelly, Kenny, Kekewick at Kimberley was relieved. To this end Kipling's gentleman in khaki contributed.—*The London Globe*.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

THE following list may be regarded as a brief Boer dictionary. Besides a number of the common nouns most frequently used in the war reports and newspapers, it includes a few geographical names made prominent during the past fortnight.

Aasvogel Kop	ās'-fōu'gl kop.
Afriander (White South African or Boer)	af'-ri-ān'der (English). af'-ri-ān'der (Dutch).
Boer	būr.
berg (mountain)	bōrn.
buitenlander (foreigner)	boi'ten-lānt'gr.
burgher (citizen)	bōrn'gr.
burgerregt (citizenship)	bōrn'gr-rem't.
burgerwacht (militia)	bōrn'gr-wānt.
commandant (commanding general)	cō'man-dant'.
commandeer (mobilize, impress into service)	cō'man-dēr'.
commando (a military force, a raid)	cō-man'dō.
dam (an artificial lake)	dām.
disselboom (pole of ox-wagon)	dis'el-bōm.
donga (water hole or deep ditch)	dōng'a.
dop (Boer brandy)	dop.
dopper (a Puritanical Boer)	dop'gr.
dorp (village)	dorp.
drift (ford of river)	drift.
Durban	dūr-ben'.
Etahowe	ech'-au-g.
fontein (spring of water)	fōn-tein'.
Griqualand	grīk'-a-land.
jonkherr (member of Volksraad, gentleman)	yōn'hēr.
Kaal Spruit	cdi' sproit'.
klip (stone)	clip.
kloof (ravine)	clōf.
kopje (hill)	cōp'yū.
kraal (collection of huts, cattle yard)	crāl.
krantz (cleft between hills)	crantz.
Kroonstadt	crōn'stāt.
mealies (maize, Indian corn)	mī'liz.
nek (ridge connecting two hills)	nek.
oom (uncle)	ōm.
oorlog (war)	ōr'log.
pan (sheet of water)	pān.

Petrusberg	pē'trus bērn'.
pont (ferry)	pōnt.
poort (mountain pass)	pōrt.
Raad (senate)	rād.
raadsberr (senator)	rād'shēr.
raadhuys (senate house)	rād'hōis.
rand (margin of stream)	rānt.
Rooinek (red-coat, British soldier)	rōi'nek.
sluit (dry ditch)	slōit.
spruit (brook, rivulet)	sproit.
stadt (city)	stāt.
staat (state)	stāt.
staatkunde (politics)	stāt'kun-tū.
staatsraad (council of state)	stāt'srād'.
stemmer (voter)	stēm'gr.
Taal (Boer low-Dutch language)	tāl.
trek (a journey or march by ox-wagon)	trec.
uit (out of)	ōit.
Uitlander (foreigner)	ōit'lānt'gr.
vaal (valley)	fāl.
vaderlandslede (patriotism)	fā'tēr-lānts-lēf'tū.
veldt (South African prairie)	fēlt.
veldt-cornet (military magistrate)	fēlt'cor-net.
veldtheer (general commandant)	fēlt'hēr.
veldtwagter (rural guard)	fēlt'wān-tēr.
vereeniging (custom house)	fēr-ēn'ū-ing.
vierkleur (four-colored Boer flag)	fīr'clūr.
Venter's Vlei	fēnt'grz flai'.
vlei (a small lake)	flai.
volksraad (house of representatives)	fōlks'rād.
voortlooper (the driver of the first ox-team)	fōr'lōp-ēr.
voortregt (franchise, concession)	fōr'trēt.
voortrekker (a pioneer Boer)	fōr'trēc-ēr.
vreemdeling (stranger)	frem'dē-ling.
Zarp (Boer policeman)	zarp.

a (as in sofa), ā (arm), a (at), ā (far), an (angry), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), n=ch (loch), d (did), dh=th (then), dz (adze), e (net), ē (over), ē (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), j (machine), ō (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l or lye=ll (brilliant), m (man), n (unt), ōny (unten), ō (hon) F., ō (ink), ō (obey), ō (no), o (not), ō (nor), ō (oil), an (house), p (pay), ps (lapse), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), ts (lasts), u (full), ū (rule), ū (mute), ū (dine) Ger., ū (up), ū (burn), v (van), wā (waf), wī=w= (weal), x (wax), y (yet), yō (yard), z (zone), zh=z (azure).

LETTERS AND ART.

ANOTHER THEORY OF THE SHAKESPEARIAN SONNETS.

DID Shakespeare write the plays that bear his name? Was Hamlet crazy? Who was "W. H.," to whom the Sonnets were addressed? On these questions, the presses are still pouring out books, pamphlets, and magazine articles. Yet in spite of all efforts, we seem to get "no forwarder" in coming to a settled conclusion. So far, indeed, are we from such a conclusion on the last of the three questions that a writer in *The New Century Review* (March)—Mr. F. A. White—comes forward with a brand-new theory, the chief points of which are that the "Mr. W. H." of the dedication stands for William Hathaway, brother to Shakespeare's wife; that both of the young Williams, after being fast friends, fell in love with the same fair maid, Susannah Hamnet; that the wily Hathaway used his own sister as a decoy to catch the Swan of Avon in what he himself, in "Much Ado About Nothing," calls "the beforehand sin"; and that thereupon the fair Susannah, in righteous wrath, spurned the youthful Shakespeare from her and became Hathaway's wife; while the future dramatist, as we all know, made the best of a delicate situation—through a dispensation of the Bishop of Worcester and one reading of the banns—and became the brother-in-law of his quondam friend.

After some arguments from the plays to show how deeply this alleged "beforehand sin" was impressed on Shakespeare's mind, and how it must therefore have been connected with his own prenuptial episode, Mr. White says:

"The theme of the Sonnets, then, must obviously have been a youth of Stratford, obviously 'Mr. W. H.,' obviously William Hathaway, junior, from whom during these three years his business in town drew him ever away, to his exceeding sorrow, even as he says in Sonnet L:

How heavy do I journey on my way,

from Stratford to London after his happy Christmas week's holiday at the former place.

"That Shakespeare was connected with 'W. H.' by the inalienable domestic ties of affinity plainly appears from Sonnet XXV.:

Oh, happy I that love and am beloved,
Where I may not remove nor be removed!

"On coming down to Stratford one Christmas our poet finds in young Hathaway, his nephew, godchild, namesake, besom friend's child, old sweetheart's child, and might-be issue of his own proper loins, 'the very image of her that he had loved so fondly more than twenty years ago—

Thou art thy mother's glass, and she in thee
Calls back the lovely April of her prime.
(Sonnets III.)

"Three years later he comes down to Stratford again and finds young Hathaway handsomer and liker his mother than ever. When he sees the ever dear mother restored to all the beauty that charmed him some twenty years ago, when he compares the lad now before him with her picture at seventeen or eighteen, and finds the resemblance exact, the plot of the Sonnets is formed within his brain. And tho Shakespeare must have had hurried glances of the boy during his many flying visits, these were both special occasions. The first time, the boy had just left school (before, he had been forever at school or play or evening 'prep,' and his uncle could have seen but little of him), and now he is godfather to his cousin's first child, the mother and her sister Judith being godmothers. Hence most naturally followed the Sonnets enjoining him to marry at the very age that his own godfather had done (eighteen), and have children of his own (shall I presume to guess by his gossip Judith S——) with which the work concludes."

All this, says Mr. White, "is as pleasingly natural as the theory that 'W. H.' is William Herbert, the great patron of literature in Shakespeare's time, is displeasing and unnatural." "As

addressed to him [Herbert], nothing can be more utterly incongruous and absurd, and in more execrable taste. A poem in glorification of the beauty of *any* boy, considered *as* a boy, is bad enough, but combined with the most servile groveling fawning upon a patron, it is sickening, and the poet is utterly degraded by it."

"DISAPPEARING" AUTHORS.

MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY, in attempting to explain some of the phenomena of literary popularity, has included in his list of "disappearing" authors some names that will arouse protest, at least in America. By disappearing authors he does not mean those who, like Macaulay and George Eliot, have their periods of depression after great popularity, and then reascend with undimmed luster; but those who strut their little hour upon the literary stage and then disappear forever. And among, not those who have disappeared, but those who are disappearing, he includes the author of "Hypatia," "Westward Ho," and "Water-Babies"—books still very much alive in this country. Says Mr. McCarthy:

"The disappearing authors whom I have in my mind do not, any of them, represent any set school of literature. If they did, their disappearance might be easily explained. It might be said that the public grow tired of the ways, the fashions, the tricks of a school, and are glad to be rid of them once for all. But some of the authors whose disappearance, gradual tho it be, I can not help observing, and whose disappearance I personally regret, were not followers of any particular school, had no set mannerisms or fads, and were indeed in their way thoroughly original. Take, for instance, such a man as Charles Kingsley. Kingsley did not attach himself to any school, so far as novel-writing was concerned. In such a book as 'Alton Locke,' he drew directly from the life he saw around him. There was nothing in a school of literature which flourished at or before his time that could have taught him anything about the scenes he had to picture in his romance. But I wonder what proportion of English-speaking novel-readers take much interest just now in 'Alton Locke.' The same question may be asked about any other of his novels. Yet there has been no reaction against Kingsley that I could see. No sets of new critics have gone to work to disparage him and to teach us that we were all wrong when we consented to admire him. I am afraid there can be no doubt that he is one of the disappearing authors."

So also, we are told, are Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, and Charles Lever to be reckoned with this submerged class. There is another class, however, who, while unread except by scholars or the select few, always maintain their hold upon public reverence—such writers as Richardson, Smollett, Mrs. Inchbald, and, in a sense, Fielding, Dr. Johnson, Miss Austen, and Miss Edgeworth, who may be regarded as a species of literary demigods, secure as the constellations of their enduring place above the eyes of men.

England and America are more loath to part with their pseudogods than are the French, who, after raising a mortal to the heights of literary deification, manifest a positive eagerness to speed him in his career into the ranks of disappearing authors, and to fill his place with some one new:

"In the present anxiety for novelty, which prevails, I am told, in France, the next thing that happens, after a man has obtained a settled reputation, is that the critics pronounce him to belong already to the old school, and say that he had better cease to lag superfluous on the stage. There would seem to be three stages in the career of a French literary man, according to this account—first, the striving after a reputation; second, the reputation achieved; and, third, the intimation that he has done his work and that the world wants no more of him. Of course, I do not suppose, for a moment, that this impatience of the older school and tumultuous welcome of any newer school applies to the really great minds in any department of letters. Balzac and Victor Hugo, I presume, do not grow old. The growing intoler-

ance of authors who belong to an older epoch asserts itself, I take it for granted, only against the class I have been venturing to describe as disappearing authors. . . .

"But I do not think that such is the feeling with which in England and America we regard our disappearing authors. We do not want them to disappear, we are not always conscious that they are disappearing, we might perhaps entreat some of them to stay with us if we knew that they were taking their departure: but we do not notice their going at the time, and after a while we become conscious that they are gone."

SOME POETS OF THE NEW YORK GHETTO.

A SIDE of literary New York not often seen by the visitor or recognized by the critic is the life which gathers in the little Canal Street cafés in the heart of the East Side, where Russian Jewish exiles—musicians, Socialists, actors, journalists, and poets—gather each afternoon and evening to discuss poetry and ethics, politics and society, over their coffee, and where the café-keepers themselves—serious, often somber of mind—frequently join in the discussion. There are many poets to be found in these gatherings, but, of them all, four men stand out as really men of uncommon talent—Morris Rosenfeld, Eliakim Zunker, Menahem Dolitzki, and Abraham Wald. Mr. Hutchins Hapgood, in *The Critic* (March), gives an account of these Yiddish *littérateurs*. He writes:

"One of the four, Morris Rosenfeld, is already well known to the English-speaking world through a translation of some of his poems. Two of the other three are equally well known, but only to the Jewish people. One is famous throughout Jewish Russia. The other is very young and known only to the New York Ghetto. All four are not only poets but men of interesting personality.

"The oldest of the four poets is Eliakim Zunker. It is he that is known to millions of people in Russia and to the whole New York Ghetto. He is the poet of the common people, the beloved of all, the poet of the housewife, of the Jew who is so ignorant that he does not even know his own family name. To still more ignorant people, if such are possible, he is known by what after all is his distinctive title, Eliakim the *Badchen*, or the Wedding Bard. He writes in Yiddish, the universal language of the Jew, dubbed 'jargon' by the Hebrew aristocrat. Zunker is now a printer in Rutgers' Square, and has largely given up his duties as *Badchen*, but at one time he was so famous in that capacity that he went to a wedding once or twice every day, and made in that way a large income. His part at the ceremony was to address the bride and bridegroom in verse so solemn that it would bring tears to their eyes, and then entertain the guests with burlesque lines. He composed the music as well as the verses, and did both extempore. When he left his home to attend the wedding there was no idea in his head as to what he would say. He left that to the result of a hurried talk before the ceremony with the wedding guests and the relatives of the couple. Zunker's wedding verses died as soon as they were born, but there are sixty-five collections of his poems, hundreds of which are sung every day to young and old throughout Russia. Many others have never been published, for Zunker is a poet who composes as he breathes, whose every feeling and idea quivers into poetic expression, and who preserves only an accidental part of what he does.

"He is a man of about seventy years of age, with kind little eyes, a gray beard, and spare, short figure. As he sits in his printing-office in the far East Side he wears a small black cap on his head. Adjoining the office is another room, in which he lives with his wife and several children. The stove, the dining-table, the beds, are all in the same room, which is bare and chill. . . . More than any of the three poets whom we are to mention, with the possible exception of Morris Rosenfeld, Zunker has a fresh lyric quality which has gone far to endear him to the people. Yet in spite of his sweet bird-like speed of expression, Zunker's is a poetry of ideas, altho the ideas are simple, fragmentary, and fanciful, and are seldom sustained beyond what is admissible to the lyric touch. The pale cast of thought, less marked in Zunker's work than in that of the other three poets, is also a common characteristic of Jewish poetry. Melancholy, patriotic, and

thoughtful, what is lacking in Zunker is what all modern Jewish poetry lacks and what forms a sweet part of Anglo-Saxon literature—the distinctively sensuous element. A Keats is a Hebrew impossibility. The poetry of simple presentation, of the qualities of mere physical nature, is strikingly absent in the imaginative work of this serious and moral people. The intellectual element is always noticeable, even in simple Zunker, the poet of the people."

Of Morris Rosenfeld, poet and former tailor, Mr. Hapgood writes:

"Full of tears are the man and his song. Zunker, Dolitzki, and Wald, altho in their verse runs the eternal melancholy of poetry and of the Jews, have yet physical buoyancy and a robust spirit. But Rosenfeld, small, dark, and fragile in body, with fine eyes and drooping eyelashes, and a plaintive, childlike voice, is weary and sick—a simple poet, a sensitive child, a bearer of burdens, an East Side tailor. Zunker and Dolitzki have shown themselves able to cope with their hard conditions; but the sad little Rosenfeld, unpractical and incapable in all but his songs, has had the hardest time of all. His life has been typical of that of many a delicate poet—a life of privation, of struggle borne by weak shoulders, and a spirit and temperament not fitted to meet the world. . . .

"Next to Zunker, Rosenfeld is the most popular of the four Jewish poets. Zunker is most popular in Russia, Rosenfeld in this country. Both write in the universal Yiddish or 'jargon,' both are simple and spontaneous, musical and untutored. But, unlike Zunker, Rosenfeld is a thorough representative, one might say victim, of the modern spirit. Zunker sings to an older and more buoyant Jewish world, to the Russian Hebrew village, and the country at large. Rosenfeld in weary accents sings to the maimed spirit of the Jewish slums. It is a fresh, naive note, the pathetic cry of the bright spirit crushed in the poisonous air of the Ghetto. The only song that Rosenfeld has printed in English is this:

I lift mine eyes against the sky,
The clouds are weeping, so am I;
I lift mine eyes again on high,
The sun is smiling, so am I.
Why do I smile? Why do I weep?
I do not know; it lies too deep.

I hear the winds of autumn sigh,
They break my heart, they make me cry;
I hear the birds of lovely spring,
My hopes revive, I help them sing.
Why do I sing? Why do I cry?
It lies so deep, I know not why."

Abraham Wald, who is but twenty-eight years old, and the least known of the poets mentioned, is in several respects the most interesting. Mr. Hapgood says of him:

"He is the only one who is on a level with the intellectual alertness of the day. His education is broad and in some respects thorough. . . . He is an imaginative critic, a violent Socialist, and an excitable lover of nature. One of his friends called the poet on one occasion an intellectual *débauché*. It was in a Canal Street café, where Wald was talking in an excited tone to several other intellectuals. He is a short, stocky man, with a suggestion of physical power. His eyes are brilliant, and there seems to be going on in him a sort of intellectual consumption. He is restlessly intense in manner, speaks in images, and is always passionately convinced of the truth which he sees so clearly but seldom expresses in cold logic. His fevered idealism meets you in his frank, quick gaze and impulsive and rapid speech.

"Lacking in repose, balance, and sobriety of thought, Wald is well described by his friend's phrase. Equally well he may be called the Jewish bohemian. He is not dissipated in the ordinary sense. Coffee and tea are the drinks he finds in his little cafés. But in these places he practically lives, disputing, arguing, expanding, with whomsoever he may find. He has no fixed home, but sleeps wherever inevitable weariness finds him. He prefers to sleep not at all. Like all his talented tribe he is poor, and makes an occasional dollar by writing a poem or an article for an East Side newspaper. When he has collected three or four dollars he quits the newspaper office and seeks again his beloved café, violently to impart his quick-coming thoughts and impulses. Only after his money is gone—and it lasts him many days—does

he return to his work on the paper, the editor of which must be an uncommonly good-natured fellow.

"Wald's is the poetry of Socialism, and one form is as turbulent as the other."

WHITMAN AND BROWNING AS POETS OF BARBARISM.

PROF. GEORGE SANTAYANA, of Harvard University, is the author of a volume of criticism, entitled "Interpretations of Poetry and Religion," in which the idea is advanced that poetry and religion are identical in essence, and differ merely in the way in which they are attached to practical affairs. Poetry is called religion when it intervenes in life; and religion, when it merely supervenes upon life, is seen to be nothing but poetry.

The professor elaborates this idea in a philosophical way. His first chapter is devoted to tracing the relations and differences between the understanding, the imagination, and mysticism. The imagination is the common ground on which all minds meet and understand one another; therefore the great necessity for its highest product, poetry.

The chapter that will probably attract the most attention is that on the "Poetry of Barbarism," which title is applied to the most original of the poetical product of modern times. Whitman and Browning, about whom critics have differed more than about any other two poets, are, he declares, the chief exponents of this poetry of barbarism. All modern poetry is more or less deficient, we are told, in the power of idealization. The poetry of the Homeric times was the sweetest and the sanest the world has ever seen, the most faultless in taste, and the most even and lofty in inspiration. Homer was the first and greatest of poets, notwithstanding his age of suffering and ignorance. Dante had not his sanity, breadth, and vigor, and Shakespeare falls short of Homer in taste, in sustained inspiration, in consecration, and in rationality.

Coming down to our own day, Professor Santayana thinks that with all the accumulated experience of the ages, with the vast complexity of life, and with the new views of the universe given to men by modern science, our poets have proved themselves incapable of any high wisdom, incapable of any imaginative rendering of human life and its meaning. They give us episodes and studies, a sketch of this curiosity, a glimpse of that romance; they have no total vision, no grasp of the whole reality, and consequently no capacity for a sane and steady idealization.

"The comparatively barbarous ages," he writes, "had a poetry of the ideal; they had visions of beauty, order, and perfection. This age of material elaboration has no sense for these things. Its fancy is retrospective, whimsical, and flickering; its ideals, when it has any, are negative and partial; its moral strength is a blind and miscellaneous vehemence. Its poetry, in a word, is the poetry of barbarism."

The professor gives a double reason for considering modern poetry barbarous. The imagination of the race has been formed partly in the school of classic literature and polity, and partly in the school of Christian piety.

"This duality of inspiration, this contradiction between the two accepted methods of rationalizing the world, has been a chief source of that incoherence, that romantic indistinctness and imperfection, which largely characterizes the products of the modern arts. A man can not serve two masters; yet the conditions have not been such as to allow him wholly to despise the one, or wholly to obey the other."

To be either wholly pagan or Christian is now impossible. The civilization of the one has perished, and the illusion of the other has vanished. So there has grown up a man feeling independent of either of them and confident of his absolute power. This man has no memory for the past, and his ignorance of it

has bred in his mind contempt for its teachings. The past is now a ruin, not an authority. Art as well as man must have its ancestry; but the modern artist does not copy and remember. He therefore writes as a barbarian, without any past to assist him. His imagination is undisciplined. The defects of his art are lack of distinction, absence of beauty, confusion of ideas, and incapacity permanently to please.

Walt Whitman and Browning, on two different planes, Professor Santayana considers the best illustrations of barbarous poets.

"They are both analytic poets—poets who seek to reveal and express the elemental as opposed to the conventional; but the dissolution has progressed much further in Whitman than in Browning, doubtless because Whitman began at a much lower stage of moral and intellectual organization; for the good will to be radical was present in both. The elements to which Browning reduces experience are still passions, characters, persons; Whitman carries the disintegration further and knows nothing but moods and particular images."

Considering these two poets separately, the professor grants Whitman the possession of a profound inspiration and a splendid courage; but he presents his swarm of men and objects as they might strike the retina in a sort of waking dream. It is the most sincere possible confession of the lowest—the most primitive—type of perception. All ancient poets are sophisticated in comparison, and give proof of longer intellectual and moral training. Walt Whitman has gone back to the innocent style of Adam, when the animals filed before him one by one, and he called each of them by its name. We quote again:

"The absence of any principle of solution or of a sustained style enables him to render aspects of things and of emotions which would have eluded a trained writer. He is therefore interesting even where he is grotesque or perverse. He has accomplished by the sacrifice of almost every other good quality, something never so well done before. He has approached common life without bringing in his mind any higher standard by which to criticize it. He has seen it not in contrast with an ideal, but as the expression of forces more indeterminate and elementary than itself; and the vulgar in this cosmic setting has appeared to him sublime."

Professor Santayana further points out that in Whitman's poetry there is not a single story or character. His only hero is *Myself*, the "single separate person." The critic thinks Walt Whitman's dream of the American man and woman is unrealized and unrealizable in America as elsewhere. Whitman's insight into man did not go beyond a sensuous sympathy. He did not know men's hearts, and could never realize his dearest ambition—to become the poet of the people. For the people, like the early races whose poetry was ideal, are natural believers in perfection. They have no doubts about the absolute desirability of wealth and learning and power, none about the worth of pure goodness and pure love. Nothing is further from the common people than the corrupt desire to be primitive. Whitman's music and philosophy are those of a barbarian, nay almost a savage.

Of Browning the author says:

"Apart from a certain superficial grotesqueness to which we are soon accustomed, he easily arouses and engages the reader by the pithiness of his phrase, the volume of his passion, the vigor of his moral judgment, the liveliness of his historical fancy. It is obvious that we are in the presence of a great writer, of a great imaginative force, of a master in the expression of emotion. What is perhaps not so obvious, but no less true, is that we are in the presence of a barbaric genius, of a truncated imagination, of a thought and an art inchoate and ill digested, of a volcanic eruption that tosses itself quite blindly and ineffectually into the sky."

Browning's greatest failures, declares the professor, are a lack of rationality and the indifference to perfection. A sign of these is his turgid style, weighty without nobility, pointed without naturalness or precision. Another sign is the "realism" of the

personages, who, quite like men and women in actual life, are always displaying traits of character and never attaining character as a whole. Browning should have kept within the sphere of drama and analysis, where he was strong. Instead, he allowed his own temperament and opinion to vitiate his representations of life, so that he sometimes turned the expression of a violent passion into the last word of what he thought a religion. He had a didactic vein, a habit of judging the spectacle he evoked and of loading the passions he depicted with his visible sympathy or scorn.

Browning's treatment of the passion of love, a passion to which he gives great prominence and in which he finds the highest significance, best illustrates his defects as a poet. The love he depicted was always of the same quality—the quality of passion. It never sinks into sensuality, it is always a passion of Browning's imagination. On the other hand, it never rises into contemplation: mingled as it may be with friendship, with religion, or with various forms of natural tenderness, it always remains a passion, a hypnotization with another person for its object or cause.

Browning, like Whitman, and indeed in keeping with his age, has tried to ignore all the lessons of the past. He would subject his emotions and his imagination neither to pagan nor Christian discipline. The soul which he trusted is the barbarous soul, the "spontaneous Me" of his half-brother Whitman. Whitman is the poet of sense perception. Browning rose above that level. His favorite subject-matter is the stream of thought and feeling in his mind; he is the poet of soliloquy.

Professor Santayana concludes that, tho Browning's sphere was more subtle than Whitman's, it was still elementary. It lay far below the social and historical reality in which Shakespeare moved; far below the comprehension and cosmic sphere of every great epic poet. Browning did not even reach the intellectual plane of such contemporary poets as Tennyson and Mathew Arnold, who, whatever may be thought of their powers, did not study consciousness for itself, but for the sake of its meaning and of the objects which it revealed.

MR. CHOATE'S LIST OF IMMORTAL BOOKS.

IN a recent speech before the Authors' Club in London, Mr. Choate named four books which, in his judgment, have established their claims to immortality. The books are: "Don Quixote," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," and Isaac Walton's "Compleat Angler." The London *Spectator* explains that Mr. Choate was not thinking of the bright and shining stars of the intellectual firmament such as Homer, Dante, Vergil, Shakespeare, nor of the Bible; but solely of "those specific self-contained books which are most widely read by English-speaking people and which presumably have most influenced them." The *Spectator* thinks the list not a bad one; but it proceeds to amend it by eliminating two of the four books and substituting three others. Of "Robinson Crusoe" and "Pilgrim's Progress" there can be no doubt; they must be given a place in any such list. The *Spectator* says:

"It is probable that, next to the Bible, no works have ever been more widely read than these, for hundreds of editions of each have been published, not only in English, but in every civilized and some uncivilized languages. If we had to select one self-contained English work which stood out by its glorious imagination, its spiritual import, its profound wisdom and yet its charming simplicity, its pure style, and universal appeal, we should unhesitatingly choose 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' But what of Mr. Choate's other two books—'Don Quixote' and 'The Compleat Angler'? The former is probably the greatest romance ever composed, the glory of Spanish literature, unrivaled in its kind, brimful of humor, satire, imagination, and knowledge of human nature. It has been frequently translated into English,

and the translation of Jarvis in particular is not only faithful but is in itself a very good piece of English literature. But is 'Don Quixote' really universally read in England? Or is it one of those numerous works more talked of than read? . . . Now, it seems to us essential to the universality and permanence of a book in Mr. Choate's sense of the word that both sexes and all ages beyond immature youth should read and delight in it. The best judges of literature have delighted and will always delight in 'Don Quixote,' but does the average English person delight in that great romance? We doubt it."

Moreover Walton's book is not at all a universal book, altho rare and excellent of its kind. Bacon's "Essays" should have been included; so also should "Gulliver's Travels" and "The Vicar of Wakefield." "Putting on one side any single poem, such as 'Paradise Lost' or 'The Ancient Mariner,' masterpieces of human genius," *The Spectator* thinks that the three works named stand at least as good a chance of immortality as the two named by Mr. Choate to which it has excepted. The writer concludes thus: "But we must add that, 'The Pilgrim's Progress' apart, the most permanent glories of English literature are to be found in her greatest poems. It is these which mark the abiding spiritual and intellectual power of England among the nations."

LE GALLIENNE'S TRIBUTE TO SIDNEY LANIER.

ABOUT two years ago, a well-known French critic, M. Th. Bentzon (Mme. Blanc), brought to the attention of France the noble verse and still more noble life of Sidney Lanier, whom she described as "an exceptional being, penetrated with the worship of the beautiful, whose every act was an utterance of the music of his soul." Now comes Mr. Richard Le Gallienne with an equally enthusiastic appeal to British readers to make Lanier's acquaintance. Says Le Gallienne (in the London *Academy*):

"Seven years ago Messrs. Gay & Bird published an edition of his poems in this country, yet he remains virtually unknown—and hundreds of poetry lovers are the poorer for it. I had been fortunate enough to know him two or three years before, through an article by Mr. Stedman in an American magazine. Some of the extracts then made had never forsaken my memory. With the publication of Messrs. Gay & Bird's edition I took the opportunity of knowing the whole poems; and two of my friends, not inglorious as poets themselves, will, I know, recall a night of poetical debauch—I mean a debauch of poetry!—in which I passed on my new-found treasure to them. They thought him no less wonderful than I did; and his strenuous, romantic, pitiful history moved them as it moved me."

Mr. Le Gallienne quotes at considerable length from "Marshes of Glynn," and, referring to that poem and to "Sunrise," he comments as follows:

"Had he written all his other poems, and missed writing these (striking, suggestive, and fine-lined as those other poems often are), he could hardly have been said to succeed in his high poetic ambition—as by these two poems I think he must be allowed to succeed. In the other poems you see many of the qualities, perhaps all the qualities, which strike you in the 'Hymns'—the impassioned observation of nature, the Donne-like 'metaphysical' fancy, the religious and somewhat mystic elevation of feeling expressed often in terms of a deep imaginative understanding of modern scientific conceptions; in fact, you find all save the important quality of that ecstasy which in the 'Hymns' fuses all into one splendid flame of adoration upon the altar of the visible universe. The ecstasy of modern man as he stands and beholds the sunrise, or the coming of the stars, or any such superb, elemental glory, has perhaps never been so keenly translated into verse. Those who heard Lanier play remarked upon 'the strange violin effects which he conquered from the flute.' Is it fanciful to feel that in these long, sweeping, and heart-breaking sensitive lines, Lanier equally cheated his father, who, as we have seen, 'feared for him the fascination of the violin'?"

Of the circumstances under which "Sunrise" was written, Mr. Le Gallienne says: "Only nine months before his death we read that 'when too feeble to raise his food to his mouth, with a fever temperature of 104,' he penciled his finest poem, called 'Sunrise.' Such, indeed, is what Mr. William Watson calls 'the imperative breath of song.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LAUGHTER IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

STUDIES of laughter from a scientific point of view are numerous. The best known, perhaps, is that made by Darwin in his "Expression of Emotion in Men and Animals." The latest has just been published (Paris, 1900) by Dr. J. M. Raulin, who calls his book an "anatomical, psycho-physiological, and pathological study." To show what has already been written on the

subject, it may suffice to say that the author gives a bibliography that fills eight closely printed pages. Dr. Raulin's book is reviewed in the *Revue Encyclopédique* by Dr. Jean Philippe. The reviewer notes that a complete study of laughter must include the anatomy and physiology of the organs involved, an examination of its mental and physical causes, and finally its pathology, which is important in the case of morbid or hysterical laughter. Of its anatomy, after enumerating the several muscles concerned in the movement, Dr. Philippe says:

"Long ago, Aristotle said that laughter is peculiar to man because our skin is more delicate than that of other animals. This explanation has caused considerable merriment, but I believe that we shall have to go back to it. To-day we prefer to say that man alone can laugh, because he alone has the complete apparatus for laughter. Some anatomists even say that the negro can laugh only in such degree as he attains to higher civilization. However this may be, the muscles of laughter do not appear in animals lower than the highest of the primates; in others they are but rudiments, so that even most of the monkeys do not laugh."

"But muscular action is not all that there is to laughter; respiration and circulation also take part in it, and their rôle, tho less apparent, is not less important. The afflux of the blood in the arteries . . . undergoes in laughter great modification. The blood is quickened, and at the same time the vasomotor nerves dilate the arteries and increase its volume, so that the eyes shine, etc. As for respiration, laughter

prevents the closure of the glottis and profoundly changes the rhythm of breathing; the vocal chords are contracted, and the expired air causes them to vibrate. . . . The emission of air even takes on, at certain moments, the sound of the vowels; women and children laugh on *i* and *e* [English *e* and *a*], with men *a* [as in father] and *u* prevail."

Regarding the psychology of laughter, Dr. Philippe notes that its scale runs from the sad smile of melancholy, near to tears, to the mad fit of laughter which is also productive of tears. Between these limits he distinguishes four



REAL LAUGH.



FEIGNED LAUGH.

LAUGHTER WITH TEARS
(MASK BY CARRIÈS).

principal forms: the simple smile; the smile with parted lips, extending to the whole face; the stage where the throat and larynx take part; and the fit of laughter that extends to the

whole body. The earlier stages can be simulated; not so the latter, according to Dr. Philippe. Of morbid laughter, the writer tells us that it is a symptom of disease, and he goes on to say about it:

"The clinician should know these symptomatic laughs; they are valuable to him because they appear especially in nervous or mental diseases, . . . when attentive observation of the patient's laughter may often aid in diagnosis. Thus we have the laugh of sclerosis, that of paralysis, of chorea, hysteria, epilepsy, mania, delirium, idiocy. Each has its permanent symptoms for the one who is able to decipher them, for they have to do with a group of determinate muscles, always the same in the same cases. . . . The study of morbid laughter enables us to determine which cerebral or medullary centers correspond to each of the muscles involved and to mark their places on a chart of the brain. For if a lesion in a certain part of the brain corresponds to paralysis or contraction of a given organ, it is evidently the motor center of that organ. Thus the study of these morbid types of laughter enables pathological anatomists to disentangle the net of nerve-fibers and to follow their course from brain to muscle."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



THE MUSCLES OF LAUGHTER.

FOOD PRESERVATIVES, HARMFUL AND OTHERWISE.

IT has recently been asserted that the addition of chemical preservatives to various food-products is on the increase, and that, owing to the demand for this purpose, the sale of borax alone has increased 1,000 per cent. If this be true, says Dr. Thorne Smith, of the University of Idaho, in an article in *The American Kitchen Magazine*, disorders of the digestive organs have probably increased correspondingly. Dr. Smith goes on to say:

"It is customary to divide antiseptics used as preservatives into two classes: those considered harmful and those not so, or at least not harmful to the majority of people. In the latter class we should probably place vinegar, alcohol, sugar, salt, spices, and a number of other common products of like nature. There never seems to have been any question but that these are without bad effect on a sound organism. They are easily recognized by the taste or smell. But the other class contains the dangerous elements. They can be used in such small quantities that by the ordinary means they are not detected. It is only in recent years that this class of poisons has come into use on a large scale, and now the wholesale grocery or packing-house that is not using them is indeed rare. Has the reader ever stopped to think what this means? No matter how carelessly an article has been prepared for the market, how unclean the article or the establishment may be in which it is prepared, a liberal dose of 'preservative' in one of its various forms acts as a cure-all, and the consumer receives the benefit. And the benefit is what—indigestion and its consequent disorders."

Dr. Smith next proceeds to enumerate the chief chemical preservatives. First among them as a destroyer of good digestion stands salicylic acid, which, he says, "has posed under more names than the alphabet has letters." To quote again:

"Under the name of 'preservalin' it has posed as the best friend of canned fruit. Advertised in the leading journals as a most wonderful and at the same time harmless agent, it has found sale at ten times its market value and has gained access to many kitchens. What is the effect of this drug? All condemn it as unfit for food in the minutest quantity, and more than a minute quantity is required to produce the result desired. There seems to be no division of opinion unless it be that of the dealers on the one hand and science, backed up by hundreds of observa-

tions, on the other. . . . Salicylic acid is a near relative of carbolic acid, and the supply comes chiefly from coal-tar. It is largely used in catsups, wines, and various canned goods. . . .

"The next most used preservative is boracic acid, or this acid combined with soda, then known as borax. While not so commonly known or offered to the housekeeper, it is none the less bad in its effects. The results are much the same as in the use of salicylic acid. It is not so easily detected by the taste, hence it can be used more indiscriminately without fear of spoiling the article offered. . . . It can be used in milk, sausage, and various smoked products, without fear of detection by the ordinary means of smell or taste. Its use in milk especially is objectionable owing to the fact that this food is so largely consumed by children, where small amounts of deleterious additions produce more evident results than in adults. How many deaths ascribed to other causes might be traced to this preservative? Next to its use in milk it is probably most used in attempting to keep meat in a fresh condition. To do this it is necessary to use large amounts and to a person with a weak digestive ability it becomes unbearable. . . .

"Formic aldehyd is probably third in importance as a preserving agent, and as such is coming rapidly into use. It is also known to the trade as formalin and is so advertised. It can be sold only in the liquid, and as such is not often advertised to the housekeeper. It is, however, becoming more generally used by the manufacturers and canners."

That the use of these and other "embalming" substances has increased of late, there is little reason to doubt, and it seems quite possible that he who wishes to avoid them will have to "put up" his fruits, meats, and jellies at home, as was generally done in the days of our grandmothers.

A Novel Application of Magnetism.—Magnetic attraction is now applied to connect the running parts of machines in place of the usual "clutches" used for coupling. The so-called "magnetic clutch," invented by B. J. Arnold, a Chicago engineer, has, it is said, proved very successful and is noteworthy as an attempt to utilize electromagnetic attraction in a new way. The device is thus described in *The Railway Gazette*:



MAGNETIC CLUTCH (DIAMETER 100 IN.) FOR TRANSMITTING 3,000 HORSE POWER.

turned on, to magnetize these disks, which are thus drawn into very close contact and held there as long as current flows through the coils. Magnetic action alone, however, is not relied upon to keep the surfaces from sliding the one on the other; the contact surfaces being rough, the pressure caused by the attraction between the two plates prevents any slipping, and it is only a question of making the disks large enough to transmit the desired amount of power.

"The energizing circuit is controlled by a switch put at any convenient place. It thus becomes possible in throwing a generator in or out of service to control it entirely from the switch-board, where all the regulating devices and measuring instruments are within the reach of one attendant. These clutches are neat in appearance and compact in design."

The largest of these "clutches," which is shown in the illustra-

tion, is one of three now in use in a large electric-lighting station in St. Louis, Mo. It is over eight feet in diameter, makes 150 turns a minute, and transmits 3,000 horse-power, yet can be released in an instant by pressing a button.

A GOLDEN PLANET.

AN account of some interesting observations on the planet Venus, made in the Peruvian Mountains, is contained in the new volume of the "Annals of Harvard Observatory," just published. Garret P. Serviss, writing from New York to *The North American* (Philadelphia, March 5), notes that these contradict the views that have been generally entertained concerning the planet, which, being the only one that closely resembles the earth in size, has been assumed to be the abode of creatures more or less like ourselves, if it is inhabited at all. The huge outer planets, Jupiter, Saturn, and the others, have been regarded as the youthful worlds of the solar system, while Venus has been looked upon as perhaps even further advanced in development than the earth. But if the Harvard observations are to be relied upon, Professor Serviss tells us, we may, on the contrary, regard Venus as in a stage corresponding to our earth's early days. He says:

"The new astronomical annals, above referred to, describe the studies made with the Harvard telescope in the serene air of the Peruvian Mountains and at Arequipa. There it has been found that Venus's atmosphere exercises a very powerful refraction upon the rays of light passing through it. This refraction indicates that the atmosphere to which it is due is exceedingly dense. But only that part of Venus's atmosphere which lies above the level of her clouds is subject to observation, so that it must be inferred that the deeper or lower portion of her air, lying in contact with the actual surface of the planet, is many times more dense than the atmosphere of the earth at sea level. This is the conclusion of Prof. W. H. Pickering, and he suggests an analogy with the condition of the air that enwrapped our globe untold millions of years ago.

"According to the Laplace theory of the origin of the earth and other planets from a series of rings successively squared off from the contracting solar nebula, Venus, being nearer to the sun than the earth is, should have been born later. This would correspond with the view, now advocated, that Venus is less advanced as a world in a double sense—new to our eyes and new with regard to its age and state of development. . . .

"A very interesting suggestion from these discoveries is the probability that Venus contains proportionately more of the denser elements, such as gold, lead, mercury, and other heavy metals, than the earth does. If the size of Venus is measured by the exterior diameter of her atmospheric shell, then her mean density comes out less than that of the earth; but adopting the view which the Arequipa observations make much more probable, that the real surface of the planet lies deep beneath its cloudy envelope, the result is different, and Venus exceeds the earth in comparative density. This, again, is what should be expected from the nebular theory of the formation of the solar system, for the heavier elements would fall and condense toward the center, and the planetary rings last left off would include a greater proportion of them. So Venus may be emphatically a golden world, and it would be, perhaps, a fair inference that when she is ready for inhabitants of our kind the metal of crime will exert its baleful influence even more fatally there than it has done here, altho, on the other hand, there might prove to be enough, and even too much, gold for all.

"If it is a world of gold, it is also a world of sunshine, which is developing in the evening star. Venus has about twice as much sunlight to the square mile as the earth has, and she gets it with remarkable uniformity. In her orbit, she does not alternately approach and recede from the sun to any extent as our globe does, and, her axis being upright to the plane of her orbit, she is neither blessed nor troubled with changes of season."

These views, Professor Serviss goes on to say, are far more pleasing than the older ones, which represented Venus as a desert

planet, stuck fast upon her axis and blasted with heat on one side and cold on the other. The Arequipa observations, he tells us, show none of those markings whose motionlessness was supposed to warrant these conclusions. They also fail to show the gigantic polar mountains capped with eternal ice, and the great expanses of snow reported by some previous observers. Professor Serviss says, in conclusion:

"Evidently Venus is pursuing the course of planetary evolution in its regular order, but with the promise of ultimately reaching a stage which may be more attractive than any phase of the earth's development. Those who choose to speculate on the possibility that spiritual creatures may be able to travel through space when relieved of their mortal fetters and may acquire new bodies in other worlds, can turn with satisfaction to the contemplation of Venus as a future home, when the earth has ceased to be a desirable or possible place of abode."

PROPULSION OF VESSELS BY WATER JETS.

A PROPOSAL to drive a boat at phenomenal speed by the reaction of a jet of water pumped from the stern crops up every now and then. According to John A. Grening, who writes on the subject in *Science and Industry* (Scranton, Pa., March),

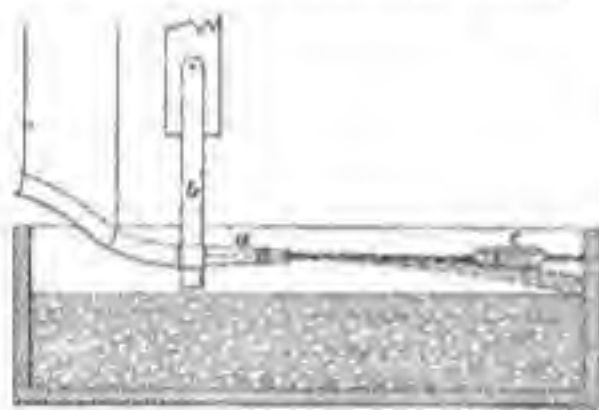


FIG. 1.

this plan is to be classed with a thousand other startling schemes that aim at revolutionizing marine traffic and never materialize.

All vessels that use paddle-wheels or propellers, he says, are really driven by the reaction of a stream of

water, caused to flow in a direction opposite to that of the vessel's course. The proposal to use a jet of water at the stern simply aims to substitute a pump for the wheel or screw. Says Mr. Grening:

"While this is an entirely feasible method of propulsion, it is in its application that the greatest and costliest mistakes have been made by amateur designers—mistakes due solely to lack of elementary knowledge. Two of the favorite claims of inventors of new systems of jet propulsion are as follows:

"1. That a stream of water, issuing from a nozzle under water, reacts on the surrounding water, and tends to drive the nozzle in the opposite direction in the same way that a solid rod issuing from the same nozzle would react on a stone wall.

"2. That projecting a small stream at a high velocity is exactly the same thing as projecting a large stream at a low velocity, and, consequently, they can use small, fast-running machinery of light weight, besides getting rid of what is claimed to be complicated machinery used in screw and paddle-wheel propulsion.

"Both of these claims are fallacious, and any system of jet propulsion based on either or both must prove a disappointing failure, as the claims are not in accordance with the laws of nature. Taking up the first claim, it is an indisputable fact that it is entirely immaterial whether a stream of water is projected into the water surrounding it, against a solid object, or into the

air; if the stream and its velocity are equal in all cases, the reactions will be equal."

Failure to understand this proposition, says the writer, caused the costly failure of a recently designed vessel, because it was based on the hypothesis that the reaction of the projected stream would be much greater under water than it was in air. The apparatus shown in the illustrations was devised to show the falsity of this idea. It consists of a suspended hose whose nozzle is fastened to a spring balance. When water issues from the hose, the reaction pulls on the balance, which registers the tension. This is found to be the same when the jet issues into the air (Fig. 1) as when it is under water (Fig. 2). The result was also the same when the hose and balance were removed from the box and the jet was allowed to disperse in the free air.

The second claim, Mr. Grening goes on to say, is equally fallacious. The work done is proportional to the square of the velocity, and hence much more must be expended to project a small jet at high velocity than a large one at a low velocity, while the propulsive power, being proportional simply to the momentum, is not correspondingly great. For maximum efficiency, the projected jet should be very large and have a low velocity. Hence a large pump is required, which is expensive. Mr. Grening admits that jet propulsion is feasible and, under certain circumstances, suitable. He states that in England several life-boats having jet propellers are in use, and are giving satisfaction. But for large vessels jet propulsion is about the most uneconomical method that could be devised.

FUTURE OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY?

WILL wireless telegraphy become part of the world's system of communication, or will it be looked upon as a mere scientific toy? It is not to be denied that it is still in an evolutionary stage, and that its final form has not yet appeared. In this respect it resembles the development of our present telegraph system. *Electricity*, in a leading editorial (February 14), reminds us that the first constructions by Morse were limited in practical working distances. The present elementary experiments in wireless telegraphy are likewise limited and to about the same extent. Marconi, we are reminded, has lately operated over longer distances than in his former trials; but he and his friends despair of effective service, from present constructions, over a distance of one hundred miles. He can not concentrate the electric undulations into a bundle of rays having a definite direction, or concentrate or focus them on the distant receiver. They diverge in all directions from the common center of the transmitter, and are weakened by dissipation in space. The writer goes on to say:

"Some of our electrical authorities very much doubt the practicability of wireless systems of communication to distances beyond an unobstructed line of vision, on account of the earth's curvature, and for this reason we see some experimenters climbing mountains to increase the electrical horizon of vision, while others are dreaming of balloons and Eiffel towers.

"Professor Bell's telephonic toy became a commercial success when the microphonic transmitter came to his assistance, and Professor Morse secured undying fame as a public benefactor when the automatic relay was used to take up his messages and, so to speak, reinforce the enfeebled electric current, and thus enable the telegraph to be used as an instantaneous messenger from one side of a great continent to the other.

"Wireless telegraphy, and later on a wireless telephony, must soon pass through a similar development to secure a wide commercial utilization.

"At present investigators are doubtful of their ability to send the undulations from the wireless transmitter along a well-defined path of parallel rays."

The writer of the editorial goes on to suggest that all funda-

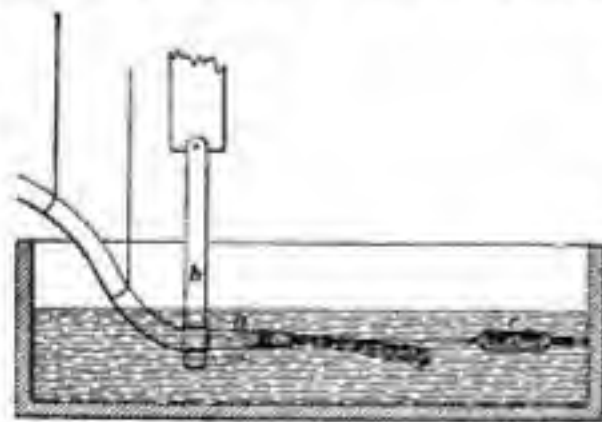


FIG. 2.

mental inventions may arise from a consideration of analogies, and that we may find the solution of this problem in the analogy offered by the X-ray generating apparatus, whose vibrations quite closely resemble those produced by the wireless-telegraph transmitter. X rays may be focused as well as made parallel in the line of their propagation, and may be projected in almost any path with little dissipation of energy. To quote again:

"The next perplexing problem is to keep one set of wireless telegraph instruments from interfering with any other set, and to preserve the secrecy of messages; the analogous solution of this problem may be found in the harmonic telegraph, as well as in the various multiplex systems; thus it appears from well-known and practical commercial analogies that the wireless telegraph will undergo a process of evolution, fitting it for widely extended utility that will greatly lessen the cost of thought transmission, by lessening the cost of installations, by cutting out the heavy expenses of copper wire, insulations, poles, armor, conduits, and the cost of their repairs.

"Buoy relay stations may possibly some day give us a system of transoceanic communication that will prove to be a formidable rival to our present feeble cable system.

"The rapid appreciation in price of gutta-percha is fast limiting oceanic cable construction, and a wireless substitute can not come too soon.

"With routes well defined, steamships may be kept in constant communication with the world, and travelers on these miniature floating cities may yet read their daily morning papers after breakfast the same as tho they were at home."

AN AUTOMOBILE SLEIGH.

THE accompanying picture represents an automobile sleigh made by Dr. E. Casgrain, of Quebec, by altering a motor-carriage of a type common in France. It is said to work satisfactorily, and there seems to be no reason why motor-sleighs should not come into extended use in climates where there is enough snow during the winter to warrant the expense. The



AN AUTOMOBILE SLEIGH.

picture is from *La Science Illustrée*, which also gives a description of the sleigh. The automobile used is of the Bollée gasoline type, adapted for use on ice and hard snow by replacing its front wheels with steel runners, and fitting the motor-wheel with a wooden rim bearing conical points. Says the author of the description, M. S. Geffrey:

"The common Bollée carriage has a well-merited reputation in France, being widely used there and very well known. It is a machine of the tricycle type with two steering-wheels in front and a motor wheel behind.

"In Dr. Casgrain's modification, as may be seen from the illustration, two steel runners are substituted for the forward wheels.

The carriage is very low, which gives it great stability. This is a great advantage in winter, when the roads are more uneven than in summer. There are two seats. The motor and the gasoline reservoir are behind, the motor being placed on both sides of the motor-wheel.

"The body of the carriage is made wholly of hollow tubing. The gasoline reservoir will hold enough for a run of 75 kilometers [46½ miles]. . . . The motor develops 2 horse-power, and its speed is regulated by an apparatus that acts on the valve. When the motor works normally, the valve is directly controlled by means of levers. . . . The vehicle can be driven at will at a speed of 8, 14, or 22 kilometers [5 to 14 miles] an hour.

"As will be seen from our illustration, the person sitting in front does not steer. The driver sits in the rear and operates with his foot a powerful brake that acts tangentially on the motor-wheel. With his right hand he operates a steering-wheel, which by a simple motion turns the sleigh to right or left."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Distribution of Disease by Speech.—It has been shown by a German experimenter, Professor Flügge, that a man in the act of speaking distributes germs throughout a considerable space about him. Says *The British Medical Journal*, in noting this discovery:

"He has shown that from the mouth of a person who is speaking come bacteria contained in little bubbles of saliva, which after remaining suspended some time in the air are scattered through the surrounding atmosphere. Hubener has made experiments on the subject. Placing a man at a distance of 50 centimeters [1 foot 8 inches] from four agar plates representing a total surface of 200 square centimeters [31 square inches], he made him to count aloud for ten minutes. During that time from 100 to 1,500 germs, expelled from the mouth of the speaker, were deposited on the plates. Hubener draws from this fact the practical inference that a surgeon explaining the steps of the procedure during an operation might infect the wound by means of the germs expelled from his mouth in the act of speaking. To guard against this source of sepsis he has constructed a sort of filter consisting of a metal cage covered with gauze. This apparatus, which covers the mouth and nose, is fixed to the ears like spectacles. Not long ago Hubener raised his voice in warning as to the infective possibilities of the surgeon's beard, and recommended that ornamental appendage to be enclosed in what may be called a bacterium net. One may conjure up a prophetic vision of the twentieth-century surgeon with antiseptic mask, beard-bag, gloves, and sterilized robe, operating within a glass sanctuary into which no one is admitted except after the fullest disinfectant lustration. But Flügge's doctrine has a much wider application than he has indicated. If speech has these hitherto undreamt-of dangers for the audience, parliamentary and pulpit orators will have to wear germ-catching muzzles; this, besides protecting their hearers, will doubtless have the further advantage of making their eloquence less copious as well as more sanitary. Society would find in the same sanitary appliance an effective safeguard against bores."

"The *modus operandi* of the influenza microbe is peculiar," says the *Manchester Guardian*, quoting a recent article by a French authority. "It is not the microbe itself that does the harm, but a poisonous liquid it excretes. A measure of consolation is afforded by the fact that this poison is even more deleterious to the microbe than to the human being in whom it is deposited, for the microbes end by being destroyed by their own horrible exhalations, whereas their victim, of course, has many chances of recovery. The microbe is an egg-shaped thing, but gifted, in spite of its roundness and smoothness, with an extraordinary capacity both for adhering to any conceivable surface and for passing from one resting-place to another. Its goal is a human nose or mouth, and once in the vicinity of these organs its future is assured, for the mere act of breathing is sufficient to draw it into the system. Arrived there it propagates itself with amazing rapidity. It lengthens out, and, after twenty minutes of this process, it breaks in twain, and there are two fully fledged microbes in the place of one. In twenty-four hours the original invader will, in this way, be surrounded by a progeny of over sixteen millions of his poison-producing kindred. In short, the doctors know almost everything about the influenza microbe except an effective method of exterminating it."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MR. SHELDON'S EXPERIMENT IN CHRISTIAN JOURNALISM.

THE experiment in religious daily journalism made by the Rev. C. M. Sheldon last week was to all appearances a great financial success, owing to the unprecedented amount of advertising it received. It was reported that the circulation of the paper (the *Topeka Capital*) during this trial week ran up very nearly to half a million copies daily. In his opening editorial (March 12), Mr. Sheldon defined the policy of the newspaper during his incumbency. He said, in part:

"First, it will be a newspaper. The word 'news' will be defined as anything in the way of daily events that the public ought to know for its development and power in a life of righteousness. Of necessity the editor of this paper or of any other with this definition of 'news' will determine not only the kind but the quantity of any particular event that ought to be published. The importance of one kind of 'news' compared with another kind will also determine the place in the paper in which the matter will be printed. If it seems to the editor that certain subjects representing great causes that belong to the profoundest principles of human life are the most important, they will be given the first page of the paper, whether they are telegraphic items or not. It might easily become the settled policy of a permanent paper similar to this one to consider the detailed accounts of an unusual battle as of less importance to the reader than an account of the usual daily destruction being caused by liquor. The first page of *The Capital* this week will contain what seems to the editor to be the most vital issues that affect humanity as a whole.

"Second, the paper will be non-partizan, not only in municipal and state politics, but also in national politics. I do not mean to say that a Christian daily can not be partizan. This is simply my interpretation of 'Christian' as applied to this part of the paper's life.

"Third, on the liquor question the paper will advocate the prohibition of the whole liquor business from Maine to California and all around the globe. By prohibition I mean the total extinction of the curse of making, selling, buying, and drinking intoxicating liquors; its extinction by legal enactment, by personal total abstinence, and by every form of state, home, church, and school education that Christians can devise.

"Fourth, the great social questions of the age will be given prominence. The selfishness of mankind in every form of greed, commercially or politically, will be considered as of more serious consequences to us as a people than many other matters which too often engage the time and attention of mankind.

"Fifth, the paper will declare its abhorrence of war as it is being waged to-day not only in Africa, but in the Philippines and everywhere else.

"Sixth, on the matters of 'finance' or 'tariff' or 'expansion' or matters of public concern which have to do with measures of this character, the editor has personal opinions which may or may not be voiced in this paper. If he gives expression to them it will be in no dogmatic or positive manner, as if he knew what the whole Christian truth was concerning them. In regard to many of these questions, I do not know what is the Christian answer to them. In regard to others, my study of them has not yet resulted in convictions that are strong enough to print. I do not wish to declare through this paper a policy concerning certain political measures which are not clear in my own mind.

"Seventh, the main purpose of the paper will be to influence its readers to seek first the kingdom of God. A nation seeking the kingdom of God first of all, will in time find right answers to all disputed questions and become a powerful and useful nation.

"Eighth, editorial and other articles written by reporters will be signed by the writers. The exceptions will be small items and such local and telegraphic news as in its nature does not require signature. There will be no Sunday paper, but instead a Saturday evening edition suitable for Sunday reading."

Every variety of opinion is represented in the newspaper com-

ment on the experiment. The *Topeka Capital* (March 6) before Mr. Sheldon assumed temporary control, said:

"Shortly after announcing the Sheldon edition, *The Capital* remarked that, if nothing else were accomplished by the experiment, the discussion it would provoke regarding the daily newspaper would be of great public interest. The result is fully verifying this prediction. Comment on the Sheldon edition has settled down into a broad general discussion of the functions of the daily press, the place the newspaper ought to fill, the aim of the publisher in issuing it, and the object sought by the subscriber in buying it. This discussion by the great newspapers of the land as it appears in the articles reprinted from day to day in another column of *The Capital*, has proved to be one of the most interesting symposiums, we believe, ever published in an American newspaper. A wide variety of opinions is expressed on the theories of Mr. Sheldon, but in defining the functions of newspapers there is a general uniformity of sentiment on the part of the best newspapers of the country. . . .

"The province of the modern newspaper is to give the news; but it is also to help all these agencies for good and to do its part in forming public sentiment on all great public issues. There are hundreds, possibly thousands, of American newspapers that are the highest credit to twentieth-century civilization, monuments of intelligence, courageous energy, devoted to building up everything that is good, and which may be, and are, counted on for constant and gratuitous support of every organized reformatory movement of society."

The *Philadelphia Press* (March 12) said:

"It is an impressive tribute to the influence the newspaper can and does exert. The 300,000 copies of *The Capital* which will go out from Topeka each day this week, or an aggregate of over 2,000,000 copies, and find their way all over the North American continent and across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans into Europe and Asia, will be convincing proofs of the power of the printed word. The fact that the subscription list is so large is also evidence that the popular taste has not become vitiated and that there is a demand for a newspaper edited on the most elevated lines. There is much said in a flippant way these days about the decline in the influence of journalism. The majority of the 1,000,000 readers of Mr. Sheldon's newspaper will, however, testify that that influence is now greater than ever."

The *Chicago Times-Herald* has regarded the whole enterprise as a "great advertisement for Editor Sheldon and the *Topeka Capital*." It said:

"Of course the thinking public is not going to be flimflammed into any foolish notions regarding the cause of this brisk demand for copies of the Sheldon daily. They know that the \$60,000 or more already received for subscriptions are the fruits of a public curiosity, whetted by clever and judicious advertising. It goes without saying that the Christian people of the land attach no special interest, from a religious point of view, to Mr. Sheldon's experiment. It is true that the Christian Endeavor societies and other religious organizations have contributed the bulk of the \$60,000 through a very laudable desire to give the country an object-lesson in Christian zeal and loyalty. But the principal motive behind the swelling subscription list is curiosity to learn what kind of a daily paper Mr. Sheldon thinks that Jesus would run if He were on earth."

The *Springfield Republican* (March 11), under the caption "A Reverend Pharisee," said:

"When a man has the colossal egotism to make himself Christ's mouthpiece on subjects concerning which Christ was silent, there is no limit to the absurdities involved. The spectacle is both ridiculous and repulsive. To prostitute the great truths of Christianity to a week's flamboyant self-advertising is a degradation of religion."

What degree of success Mr. Sheldon has met with in his enterprise is a subject on which a similar diversity of opinion prevails. On the whole, the dominant note is one of disappointment. At the top of the first page of the initial number appeared a "Morning Prayer and Resolve," by Bishop Vincent, and the rest of the page was devoted wholly to articles of a general nature—"tracts," as some papers unkindly dubbed them—upon such subjects as

"Starving India," "The War Spirit," "The Cry for Work," and "Prohibition Tested." The news was relegated to an inner page, while the advertising columns were strictly censored and were guiltless of such things as cuts of patent undergarments or proprietary medicines. The succeeding issues of the paper followed the same general plan, altho some news items were given place on the first page later on.

The New York *Times* remarked: "We do not find in the whole paper a single article or item that might not, without creating the slightest surprise, find a place in dozens and dozens of ordinary newspapers; and as for the opinions expressed, they are just about what the resident of the Middle West is accustomed to get, with a good deal else, from the reputable papers in that part of the country." The New York *Tribune* says that under Mr. Sheldon's management *The Capital* "has been simply an ill-conducted secular paper, combined with an ill-conducted religious paper," and that he has "forced every one of *The Capital's* old subscribers to buy another paper to get the important and legitimate news of the day." The Philadelphia *Times* says that Mr. Sheldon's first issue "shows that he knows nothing about the qualities of the newspaper the people would read."

The Boston *Journal* thinks that it is "hopeless to look for any direct, tangible good effect" from this experiment, but that "indirectly his project may achieve some good purpose if it whets public interest in the general topic of newspaper-making." The Chicago *Tribune* is of the opinion that "Mr. Sheldon's daily paper does not differ materially from the religious weeklies already published in abundance, except that it is more primitive and crude in its editorial methods," while the Chicago *Evening Post* is of opinion that Mr. Sheldon "is not doing harm, and there is reason to believe his week of editing will do good in a moral way."

DECLINING MEMBERSHIP IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE call issued by the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a week of fasting and prayer beginning on March 25, in view of the recent decline of membership in the church, has attracted much attention outside the rank and file of Methodism. The bishops, among other things, say:

"We, the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, after careful review of the work and prayerful self-examination, ask the church to unite with us in a week of fasting or abstinence and prayer, that the spiritual life of our members may be renewed and deepened; that the Holy Spirit may be poured out upon us as a church and as individuals so abundantly that every member may have the witness of the Spirit to adoption and to fulness and completeness of redemption in Christ Jesus, and that the unsaved members of our families and our unsaved neighbors may be converted and brought into the church; and that all our ministers may have such a baptism of power that God's Word spoken by their mouths may have such success that it may never be spoken in vain, but be followed by results bringing glory to God's name and spiritual power to His church; and that wisdom and a sound mind may be given to the General Conference for all its deliberations, and that its decisions may insure the enlargement of Christ's spiritual kingdom.

"To-day our Methodism confronts a serious situation. Our statistics for the last year show a decrease in the number of our members. Year before last our advance was checked. Last year our advance column has been forced back a little. The lost ground is paved with the dead. We are surrounded by powerful enemies. The attack is on every side. It is high time for every Methodist to take himself or herself to prayer, to call mightily on God for help, that each one may know for himself that he is accepted of God, that in this testing time each one may hear the Lord say, 'Be of good cheer; thy sins are forgiven thee.'

"We ask you to assemble yourselves in your accustomed places of worship at least once each day, humble yourselves before God, worship Him, personally lay aside every weight and the easily

besetting sin, and make earnest supplication to Him. We ask, also, that in your private and family prayers you will daily implore God's mercy for the revival of His work of grace in each heart and throughout all our borders. Let us implore God for help that a family altar may be established in each Methodist home, where the Scriptures may be daily read and His blessings secured in rearing our children on His word for Him, and also that in the time of our thank-offering we may bring to His altars at least two million penitent seekers who shall find peace and security in His church."

The Presbyterian (March 7) thinks that these words are of great importance to all Christians at this time, when symptoms of a general decline of church influence are beginning to manifest themselves. It says:

"Here is great plainness of speech, and coming as it does from men in the highest places in the Methodist Church, should make a deep impression on that, and also on every other denomination in our country. What is true of one, is true in a great measure of every branch of the church. A general call to humiliation and prayer is now in order. A great awakening is needed all over this land, and those who feel the least desire for it perhaps stand most in need of it. The tide of worldliness and false doctrine is coming in like a flood, and the only hope is that the Spirit of the Lord will lift up a standard against it. The revival that is needed is one that must reach into hearts, into homes, into churches, into business, into schools and colleges, and theological seminaries, and into the highest seats of power and authority in this nation.

"We believe the day for it is drawing very near, for there are indications that it is approaching rapidly. The good news comes, of times of refreshing in many quarters, even now. This call that goes forth in these burning words indicates the feeling that precedes a revival. It is indeed a revival already begun. Other branches of the church are beginning to feel and express themselves and act in the same way. As Christians turn back unto God, He will come and bless them."

The Catholic News (New York) sees in the Methodist decline the approaching downfall of Protestantism:

"Two things are demonstrated by this appeal to the members of the Methodist Church—first, that the Catholic practise of fasting and prayer is copied, and, second, that American Methodism, the strongest sect of Protestantism, is beginning to go down. The so-called evangelical Protestants have in the past not only criticized the Catholic habit of observing the Lenten season, but even practically denounced it. These Protestants, in their desire to be free from every possible taint of 'Romish superstition,' have made a religion that does not appeal to the higher nature of man. They have even refused to sanction the cross, the emblem of salvation. The result has been that their cold and un-devotional churches have been steadily losing ground. Another reason for the decay that has set in is to be found in the surrender of Protestantism to the so-called 'higher critics.' One leading Methodist, Bishop Andrews, in an interview with a reporter last week, practically admitted this. 'It is true,' said he, 'that there has been a diminution in the Methodist Episcopal Church during the last year, but I do not believe that it is peculiar to our denomination. Other sects as well have been affected in the same way. It is difficult to say what was the cause of this diminution, but I think that the pressing affairs of state during the last year and the war with Spain are accountable for it in a great measure. The Christian Church—in the broadest sense of the term—is passing through an era of change, characterized by a spirit of research known commonly as 'higher criticism.' I have no doubt that to many minds that method appeals, and perchance because some minute point in the Bible seems untrue to them after scientific investigation, they are willing to reject the holy book entirely. This may also be an element in the cause which has produced the unsatisfactory state which we have been discussing. Personally, I believe we shall pass through this state of doubt and arrive at a reaffirmation of the old truths which have made Christianity the unity of history."

A secular view is represented in the following editorial comment from *The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, March 6):

"A newspaper is supposed to have no religion; but there are

certain impressions made upon the ordinary observer which might well be considered by the lords of the church. When the board of bishops speaks of 'the neglect of the submerged tenth,' it has, in our humble judgment, hit upon one of the powerful reasons for declining membership. When Jesus Christ appeared upon the earth, it was almost exclusively to the poor that He preached. He was able to lift them up above their surroundings and their sufferings, to give them a happiness which was denied the revelers in the palace. Christianity obtained root among the poor because it made them forget material things. The submerged tenth is to-day living in darkness, and Christianity along practical lines has, it seems to us, a great mission to perform.

"But it would be, we think, a mistake to imagine that people can be won back into the churches by making them more somber. It is this very condemnation of harmless and often healthful amusements that drives people away from the houses of prayer. It is not more gloom but more joy that is wanted. Intolerance is emptying the pews, and the magnifying of small things into great sins is exiling people from the church; while the lack of brotherly sympathy is responsible for keeping the submerged tenth groping in darkness."

The Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc., March 15) refers to the appeal as a "trumpet call," and believes that the observance of the bishops' recommendations will result in a great quickening of the life of the church.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE HIGH-, LOW-, AND BROAD-CHURCH PARTIES.

DIFFERENCES of theological interpretation exist in all the Christian churches; but probably in no church are there such marked demarcations in matters of doctrine and worship as in the Anglican body, both here and in England. The difference in dogmatic belief and in ritual practise between such a church as All Souls' Episcopal Church in New York (Broad Church) and the Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin (High Church or "Catholic") is far more marked than the differences between almost any two of the Evangelical Protestant denominations. Some interesting statistics are given in *The Catholic Citizen* (Rom. Cath., Milwaukee) concerning the relative strength of the High-, Low-, and Broad-Church parties. The writer says:

"In the first place, it should be explained that High Church does not refer to elaborate ritual alone, tho the two generally go together, but to Bible construction, the importance of the sacraments as such, and the place of the church as preceding the Bible, not founded upon it. Low-Church people attach less importance to the sacraments and to the church, are generally evangelical in method, sometimes employ extempore prayers; in short, are nearer to the great 'reform' bodies. The Broad-Church folk are the liberal constructionists, sometimes of the Bible, oftener of church practises. They are not of necessity high critics. Broad people are the extreme Protestants, and class the Protestant Episcopal body as Protestant. The High-Church party repudiates the Protestant position.

"There are four dioceses in which bishop and laity, generally standing together, almost always show pronounced High-Church tendencies. They are Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Springfield. There are nine dioceses in which the bishop stands for more advanced ideas than do the clergy and laity under him. These are Albany, Vermont, Central New York, Washington, Georgia, Michigan, Pittsburg, Arkansas, and Nebraska. There are three dioceses in which the type of churchmanship is of the stanch sort; not high, and yet most decidedly not Low. These are Georgia, Connecticut, and North Carolina. Virginia and Alabama are the strongholds of the Low-Church folk. West Virginia follows the older State, and South Carolina follows Virginia and Alabama.

"It must be remembered that the majority of dioceses show merely an average type of churchmanship; they are just plain prayer-book Christians.

"The Broad-Church strength, which is just now the point of attack, is confined to Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York as dioceses, but has, of course, followers in all dioceses."

The High Church, or more properly the "Catholic" party, which first became prominent in the Church of England at the time of the Tractarian movement in Oxford early in the nineteenth century, is generally admitted to be growing in America, altho perhaps not so rapidly as in England. One of the evidences of this fact given by *The Catholic Citizen* is the growth of ritual, evident to any one whose memory of Anglican churches extends back twenty-five years. To be sure, ritual and "advanced" doctrine do not always go hand in hand; but generally this is the case. Twenty-five years ago, one of the first ritual tendencies to develop was that in favor of vested choirs. Eight or ten years later came altar lights, and a few years later still, incense and colored vestments for the clergy. *The Catholic Citizen* gives the following statistics of ritual observances in the Episcopal churches in some of the chief cities:

City.	Leading churches.	Vested choirs.	Altar lights.	Incense.	Col. vest.
Atlanta.....	8	3	11	11	11
Baltimore.....	26	6	9	1	4
Boston.....	25	16	7	4	5
Brooklyn.....	41	21	10	2	2
Chicago.....	33	25	15	2	3
Hartford.....	7	4	11	11	11
Indianapolis.....	3	3	2	11	11
Milwaukee.....	8	8	4	11	2
New York.....	62	42	26	7	0
Newark.....	13	7	7	3	3
Philadelphia.....	87	48	20	5	9
Pittsburg.....	9	3	11	11	11
Rochester.....	9	5	1	11	11
St. Louis.....	10	10	4	1	2
San Francisco.....	11	8	3	1	4
Washington.....	48	14	3	1	2

THE "NEW CHRISTIANITY" AND THE AGNOSTICS.

MOST of the controversy which the champions of the "new theology" have been called upon to engage in has been with those who uphold "traditional" or "positive" Christianity. In that controversy, the new theology has been on the aggressive, the traditional theology necessarily on the defensive. The "higher critics" are now, in turn, called upon to repel attack, their assailants being the agnostics, who insist that many of the doctrines still preserved in the new theology rest on no better basis than the traditional views that have been discarded.

Mrs. Humphry Ward holds views concerning the Scriptures that are much more radical than those held by Dr. Briggs or Dr. Abbott in this country; yet she loves the services and rites of the Established Church of England, and in a recent number of *The Nineteenth Century* makes an impassioned appeal for the right of freethinkers to remain within that church without having to subscribe to any formal creed. It is proposed to give the "Catholic" or High-Church party increased latitude, she remarks, therefore it is but fair to give wider freedom of belief to people who are at the other extreme of the national church. As a premise to her argument, Mrs. Ward makes some sweeping statements to the effect that the whole traditional view of Christianity is riddled from top to bottom by the results of modern criticism. It is frequently claimed of late years, she says, that the latest results of German scholarship have been to sustain the credibility of the New-Testament statements as to supernatural events. She denies this, and cites in support of her denial statements made by M. Goyau, a French Roman Catholic, as to theological conditions in Germany. "M. Goyau tells us that out of seventeen faculties of theology in the German Protestant universities only four—Rostock, Erlangen, Greifswald, and perhaps Leipsic—can be reckoned as orthodox. The remaining thirteen, including names of the highest eminence and distinction, with Dr. Harnack of Berlin at their head, have gone over to the Liberals, for the most part of the school of Ritschl—in other words, to that

alternative view of the historical basis of Christianity for which the plea of my letter was put forward."

Some of the deductions of the Tübingen school, indeed, have been revised, says Mrs. Ward; but the main conclusions have been retained and strengthened by further research. The tendency of recent criticism has been, it is true, to assign an earlier date to most of the New-Testament documents, and the good faith of the writers is more and more admitted; but, as shown in Dr. E. A. Abbott's great article upon "The Gospels" in "The Encyclopedia Britannica," the earlier date leaves ample room to account for the gradual growth of legend and fiction. Mrs. Ward quotes Dr. Harnack as follows: "Why should not thirty to forty years have been sufficient to produce the historical deposit with regard to the words and deeds of Jesus that we find in the Synoptic Gospels? Why should we require sixty to seventy?" She continues:

"The fact is that the argument against the traditional view was never so strong as it is to-day, because history was never before able to present so cogent and convincing an alternative. 'A point of view,' said Amiel, 'is never overcome till it has been supplanted.' And that is what is happening with the orthodox theory, the traditional explanations of the Christian faith. We now know that Christianity as a system of ideas was more than half in existence before the Lord lived and taught—that its distinctive doctrines of the kingdom, the Son of Man, heaven and hell, angels and devils, resurrection, soul and spirit, were the familiar furniture of the minds amid which it arose. The interest of the problem has really very much shifted from the two hundred years after the crucifixion to the two hundred years before it. The doctrine of a preexistent Messiah, the elements for the doctrine of a suffering Messiah, the 'heavenly man' of St. Paul, the whole rich and varied conception of the after-life and its conditions, with its attendant ideas of angels and devils—to say nothing of that whole 'theosophy trembling on the verge of becoming a religion,' as it has been called, which the thought of Philo produced on Hellenistic ground—all these were already in existence either long before the Galilean ministry or before the First Epistle to the Thessalonians. What is popular speculation, the adaptation of Babylonian and Persian ideas, or theosophic philosophizing, from a Greek or Palestinian basis, in the generations preceding Christianity, 'can not immediately become inspiration in the Apostles'—as Dr. Hausrath says. The more competent editing of such a series of books belonging to Jewish apocalyptic, as Professor Charles has lately carried through, has thrown a flood of light on the conditions under which the earliest Christian ideas were formed. The mere final confirmation of the pre-Christian date of the 'Similitudes' in the Book of Enoch is more illuminating than the whole tendency-theory of Baur."

Since, then, says Mrs. Ward, modern scholarship shows the legendary origin of the doctrines of the virgin birth of Christ, the literal resurrection of Christ's body, and other statements of the New Testament, why should these myths any longer be embodied in creeds and imposed upon followers of Christ's teachings?

Mr. W. H. Mallock, himself an Agnostic, writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (February), assails Mrs. Ward's position with energy, and takes the ground that the views she discards are the very ones that give power and vitality to Christianity. Nor does he think that her position is logically sound. He writes:

"Mrs. Ward denies the reality both of the resurrection and the ascension; and yet it appears to be part of her reconstructed and non-marvelous creed that Christ hereafter will personally receive 'the humble account' of every Christian, and presumably of every human being, 'after the darkness and storm of the great change.' Why is it more reasonable, less dogmatic, and less marvelous to say that all the human race will be judged by an ordinary human being, than to say that it will be judged by the Word, who was with God from the beginning? Is there any more evidence for the former assertion than for the latter?"

"If the new Christianity be really as Mrs. Ward describes it, it is not non-dogmatic, and not non-miraculous at all, but is encumbered with as much dogma and miracle as Roman Catholicism itself, the only differences being that the dogma and miracle of Roman Catholicism form a coherent system consistent with

Roman Catholic principles; while the dogma and miracle of Mrs. Ward's Christianity, with its baptismal sacrament, its confirmation, its Third Person of the Trinity, its 'food for mystical union,' and its purely human founder, who never rose from the dead, but to whom all men after death will render 'humble account' of their lives, is a mere ragged patchwork of the old dogmas and miracles, which the first principle of the new Christianity rejects."

If Mrs. Ward be asked, says Mr. Mallock, why Christ's moral teaching should be accepted as truer than Buddha's, all she could say would be, "It appeals more to my personal moral sense." But a Buddhist would reply, "To mine the teaching that appeals most is Buddha's." Why should her moral sense be accredited more than the Buddhist's? Mr. Mallock continues:

"But it is even more pertinent to ask how Mrs. Ward could convince a man who, having once been attracted, like herself, by the Christian ideal, and having lived according to it, is subsequently attracted by another of a less severe, but not of a debased kind, and lives according to this, that he has abandoned an ideal which is in harmony with the 'central prevailing world-force' for an ideal which is not? If Mrs. Ward and her back-sliding friend still believed that Christ was God she would have solid ground on which to argue. She would be able to appeal to his knowledge that Christ's teaching was authoritative, even tho his emotion for the time might fail to respond to it, for Christ and 'the central prevailing world-force' would, in that case, be identical. But if they both start with the assumption that He was a mere mortal man, with no faculty for understanding the world-force generically different from the faculties possessed by themselves, the moment Christ's teaching failed to satisfy her friend's moral taste, the only ground on which she could urge him to continue to submit himself to it would be gone. The truth is that Christianity, as a restraining and guiding force, is at once most operative and most requisite, precisely on those occasions when the individual ceases to *feel* that Christ's teaching is true, and retains only an intellectual *knowledge* that it is true; and the sole logical fulcrum of this intellectual lever is a conviction that Christ Himself had some knowledge of things different in kind from any knowledge that is accessible to mere men; and that He consequently speaks with an absolutely unique authority. But as soon as we deny to Christ any miraculous and superhuman character, the only ground on which we attribute to Him this unique authority disappears."

Dr. McGiffert to Face His Accusers.—A new phase in the McGiffert heresy case developed last week. Announcement had been made that Professor McGiffert, after consulting with his friends, had decided to save the church the misfortune of a heresy trial by a voluntary withdrawal from its membership, with the expectation that this announcement would be followed by the immediate abandonment of all proceedings against him. Dr. Birch, however, who preferred the charges, was not willing to allow the matter to be thus dropped, holding that as his appeal was against a decision of the New York presbytery refusing to take up the charges against Dr. McGiffert, the matter must be passed upon at the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly. Dr. McGiffert's reversal of his decision to withdraw from the church is believed to be due to this announcement from Dr. Birch, and since the case against him is to be pressed, he will, it is said, remain to meet his accusers. In connection with this new development, an important document in the case is now first made public. It is Dr. McGiffert's reply to the committee of the New York presbytery, made last summer, which constitutes the only answer the accused clergyman has thus far made since the case has been in the hands of the local church authorities. In the course of this reply, Professor McGiffert said:

"Permit me to say that I believe, as I believed at the time of my ordination, that the Bible is 'the Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practise.' The fact that there are errors in the Bible, which I am compelled as an honest student to recognize, does not in the least affect my estimate of it as God's Word."

"I desire to say most emphatically that I believe in the deity of Christ, and I am not aware that my book contains anything inconsistent with that belief. For the deity of Christ, unless it is to be interpreted as excluding His real humanity, can not be held to involve necessarily the possession of unlimited knowledge, or absolute freedom from all liability to error, during His earthly existence."

"The sacrament of the Lord's Supper I believe in with all my heart; but the question as to the exact way in which it was instituted seems to me a purely historical question which does not affect the nature of the sacrament."

consideration the resistance offered by Cronje, it may be inferred that 10,000 Boers in a better position are likely to be a match for Lord Roberts's whole army."

The *Swift* (St. Petersburg) still believes that Lord Roberts and his staff will need all their prudence to escape a catastrophe farther on, and predicts that the English will find their Moscow in Pretoria. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, the only important German paper that is pro-British, believes that Lord Roberts is not likely to spoil his chances by undue haste. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"The road to Bloemfontein is practically open to the British, and with the capital they obtain possession of part of the Free State. But it is not likely that the loss of Cronje's force will dishearten President Kruger. He knows well enough that peace can only come at the cost of independence. He will hold out to the last, and there is every likelihood that the Boers will stand by him."

The *Presse* (Paris) says that, if a grain of chivalry is left in Europe, intervention should come now. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) remarks that England would do well to make peace, as her state would be worse than ever were Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener to suffer serious reverses.

The *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin), even before the relief of Kimberley, predicted that the Boers will ultimately be crushed, owing to their inability to take the offensive. The article has influenced many German and German-American papers, and we condense it here:

Whether it be because the Boers are anxious to save lives, or because their organization does not suffice for a decisive attack, they do not seem to be able to inflict a crushing defeat upon the enemy. They can not hold White and Methuen in check with forces so small that a large army remains for decisive engagements. Yet a decisive battle, tho bloody and dearly won, would have changed entirely the aspect of affairs. The Cape Boers would have risen, and the question whether South Africa is to be Dutch or English would be placed in the foreground. At present, the Boers must hope that international complications will turn out to be in their favor, or that England is tired out by her efforts. In that case, peace would really be only an armistice, and the struggle would soon break out again. But things may turn out worse than that for the Boers. If England is given time to use her inexhaustible resources for the increase and proper training of her forces, then the heroic resistance of the Boers must gradually collapse. The lesson to be learned from this war is that the offensive is still necessary to make strategical defense effective. In the future as in the past, we Germans must be ready to strike quick, decisive blows. If we are attacked by a combination of powers, we must crush the most dangerous enemy ere others can develop their resources.

The public opinion in Greece is, according to the *London Times*, pro-English, and some of the French journals criticize the Greeks for this attitude. *Asty* (Athens) replies to this criticism to the effect that the sympathy for England that has been manifested must not be taken as an approval of England's course in attempting to subjugate a people for whose struggle for "freedom and honor" all Greece "cherishes the deepest admiration."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SPAIN'S REMAINING POSSESSIONS.

THERE is no likelihood that the Spanish Government will of its own accord part with the rest of its possessions outside the Peninsula. The Island of Fernando Po, remarks the *Madrid Herald*, tho not very healthy now, might easily be made so, and the development of the neighboring Portuguese colonies shows that it could be made profitable to the mother country. The strongholds on the coast of Morocco will also be tenaciously retained, according to the *Epoca*; but it does not believe that these strongholds are in danger, or that it is necessary to increase the garrisons there. It says:

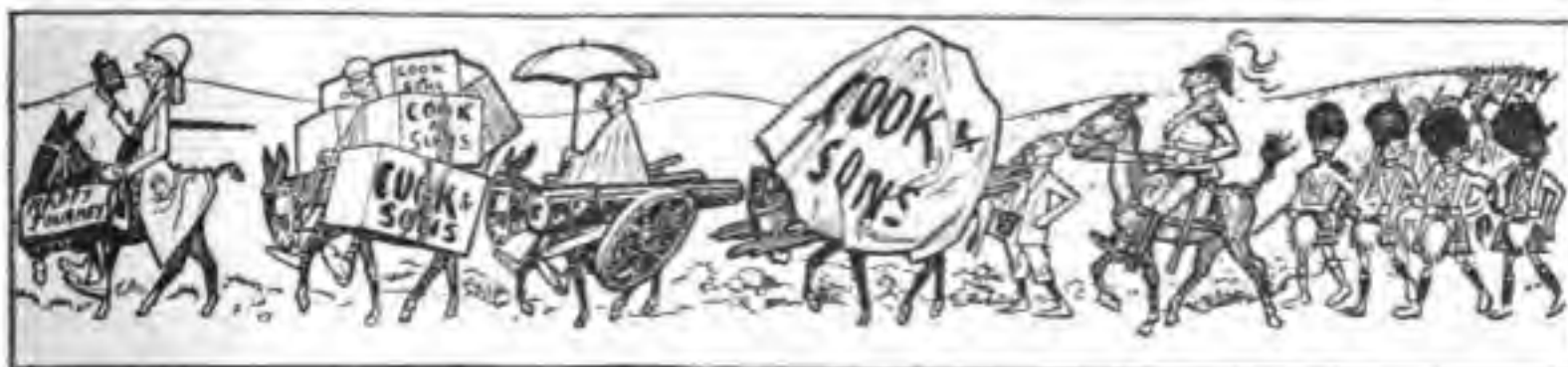
"Morocco is in much the same position as Turkey. The 'sick man' of the West shows no signs of a speedy demise, and, for the same reasons for which Turkey is preserved, Morocco will not soon meet with a violent end. The commercial and political interests of Germany, England, France, and Italy counterbalance each other so well that a sudden attack upon Morocco by any of these powers is unlikely. Neither will Spain attack her ancient enemy, as that would merely mean that we are to become the cat's-paw of a stronger power. We will be ready to defend our interests on the coast of Africa when the time comes, and the reorganization of our army will suffice for all practical purposes."

This unwillingness on Spain's part to enter into international complications is not pleasing to England. Since the rumors of Russian designs upon Tangier, some of the English see reasons to deplore their Government's anti-Spanish attitude during our late war with Spain. Mr. Cunningham Graham says in *The Saturday Review* (London):

"That our conduct was base is, I think, amply proved by the fact that we sided with the stronger power against the weaker. True, we did so with many platitudes about 'progress,' 'civilization,' and 'Pan-Anglianism.' . . . I now come to the impolicy of our action. We threw over and insulted Spain in her necessity, thus securing one more enemy in Europe, when we had already not a single friend but herself. Moreover, we deliberately sacrificed the help of a nation which, tho fallen upon evil times, must always be taken into account in all settlements of naval and military questions on the Mediterranean coasts; a nation also which in the event of a war between France and England could materially help either power. What have we gained by all our squirmings and grovelings before the United States?"

Nevertheless, Spanish dislike of England is based upon more material considerations than Great Britain's attitude during the war. It is feared that England will endeavor to pocket the most valuable of Spain's remaining possessions, the Canary Islands. The *Madrid correspondent of the Berlin Post* says:

"The Canary Islands became a province, not a colony, of Spain before the discovery of America, and since then the islands have always been treated as such, sending their representatives and sharing the weal and wo of the mother country. But they are very rich, distant from Spain, and in an advantageous position. Hence influential Spanish papers like the *Heraldo*, *Imparcial*, etc., urge the Government to defend them against a sudden attack, as the Spanish fleet is no longer in a condition to undertake that defense, especially as England, in case of an international conflict, would be certain to attack them, in order to possess another invaluable base for naval warfare. It must be admitted that, financially, the islands are already in English hands.



A GERMAN SUGGESTION.

After reading that Gatacre's defeat was due to its being falsely conducted, the *Lustige Blätter* recommends the employment of Mr. Cook in future.

Nearly all the capital invested there is English, and the inhabitants are well disposed toward England. Under these circumstances it seems very doubtful that a serious attack could be resisted, even if a few more guns are sent and the batteries are put in order. The worst is that the inhabitants, like those of Cataluña and Vizcaya, are imbued with autonomous tendencies. This feeling is not lessened by the project to put a tariff upon goods from the Canary Islands. The Canary representatives in the Cortes resist this project to the utmost, and if it is carried out against their opposition, the loyalty of the islanders will be reduced to a minimum."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FRANCE, ITALY, AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

IT is a well-known fact that the relations between France and Italy have not been the most friendly during the latter half of the nineteenth century. France obtained predominating influence in the Peninsula, and Frenchmen aroused the antagonism of the budding national spirit in Italy by treating the Italian as a kind of vassal. The situation was aggravated by the support which republican as well as imperial France granted to the Pope's attitude regarding temporal power. Of late, however, there are indications that Italy and France have become much more friendly. France, on the one hand, has begun to recognize united Italy as a power that has come to stay. In Italy it is thought by some that the friendship of France may in future be more valuable than that of the Triple Alliance. Signor Vidary, in his work on the political and social condition of modern Italy, expresses himself to the following effect:

Nothing hindered so much the progress of Italy as adherence to Bismarck's diabolic policy, which has forced her into an unnatural alliance with Germany. This alliance has instilled a dangerous megalomania in the people, and has caused our economical weakness. It imposes upon us the most ruinous armaments, and prevents the healthy development of our trade and industry by estranging us from France.

Many German papers have taken the ground, however, that enmity between France and Italy is not an essential feature of the Triple Alliance. It is claimed that the Triple Alliance is more a protection to Italy than an advantage to Germany. In Austria, however, the possibility of Italy's defection, with a corresponding rise of Iridentist aspirations regarding the Italian provinces of Austria, is viewed with alarm. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) warns Italy against the dangers of a *rapprochement* with France. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) in a long article replies to the Austrian arguments as follows:

"One of the chief arguments brought forward by M. Kraus is that we are the sworn enemies of Italian unity. Our pretensions to the hegemony of the Mediterranean Sea and Asia Minor are supposed to be checked by the existence of a strong and united Italy. Hence we must destroy Italy. It would seem to us, however, that there is plenty of room for more than one power in the Mediterranean, nor can we perceive that our 'pretensions' are more dangerous to Italy than those of England or even of Austria herself, who has naval ambitions of her own. Another bugbear is the support France is said to give to the Pope's pretensions, and it is even asserted that we intrigued for the admission of a Vatican delegate to The Hague Conference. The truth is that France is strictly neutral in the struggle between Vatican and Quirinal.

"Had a German paper expressed such views, some weight might attach to them; but when Austrians describe France as 'the sworn enemy of Italian unity,' the same Austrians who were vanquished by France in order to establish that unity; when Vienna is audacious enough to talk of our sympathy with the restoration of temporal power, while Emperor Francis Joseph, out of pure deference to the Pope, refuses to visit King Humbert at Rome, then only a smile will be the answer from Venice to Messina. For what was the real reason of Italy's entrance into the

Triple Alliance? To defend united Italy against Austria, according to a formal declaration by Marquis Capelli, the confidant of Count Robilant."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ELEMENTS OF WEAKNESS IN MODERN GERMANY.

THE growing strength of Germany, since the establishment of the empire in 1870-71, has been the cause of so much satisfaction among the Germans themselves that the recent sharp criticism of that country by the venerable Professor Beyschlag, of the University of Halle, has come like a rude shock. An address was delivered by him, at the invitation of the university senate on the public celebration of the entrance upon the new century (according to the notion of the Emperor) on the subject of "Germany in the Course of the Nineteenth Century." His criticisms, coming from a scholar of the highest rank, have commanded the attention of practically every journal in the Fatherland. The elements of weakness in modern Germany, Beyschlag describes substantially as follows.

In the great year of 1871, that witnessed the consummation of the highest ambitions of the German people by the establishment of the empire, the germs of decay and disintegration of the highest ideals of public life were also developed. First of all, came with the five milliards paid by France the era of wild speculation, that ruined German business for years, and which, when finally the panic subsided, left as a bitter and permanent deposit a sense of greed and a love of money hitherto unknown. The age of practical materialism was established and began to eat at the moral and intellectual vitals of the people. Then came social democracy as a potent factor in public life, that managed, by its pictures of material prosperity and the promise of the good things of this world, to seduce hosts of Germans away from their high moral, political, and religious ideals. That such a radical change in the ideas and aims that control the actions and thoughts of men should result in a widely spread deterioration and corruption of public morals is only a matter of course. But the upper ten thousand have no right to condemn social democracy as the arch enemy of modern society, as long as the same worship of Mammon, excluding as it does all devotion to really high principles, rules their section of society, altho in other forms, and develops in the higher circles a type of wickedness more refined but equally as bad as the brutality which greed of material gain has awakened in the lower. There have been other periods in the history of Germany when a lower type of morality prevailed; but there has been none other that has been so characterized by a "spurning of all the sacred possessions of the inner man." Denial of the existence of God and mockery of His word are not now, as in former generations, the timid confession of a few shipwrecked souls. It has now become the cold-blooded conviction of hundreds of thousands throughout the empire, and is, in many circles, considered the acme of culture and education. There can be no more terrible sign of the times than that a man like Nietzsche, that man of depravity, who used, or rather abused, his fine mental abilities only to mock at everything that gave man stability, until he finally passed over from an ethical to a physical lunacy—that such a man could be glorified as the protagonist of the highest type of culture in the "land of thinkers and authors." Only take a glance at the *belles-lettres* of our times and you will see how thoroughly, in popular estimation, has there been a break with the very essentials of a high morality, and how the very existence of the moral law is denied. As the moths constantly circle around a candle, thus all our half-poets, in their productions, circle around one center—namely, the transgression of the commandment: "Thou shalt not commit adultery." Their productions, as a rule, are but constant variations on this theme and the glorification of its transgression. The only rank in German society in which there still exists a noteworthy resistance to this leaven of moral rottenness is in the middle classes; but it is a question if these can for any length of time resist the deluge.

Beyschlag does not ignore the elements of strength in Ger-

many; but he is probably the first among the leading thinkers of the country ruthlessly to exhibit the canker of moral decay that he thinks is eating at the vitals of the people. All the leading papers of the country comment on this remarkable address, and very few deny that these changes, tho exaggerated, have some foundation. Only conservative religious journals indorse Bey-schlag's arraignment *in toto*.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A PHYSICAL COMPARISON OF BOER AND BRITON.

IT is an interesting comment on the steadiness and serenity of the trained scientific spirit to find that even in the midst of the enthusiastic exhibitions of patriotism in London in the last few weeks, *The Lancet*, of that city (the well-known medical paper), can proceed to a calm and passionless comparison of the Boer and Briton, man for man, and can announce that the former's superiority, both physical and moral, is beyond question. We may have good and weighty reasons, it says, for wishing that lead may be lighter than snow; but these reasons will avail us nothing if the facts are against us. The true patriot will look the facts in the face. We condense its further remarks as follows:

The physical and psychological fitness of the Boers confirms everything that has been said by the most eminent authorities regarding the preservation of national health. What is needed is above all pure air, exercise in the open, warm clothing, freedom from worry for one's daily bread, and temperance in the use of alcoholic stimulants. Now compare the Boer and the Briton. With few exceptions, the Boers live in the open, the Boer's ambition being to have so much land that he can not see the roof of his neighbor. His work is all in the open air, and he has to go enormous distances to reach a doctor or get to church. His food he obtains at least in part by hunting, which again strengthens his body and gives him the necessary practise with the rifle. Above all, he is free from the temptations which ruin the health of rich and poor alike in other countries. The sight of a luxurious life does not tempt him; but neither is he pinched by want. His life is truly one of moderation. His mind is neither filled with the chase after riches, nor does he fear bankruptcy. He need not fear that a syndicate or "trust" will ruin his business. He knows nothing of the dissipation of our rich, nor of the squalor of the crowded tenements inhabited by our poor. Hence he is not subject to nervous ailments.

The Boers of to-day are taller and stronger people than the English. All who know them well are unanimous in acknowledging the physical superiority of the Boer. Were he to be subjected to the temptations of city life, he might be reduced by vice as quickly as other people; but that happens rarely, and President Kruger is himself a proof of the fact that even in cities the Boers often preserve their simple habits. The President still goes to bed at eight and rises at five.

Besides this fine physical development, the Boer has the advantage of freedom from diseases caused by drunkenness and

other vices. The Boers are not Prohibitionists; but drunkenness is rare among them. What is of the greatest importance is the fact that the Boers are on the whole a very moral people; but, even if they were not, their life on the farm would prevent them from acquiring diseases caused by vice.

How frequently, on the other hand, are British soldiers incapacitated by sexual disease, and punished for drunkenness. No wonder that nearly every Boer is not only able to serve in war, but is healthier and stronger than the men picked for the army by our doctors. If all our male population between the ages of fourteen and sixty were called out, what a sorry spectacle it would be compared with a similar Boer force! The British army is an infinitesimal minority of selected men especially fitted to be soldiers. It is easy to imagine what would happen if all our men were called to arms. Victory in modern war is with the people who have the best sharpshooters. Psychologically, that means the people with the strongest nerves. To remain cool, quiet, and capable in battle is the main requirement. To this must be added the ability to stand exhausting marches, for which doubtless the countryman is better fitted than the townsman.

International Neutral Cables.—The control of so many cable lines by Great Britain, and the regulation of despatches from South Africa by the British censor, have led several Russian newspapers to protest against any monopoly of international cables and to advocate the neutralization, by a convention or otherwise, of all oceanic lines of telegraphic communication. The principle applied to canals, it is urged, in the interest of the general good and contrary to the selfish wishes of certain powers, might be applied to the cable systems, and for similar reasons. In war and in peace, communication ought to be untrammelled. The *St. Petersburg Novosti* says editorially:

"It has become imperative to terminate the practical monopoly of the British cable companies and to make the transmission of messages a neutral affair—that is, to put it under the actual control of all the great powers. Last year, it was learned, one of these powers made an emphatic protest against British tyranny in this sphere. Of course such single protests are of no avail, and nothing has come of the representation. Collective diplomatic protests are inexpedient for various reasons, and, besides, they might not achieve their object.

"What, then, is to be done to get rid of the oppressive and injurious British monopoly? There are two alternatives, and two only. Either each government must construct and operate its own telegraphic cables, or all the leading governments must join one international combination for the erection and operation of a system of oceanic cables. The first alternative is possible only for the rich and powerful governments, and would entail needless expense. The second is of course open to all and for the benefit of all."

Accordingly, *Novosti* advocates diplomatic negotiations for the elaboration of some feasible plan, and, thereafter, an international conference of statesmen and experts to prepare a scheme of neutral control and define the privileges and obligations of all the powers that are to have the use of the system of cables.

The *Novoye Vremya* approves the demand for neutralization, but doubts the success of diplomatic negotiations. It believes that Russia ought to depend on her own resources and establish independent lines to Constantinople, Seoul, and Teheran without delay.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



TWO "DYING NATIONS."—Kladderadatsch, Berlin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL WAUCHOPE.

A VIVID description of the disaster that overtook the Highland Brigade and their commander, in the night attack ordered by General Methuen, is given by the Magersfontein correspondent of the London *Daily News*. It runs as follows:

"The brigade marched in line of quarter-column (he writes), each man stepping cautiously and slowly, for they knew that any sound meant death. Every order was given in a hoarse whisper, and in whispers it was passed along the ranks from man to man; nothing was heard as they moved toward the gloomy, steel-fronted heights but the brushing of their feet in the veldt grass and the deep-drawn breaths of the marching men. So, onward, until three of the clock on the morning of Monday. Then out of the darkness a rifle rang, sharp and clear, a herald of disaster—a soldier had tripped in the dark over the hidden wires laid down by the enemy. In a second, in the twinkling of an eye, the searchlights of the Boers fell broad and clear as the noonday sun on the ranks of the doomed Highlanders, tho it left the enemy concealed in the shadows of the frowning mass of hills behind them. For one brief moment the Scots seemed paralyzed by the suddenness of their discovery, for they knew that they were huddled together like sheep within fifty yards of the trenches of the foe. Then, clear above the confusion, rolled the voice of the general—'Steady, men, steady'—and, like an echo to the veterans, out came the crash of nearly a thousand rifles not fifty paces from them. The Highlanders reeled before the shock like trees before the tempest. Their best, their bravest fell in that wild hail of lead. General Wauchope was down, riddled with bullets; yet gasping, dying, bleeding from every vein, the Highland chieftain raised himself on his hands and knees, and cheered his men forward. Men and officers fell in heaps together. The Black Watch charged, and the Gordons and the Seaforths, with a yell that stirred the British camp below, rushed onward—onward to death or disaster. The accursed wires caught them round the legs until they floundered, like trapped wolves, and all the time the rifles of the foe sang the song of death in their ears. Then they fell back, broken and beaten, leaving nearly 1,500 dead and wounded just where the broad breast of the grassy veldt melts into the embrace of the rugged African hills, and an hour later the dawning came of the dreariest day that Scotland has known for a generation past."

SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE following statistics regarding the salaries paid to teachers in various parts of the world have been gathered by the *Nuovo Educatore* (Rome): In New York City, principals receive about \$1,500, assistants \$1,080; in Massachusetts, masters (on an average all over the State), \$50 a month and mistresses \$23 per month; in California, \$100 a month to masters; in Pennsylvania, masters receive \$500 a year and mistresses \$410; in Arizona, \$107.35, and mistresses \$95 per month; in Brazil, primary teachers receive \$400 to \$750 a year and from \$700 to \$900 in the higher grades. In addition to this they have a beautiful garden and house, and the annual salary is increased about one fourth after twenty-five years of faithful service. In Colombia, South America, teachers receive about \$30 a month. In Holland, besides the annual salary, elementary teachers have a house and a garden. In Berlin the salary varies from \$563 to \$810 a year. In Hamburg, the lowest salary is \$550; Frankfort-on-the-Main pays \$524 to \$700 for ten years of service and allots a considerable pension for old age. In Leipzig, Chemnitz, and Dresden, they receive from \$330 to \$540; in Freiburg, from \$484 to \$694; Monaco, \$458 to \$626, to which the state adds a sum varying from \$24 to \$425; in Württemberg, from \$300 to \$500; Vienna varies from \$500 to \$625; Trieste from \$422 to \$512, besides a lodging. In Belgium the minimum is \$175 and the maximum \$600, with a house, light, and fires. In Neuchâtel, teachers receive \$301 to \$525, besides a lodging, garden, wood from the forest, and an increase of \$25 for every five years. In France, elementary teachers have \$850 and an increase of one tenth every three years. The same journal states that the pension of teachers in Rome is allotted at its lowest after twenty-five years of service, at the age of forty-two, and at its highest, after forty-seven years of service, at the age of seventy-seven. The amount received is based on an average of salaries received after fifteen years of service. In the Grand Duchy of Baden the teacher obliged to rest between the fifth and tenth years of teaching receives four tenths of his salary, which is increased each succeeding year by two per cent.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Is the Earth Alive?

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Apropos to the question, "Is the Earth Alive?" I would call attention to the fact that *Plato* refers to the sun, moon, and stars as animals; the earth also is an animal truly intellectual and created through the province of the Deity; it is endowed with powers that apprehend all things and are the guardians of all things; it requires no hands, for there is nothing for it to receive; nor feet, for it moves in a circle. The soul permeates and circumscribes the whole body of the universe, etc.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Would you mind telling Dr. F. E. Daniel that in his article, "Is the earth alive?" he misquotes both author and lines? It was *Pope*, not Wordsworth, who did the epitomizing, and the lines read:

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AMORA C. LAWS.

Shut-Ins and The Literary Digest.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Last year you kindly inserted the appeal of the "Yankee Christmas Club" in the interest of invalids who would appreciate discarded current copies of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Twenty-two subscribers answered the appeal and now regularly have the pleasure of mailing their copy to an appreciative "Shut-In" somewhere. We know scores of "Shut-Ins" from Maine to India to whom THE DIGEST would be a weekly feast, if other subscribers would be pleased, during 1900, to regularly "pass on" their copy. By sending an addressed and stamped envelope, I will soon place them in possession of an address which will enable them, at a sacrifice of one minute and one cent, to make happy hours for some one each week.

WILLIAM T. TOTTEN,
100 GREEN ST., PHILADELPHIA. Secretary of Yankee Christmas Club.

Marconi's Ancestry.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: I read THE LITERARY DIGEST regularly with much interest. In the number of December 13, I notice a history of William Marconi which is entirely wrong. It must be eighty years since C. Bianconi came to Ireland, for I knew him forty-eight years since as a retired country gentleman living on his estate when railways had invaded the south of Ireland; also as a magistrate, having given up nearly all, if not all, his mail contracts. He has many cousins living in this neighborhood called Davis. He had a niece called Jamieson, who married a Mr. Marconi, and was the mother of the wireless telegraph man. The Davises are an old Quaker family, tho they support the Church of Ireland now.

BALLYCOURDY, KENNEDY, IRELAND.

C. G. GREY.

Fungus Pictures.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: The conviction on my part of your honest desire to do justice leads me to call your attention to an error which your publication has tended to perpetuate. You mention the claim of Miss Ida Musselman as the inventor and originator of the method of bringing out pictures on fungus growth. While not desiring to discredit in the least the value of Miss Musselman's work, she is not entitled to the credit of being the inventor or originator of this method.

While a student at the University of Virginia, during the sessions of 1890-91, I saw a specimen of this kind of work, which was done artistically and was pronounced by critics to have artistic value. It had been done by Mr. Ashby Slaven, at that time of Monterey, Highland County, Va., and now of Marlinton, Pocahontas County, W. Va.

Mr. Slaven believes himself to be the originator of the method. At any rate, he did this kind of work ten years ago and has continued to do it since.

HOT SPRINGS, VA.

F. T. McALLISTER.

The First Communion and the Lutheran Church.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Please permit me to correct a mistake in Miss Wiggins's article quoted by you from *The Outlook* February 17. She states: "The First Communion has been relinquished by all Protestant churches." Let me inform you that confirmation and first communion are practised in the Lutheran Church. By reading Longfellow's translation of Tegner's beautiful poem, "The Children of the Lord's Supper," one gets a fair idea in what esteem these sacred rites are held in the Lutheran Church.

MCNOMISSE, WIS.

T. H. H.

Origin of Gender in Language.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: In your issue of February 10, I notice that you refer to Mr. J. G. Frazer's article in *The Fortnightly Review* on "A Suggestion as to the Origin of Gender in Language" as one which sets forth "an entirely new" theory to account for the existence of gender forms. I beg leave to call your attention and that of your readers to the fact that one of our American scholars, Prof. C. W. Hutson, who now holds the chairs of English and history in a college in Texas, anticipated Mr. Frazer by many years. For in his "Beginnings of Civilization" (1887), he suggested this theory of the relation of exogamy to grammatical variations. This little volume is long since out of print; but in a more recent work, "The Story of Language" (1897), Professor Hutson elaborates the same idea (pp. 65-67). The passage is rather long to quote, but a reference to it will show quite clearly that the idea which Mr. Frazer so ably supports with an array of evidence carefully collated from many sources is the same which Professor Hutson advances in these books.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ETHEL HUTSON.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Goodnow, of Shanghai, sends the following comparative returns of the import of cotton goods into Shanghai for the quarters ended September 30, 1895-1899, as reported by the imperial maritime customs:

Articles.	Quarter Ended September 30—				
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Drills:	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Pieces</i>
American.....	236,064	433,000	366,160	546,180	469,640
English.....	72,303	66,040	79,890	24,211	54,166
Dutch.....	30,255	33,183	12,670	4,005	1,666
Jeans:					
American....	11,163	90,376	16,280	39,260	47,300
English.....	37,641	36,150	50,070	26,120	17,753
Dutch.....	11,045	7,740	10,110	5,640	9,070
Sheetings:					
American....	380,125	510,915	711,065	774,405	1,016,755
English.....	102,056	132,253	106,161	108,700	204,700
Indian.....	30,560	34,795	15,200	9,400	5,100

Consul Ruffin, of Asuncion, writes October 2, 1897:

The importation of cotton socks and stockings last year was 5,266 kilograms, the duty being 25 per cent. per kilogram (\$1.50 gold value per kilogram), and the value of the importation \$7,900 gold. In Lisle hosiery, the trade is almost nothing, only 188 kilograms being imported last year, to the value of \$1,088 gold, the duty being 25 per cent. on each kilogram (a kilogram being valued at \$6). Cotton socks and stockings come mostly from Germany and are of very ordinary quality. They are packed in cases of 100, 150, and 200 dozens, each dozen being put in a paper box. They sell here for 60, 75, and 90 cents, \$1, and \$1.25 Argentine gold (the value of the Argentine dollar is 96.5 cents), per dozen f. o. b. Buenos Ayres, on six and eight months' drafts. The colors preferred are cream, black, and stripes. White shows dirt too easily; a few of this color, however, find purchasers. The usual sizes are Nos. 9, 9½, and 10½. Many shawls are used in this country, especially in hot weather, because most of the women of the ordinary class go with their arms and necks bare and throw this

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 to gild a small frame, also a brush to apply it with, in any new mounting this paper and enclosing a two-cent stamp for postage.
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shawls around them on going out. The shawls are mostly of a dark color, and the more expensive ones have silky black fringe. They are also used as mantillas. The importation of shawls amounted last year to \$73,552 gold, the quantity in kilograms being 5,760. The duty is 25 per cent. per kilogram, each kilogram being valued at \$1.30 gold. The shawls come from Germany, the price being \$2 and \$4.40 Argentine gold each f. o. b. Buenos Ayres. They are packed in cases containing 4 or 6 dozen.

Handkerchiefs are widely used here, being frequently employed instead of shirts and collars. A large handkerchief—usually white or of cream color—is tied around the neck, the bow covering the breast. The importation of handkerchiefs last year amounted to \$12,400 gold, the number of kilograms being 8,327; the duty is 25 per cent. per kilogram, and each kilogram is valued at \$5.30 gold. They appear to be of Scotch and Lancashire make. They are packed or shipped in cases of 200 and 300 dozens. Handkerchiefs with borders printed in flowers and dots sell well. This trade could be made profitable.

Much of the above information was furnished me by Mr. Enrique Plate, who represents some of our largest American houses.

Congal Haughey, of Berlin, writes, November 28, 1890:

At a convention of the ladies and children's cloak manufacturers at Berlin, which convened on the 14th of November, the commercial counselor, Mr. Mannheimer, one of the largest wholesale clothing manufacturers of Germany, delivered an expert opinion on the clothing trade, this subject having been assigned him for report. He said:

¹¹ The clothing industry of Berlin was, since 1890, assumed to improve proportionally as a factor of the German export trade. Its dominating position in the world market is universally recognized. This industry is the pioneer and main feeder for varied branches of the textile industry, such as women and workman's stuffs, silk goods, linings of all kinds, faces, broads, worsted and braided trimmings, suitings, embroideries, and numerous other lines of manufacture.

But it is a deplorable fact that while the present boom has so favorably affected nearly all other industries of our country, the clothing-export trade has not only not increased, but has suffered a diminution during the last three years. Germany's total export of textiles and ready-made clothing in 1917 were 37,000,000 marks (\$57,000,000); in 1918, 34,000,000 marks (\$51,000,000); decrease in value of exports, 8,000,000 marks (\$12,000,000). But this decline is by far greater when compared with the figures of the year 1916, when exports in this line were to the value of 44,000,000 marks (\$66,000,000). If we take the special line of ready-made clothing alone, we find the exports were, for 1917, 22,000,000 marks (\$33,000,000) in value; 1918, 19,000,000 marks (\$28,500,000); and, 1916, 20,000 marks (\$30,000,000). The year 1918, as compared with 1917, shows a shrinkage of 3,000,000 marks (\$4,500,000) in this single line. Taking the exports of clothing by countries, the shrinkage amounts in the exports of clothing to England, 1,000,000 marks (\$1,500,000); Holland, 1,000,000 marks (\$1,500,000); Switzerland, 1,000,000 marks (\$1,500,000); United States, 1,000,000 marks (\$1,500,000); Canada, 500,000 marks (\$750,000); Belgium, 500,000 marks (\$750,000).

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"This retrograde movement is alarming. The explanation lies in the exorbitant customs tariffs of foreign countries. In the United States, the import duties on clothing amount to 70 to 80 per cent. of their value; in Russia, 40 to 50 per cent.; in Spain, 25 to 30 per cent.; in Italy, 25 per cent.; in Canada, 25 per cent. more is asked than on clothing imported from England; in many other countries similar tariff rates exist. In consequence of this, many thousands of operatives who were fully employed a few years ago have their existence endangered, and employers are in a critical position. It is self-evident that our clothing and textile manufacturing classes are not satisfied with a continuation of the present trade treaties with foreign nations. What we need above all things is a change by which the almost prohibitive tariff rates of these countries should be reduced by at least one half. Most important for our line is a rectification of our trade relations with the United States. Little concessions here are of no value; the present United States duties on textiles and clothing must be lowered if we are to become enabled to continue our exports."

It is strange that our manufacturers in the clothing and cloak trade have not as yet made efforts to gain foreign markets for their productions. They are in this respect far behind other branches of manufacture. Our clothing trade, if energetically managed, could soon show as good results as our cotton textiles, iron and steel machinery, office furniture, etc.

Consul Dickson writes from Gaspé Basin, under date of December 4, 1899:

A company named the Canadian Petroleum Company has commenced business on a very large scale in Montreal. The managers have laid a pipe line for a distance of about twelve miles and have had landed all the material for building and equipping an oil refinery, which they intend putting up in the spring. They are now engaged in building several large oil-tanks, some of iron and some of wood. This company has four wells under way, and it intends to drill ten or fifteen more during the coming year. Notwithstanding all this outlay of money, there are no more signs of oil

than there were five years ago. The Petroleum Oil Trust Company commenced boring for oil here in October, 1884, and since that time has dug thirty-three wells, varying in depth from 2,900 to 3,800 feet. In all but one oil has been found, but it seems to be soon exhausted. I have conversed with several oil experts during the past five years, and they inform me that the sand and gravel here are not suited to oil, and that the dip of the rock is altogether wrong. This, they say, should be about 50 feet to the mile, and it is about 1,000 feet to the mile in most places where wells have been put down in this vicinity.

Minister Finch, of Montevideo, under date of September 26, 1899, sends the following statement (as printed in a local paper) of the exportation of sheep, frozen and live, from Argentina to Brazil, Europe, United Kingdom, and South Africa from January 1, 1899, to August 31, 1899:

Month	Sheep.	
	Frozen.	Live.
January	445,564	47,491
February	115,760	34,989
March	457,363	74,679
April	285,078	77,995
May	207,337	86,651
June	306,258	44,057
July	197,797	90,934
August	209,171	57,439
Total	1,335,920	472,976
Same months of 1898	1,381,412	428,472

Consul Nelson of Bergen writes, December 5, 1899:

The projected telegraphic communication with Iceland is a question of interest to all northern Europe. Especially will it be valuable in assisting meteorological observations, the various observatories thus being able to obtain daily telegrams concerning the state of weather in Iceland. It often happens that storms from the north sweep over Europe without previous atmospheric indications of their approach. The main question at issue, however, is laying the cable. It will be 650 kilometers (403 1/2 miles) in length, extending between Iceland and the Shetlands. The Northern Telegraph Company, of Copenhagen, Denmark, has offered to lay this cable under the following peculiar contract: The Icelanders shall pay to the company a yearly subsidy of \$2,350 for twenty years; Denmark is also to pay a yearly subsidy of \$11,000, and the neighboring countries are requested to contribute an aggregate sum of \$91,400; thus, together, the interest included, an amount of \$1,007,000 is desired by the company. Undoubtedly this business would yield a fair profit, as the usual price of laying a submarine cable is not higher than \$1,000 a sea mile, and, according to this figure, the cost of laying the proposed line would not exceed \$650,000.

Another telegraphic company has offered to lay the cable between Iceland and the Orkney Islands (a greater distance than the proposed line) for about \$350,000, thus showing that the amount asked for by the Danish company exceeds by more than 50 per cent. the expenses involved in laying the cable. Not only, however, is the price asked exorbitant, but the manner of the payment itself is strange. The inhabitants of Iceland (75,000 or 73,000 peasants and fishermen), who for centuries have lived in no affluence, are asked to pay more than \$187,600 for a cable for which they have almost no use, while it will bring other nations extraordinary advantage.

Apart from the already mentioned benefits to meteorology, the cable will also be of particular service to American, English, French, and Norwegian fishermen, who carry on their trade on a large scale in the neighborhood of Iceland.

Consul Thompson writes from Progreso, November 26, 1899:

By reason of the present high price of Sisal hemp, the principal product and article of export for this district, Yucatan is enjoying a season of great prosperity. There is a plethora of money,

Don't Lose Your Grip.

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made suits, but we are the only house making fashionable goods to order at moderate prices.

Our catalogue illustrates an exclusive line of suits and skirts. We will mail it FREE, together with a choice line of samples to select from, to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost. Our Catalogue illustrates:

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Wash Skirts, \$3 up. Rainy-day Suits and Skirts made
Bicycle Suits, \$6. of double-face Materials.
Bicycle Skirts, \$3 50.

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Many commercial and other schemes are being projected, particularly in railroad and kindred enterprises. Every one of the present railroad companies is commencing to purchase large quantities of rolling stock, rails, etc. Several new railroads are planned, with every prospect of success. I have helped divert many orders to the United States, and if our manufacturers interested in this class of supplies care to enter the field here, there will never be a better chance. That they may be placed in immediate communication with their possible future customers, I give below a list of the various companies that are purchasing or intend to purchase heavily of materials in their respective lines: Merida & Peto Ferrocarril, Rodolfo Canton, president; Merida & Progreso Via Ancha, Joaquin Peon, president; Merida & Tamal, Joaquin Peon, president; Merida & Valladolid Via Angosta, Gen. Francisco Canton, president; Sud Oriental de Yucatan, Rafael Peon y Losa, president; Electric Light Company of Merida (Compañia de Luz Eléctrica de Merida), Rafael Peon, president. Other companies and projects are in process of formation, and as they become of interest to our merchants and manufacturers, I will give the Department due information.

PERSONALS.

THE recent death of John Ruskin has brought into print a flood of "recollections" and "appreciations" of England's great art critic and reformer. Mr. George Allen, his publisher and friend for three-and-forty years, saw Ruskin as a great man in the highest sense; "a grand man in heart as in intellect." "I find it difficult," he says, "to tell you how grand he was in everything he did. He never did a mean action, and his goodness to others was measureless. I remember being with him in Savoy on Easter Sunday in the year 1863. His human sympathy went out to a Savoy peasant kneeling in prayer at the roadside, and he knelt and prayed with him. He thought this would do the poor fellow good, would console and strengthen him. It was ever thus with Ruskin—the one touch of nature in him was as deep and sincere as it was simple. 'When I reach the Alps,' he had said to me, 'I always pray.' He would betake himself to some quiet corner among that grand scenery and fall on his knees. Tho he came of a certain strict Calvinism, there was nothing narrow in the religious outlook of Ruskin—it was expansive as it was bright. His kindness to dumb animals was a characteristic which the veriest stranger might notice. Truly, Ruskin's heart was as large as his genius." . . . He must have known what he had achieved, and that was the thought in my mind when I asked him, not later than last autumn, 'Are you not glad your books are doing so well?' His answer was, 'The public think so much more of my books than I do myself.' This gentle modesty was part of his charm, but then he was a wholly charming personality. I have never met anybody in the least like him."

The following is an account by an eye-witness of Ruskin's Oxford lectures:

"Ruskin lectured in the theater of the New Museum; in the afternoons, of course, so as not to interfere with the regular business of the place; and before an audience consisting largely of young ladies. He would pace up and down restlessly as he talked, get the photographs he had brought as illustrations into a hopeless muddle, and finally do without them. That did not matter in the least, for he never by any chance dealt with his announced subject. The theme of the course I attended was supposed to be 'Early Florentine Art'; and the lecturer certainly did make one or two casual remarks about Cimabue and Giotto. But his diversions were the real thing. With sweeping gestures (he had graceful rhetorical gestures) he declaimed whole passages from the Psalms which were understood to explain, in some way, how the bad weather we were then experiencing was a punishment for the industrial abominations of modern England. Then he would launch into a tirade against our ideals of Gentleman and Lady as illustrated by the latest Mudie novel. And I remember that a Christ-

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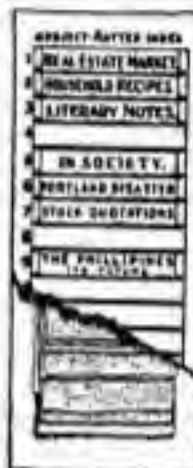
A SCRAP IS FILED by passing the top containing the caption through a slot from the back of the leaf and attaching it to the front surface which is gummed. The caption alone shows upon the leaf and indexes the article. The body, which remains in the back, is read by turning the leaf over and up to the slot through which it protrudes. The leaves are of fine linen stock, and the binding of cloth substantially put together.

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mas card, popular at the time, representing a buxom young woman in her nightgown clinging to a cross, came in for some particularly violent denunciations. It was all extremely good fun, full of whimsical, almost feminine, exaggerations and antipathies, in the style that we all know; but saved by the kindly half-quizzical smile which those who take the perversities of his books solemnly have failed to divine."

Ruskin's remarkable friendship for Sir John Millais is known to all the world. Perhaps, with a single exception, it had no finer exemplification than in the candor with which he criticized a portrait of Charles Reade, which Sir John had submitted to the inspection of the great critic. "It is not a failure," declared Ruskin, "it is a fiasco"—and he proceeded to kick a hole in the canvas. This was certainly a vigorous method of criticism, but Millais did not protest seriously. It was different with Whistler. Of the latter's "A Nocturne in Black and Gold" Ruskin wrote: "The ill-educated conceit of the artist nearly approaches the aspect of wilful imposture," and again: "I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence, but I never expected to hear a cockney ask two hundred guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." Whistler, stung to the quick, sued for £1,000 damages, and was awarded a single farthing by the jury. This coin he attached to his watch-chain and carried it for a charm.

A FORMER officer of volunteers, who was in the Santiago province for half a year after the occu-

Fried Onions.

Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General.

It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of stomach it is claimed also was probably caused from his excessive indulgence of this fondness for the odorous vegetable.

The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact has many medicinal qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort, whether it be fried onions or beef steak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not promptly digested is because the stomach lacks some important element of digestion, some stomachs lack pepsin, others are deficient in gastric juice, still others lack Hydrochloric acid.

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pation, told a little story the other day illustrative of the remarkable fact of General Wood, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "One of the chief difficulties encountered in reestablishing governments down there," he said, "was the disinclination of the better classes of Cubans to lend a hand. The wealthy and well-educated natives could have been of the greatest assistance, but they refused to accept civil offices and hung back and sulked, complaining that too many of the minor positions had been given to Spaniards. One of the places where those conditions prevailed was a small town not far from Santiago, where General Wood was particularly anxious to secure a good Cuban mayor, but he had been warned in advance that none of the men considered available would dream of taking the post. One day the principal storekeeper of the town came to the palace to see about a small contract for fodder. He was a typical native of the commercial class, fat, garrulous, and conceited, and it was evident that he was the chief gossip of his neighborhood. After concluding the business matter the general pretended to consult a letter. 'By the way, señor,' he said, 'you are an old resident of this country, and I would like you to give me a little advice.' 'I am at your excellency's service,' said the storekeeper, swelling with pride. 'Is it true, then, as is stated to me,' continued the general, 'that the Cuban gentlemen are very indifferently educated and fear to accept civil offices lest they appear to disadvantage compared with Spanish employees?' 'No, your excellency!' roared the Cuban, indignantly, 'that's all Spanish lies! Some scoundrel Spaniard wrote you that just to make you prejudiced! Our Cuban gentlemen—' and he poured forth his wrath and patriotism for nearly half an hour. 'Ah, well,' said Wood quietly, 'I merely wanted your opinion and am sure I'm very much obliged. You'll consider this conversation private, of course.' 'Certainly,' said the storekeeper, and, as the general anticipated, he hurried home and told it to everybody in town. A few days later one of the leading Cuban citizens was appointed mayor, and at once accepted. He is still administering the office with great success."

Few men worked harder than the late James Martineau. Altho a voluminous writer, his published works form but a small part of what he composed. It was always his habit to write at first freely and diffusely, and then to condense by successive processes. He possessed a vigorous frame and did not spare it. He worked early and late, almost to the end of his useful career. Even when close upon ninety years of age, he rose at six in the morning and worked three or four hours before a one o'clock lunch. Then came a rest, a constitutional, and the newspapers, in which he took the keenest delight. After dinner and a cup of tea, he wrote and read until midnight.

Few men have had more romantic careers than Arthur Henry Savage Landor, and few possess a personality more interesting. He was born in Florence, educated largely in Paris, and has lived

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Mr. W. H. Jenkins writes from Topeka, Kan., under date of August 5th, 1898:

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I have recommended your medicine to a number of parties in this city, who have had chronic rheumatism for years. One of them, a lady 68 years of age, is now doing her own work. So far your medicine has not failed to make a cure.

In conclusion your medicine is just as represented, and has entirely eliminated the disease from my body. My mother is enthusiastic over the benefits that I have derived from the use of your medicine.

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and worked almost everywhere. His fame as a painter is hardly surpassed by his reputation as a traveler and explorer, while his essays into the field of literature have been extremely successful. Naturally, he is a linguist. It is said that he reads, writes, and speaks sixteen languages, and has a smattering of many others. He lectures in German, English, and Italian. His horrible experiences during his last visit to Tibet are known to everybody. When asked the other day how he could bear again to tempt fate by revisiting last summer the scenes of his horrible torture, he replied: "One gets tired of afternoon teas and artificial men and women with their artificial manners, clothes, and conversation, and longs for the companionship of man in his primitive state. I hate people that live in houses, anyhow."

M. ZOLA has recently received a gift which he greatly values because of its intrinsic worth as well as for the sentiments of which it is the embodiment, says the *Newark Evening News*. It came from a group of Antwerp journalists and consists of a copy of the famous letter "J'accuse," and of the decree of the Court of Cassation revision, printed by the Plantin Press, so named from the Frenchman, Claude Plantin, who settled in Antwerp toward the middle of the sixteenth century. The album or book consists of forty-eight pages, and the printing was carefully superintended by M. Buchmann, of Antwerp, the type being known as "gros canon," which was employed by Plantin in 1584 for his "Commune Sanctorum." The letters are in black and red, the borders of the pages being engraved with the Lobel rose, so called from a naturalist of that name. It is magnificently bound, the antique ornamentation being blended with the national colors of France, the portrait of Zola, the lion of Belgium, and the arms of the city of Antwerp.

LIEUT. WARD CHENEY, killed by the Filipinos on the 7th inst., near Imus, was one of four sons of Col. F. W. Cheney, a prominent manufacturer of silk goods at South Manchester, Conn., all of whom enlisted in the ranks at the beginning of the war with Spain. Three were graduates of Yale and the fourth was a student of the same university. Ward Cheney received his commission before he began his service in the Philippines. When he enlisted he was employed in the *Hartford Courant* office, and his suggestion, laughingly made, that he ought to write an obituary notice of himself, was accepted by his associates, at whose request he did write his biography in a few modest lines, which are now published.

SENATOR GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, of Massachusetts, who has been much in the public eye of late, is, in many respects, a remarkable man. Altho nearly seventy-five years of age, he is still one of

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the most vigorous speakers in the Senate. He was born in Concord, Mass., in 1824, and studied during his early years at Concord Academy. He inherited his forensic talents from his father, Samuel Hoar, who was one of Massachusetts's greatest lawyers, and after graduating in the study of law at Harvard University, he went to Worcester, where he practiced. He rose very rapidly, and in 1857 was elected to the Forty-first Congress. He also represented his State in the Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses, but declined the nomination for the Forty-fifth. March 5, 1877, he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed George S. Boutwell, and was reelected in 1883, 1889, and 1895. His term of service will expire March 3, 1901.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Realistic.—"Any new features at the musical?" "Oh, yes; Mr. Brienne sang 'Old Kentucky Home' with a pistol obligato."—*The Indianapolis Journal*.

A Transferable Tale.—"And what did he say when he heard that story?" "Oh, he laughed heartily." "What, at himself?" "No. You see, I put you in his place."—*Boston Courier*.

He Sympathized.—SON-IN-LAW: "I married your daughter, sir, and I must say I have never ceased to regret it."

FATHER-IN-LAW: "I sympathize with you, my boy; I married her mother."—*Tit-Bits*.

Those Newspaper Hints.—FOREMAN: "We need a few lines to fill up a column."

SOCIETY EDITOR (wearily): "Well, say 'The Prince of Wales has begun wearing old clothes, because they are more comfortable.' Perhaps it will start a fashion that you and I can follow."—*Cutler's Weekly*.

An Epitome of a Century's Progress.—PROFESSOR: "Miss Flavilla, mention a few of the most wonderful scientific inventions of the nineteenth century."

MISS FLAVILLA: "Yes, sir; the telephone, photograph buttons, golf capes, and ice-cream soda."—*Chicago Record*.

An Unfortunate Expression.—WIFE OF PATIENT: "I'm so sorry, doctor, to bring you all the way to Hampstead to see my husband."

DOCTOR (from Mayfair): "Pray, don't mention

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it, my dear madam. I have another patient in this neighborhood, so I'm killing two birds with one stone!"—*Punch*.

How He Came to Do It.—Her head rested on his shoulder, and her little hand lay confidently in his. "Tell me now, Alfred," said the happy maiden, "how you ever came to pick me out as the girl you wanted to marry?" "Well, Dora," replied the ecstatic young man, in a gush of confidence, "it was maw that put me up to it."—*Chicago Tribune*.

Saving Him Money.—MR. WHEATPIT: "My failure is the talk of the street! At the meeting of my creditors, to-day, I arranged to pay ten cents on the dollar!"

MRS. WHEATPIT (after a moment's figuring): "Oh, Henry, isn't that lovely! then the fifty-dollar hat I had sent home to-day will only cost you five dollars!"—*Life*.

Kipling gave the Speaker a Point.—At a dinner in Rottingdean lately, a Royal Academician stated to the company the curious fact that sugar and sumac are the only two words in English where *sa* is pronounced as *shan*. There was much interest shown in the discovery, when Rudyard Kipling was heard from the other end of the table: "But are you quite sure?"—*Argonaut*.

He Tries To Make It Up.—HE: "Won't you 'low me to escort yo' home, Miss Black? I 'ink yo' am too good a chu'ch membah to keep up a quarrel."

SHE: "Hub! I don't 'ink yo' am much ob a chu'ch membah. I done sot yo' sleepin' 't'roo de sermon."

"HE: "Wa-al, I was dreaming ob yo'."—*Pack*.

Getting Him Warmed Up.—An East Indian prince, on his first visit to this country, suffered

so continuously from cold that he contracted pneumonia and died. He was cremated, and, after being some ten minutes in the crematory, an attendant opened a small slide in the side of furnace to note the result. The prince was sitting bolt upright on the slab and shouted: "Shut that door!"—*Life*.

Horses and Poets.—Senator Blackburne of Kentucky, and Colonel Pepper, of whisky-making fame, were discussing horses, when Representative Crain, of Texas, entered. "What are you talking about?" asked Crain. "Horses," said Blackburne. "Oh," remarked Crain, "why don't you talk about something worth while? Why don't you discuss literature or something to improve your minds?" "Literature?" said Blackburne, "what kind of literature do you recommend?" "I like poets," answered Crain; "I am particularly fond of Tennyson and Longfellow." "Longfellow?" interrupted Colonel Pepper, suddenly taking an interest in the conversation. "Oh, yes, I know Longfellow. He was the greatest horse ever bred in Kentucky."—*Argonaut*.

The Comedian, the Contusion, and the Compress.—A comedian in a Paris theater recently made a great hit out of a painful incident. While indulging in a bit of horseplay on the stage he struck his head accidentally against one of the pillars of the scene upon the stage. The thing caused a flutter of sympathy to pass through the audience. "No great harm done," said the comedian. "Just hand me a napkin, a glass of water, and a salt-cellar." These were brought, and he sat down, folded the napkin in the form of a bandage, dipped it in the glass, and emptied the salt-cellar on the wet part. Having thus prepared a compress according to prescription, and when every one expected he would apply it to his forehead, he gravely rose and tied it round the pillar. —*Collier's Weekly*.

Best Story Croker Ever Heard.—"I have heard a good many stories in my time," said Mr. Croker recently, "but the trouble is to remember them. I enjoy them when I hear them, but they go in one ear and out the other. The best one I can now recall is about Sheriff Dunn. Perhaps you know that there is a Thomas Dunn Association, named after the Sheriff. It is a social organization and gives a ball every year. Last year the ball was given soon after Mr. Dunn was elected, and there was a big attendance. One man, an old friend of the sheriff, got himself up in great shape for the occasion, appearing for the first time in his life in evening-dress."

"Hello, Tom," he said; "how do I look in a dress-suit?"

"First-rate," said the sheriff; "why don't you get one?"—*Life*.

Current Events.

Monday, March 12.

—Lord Roberts continues to advance on Bloemfontein, having turned the Boer position.

—Germany refuses to mediate in the Boer war.

—Reports circulated that the Government at Washington has tendered its good offices in behalf of peace between Great Britain and the South African Republics.

—Senator Hoar introduces an amendment to the Puerto Rican bill providing for the free admission into Puerto Rico of fish, leather, and agricultural implements from the United States.

Tuesday, March 13.

—The appeal of Presidents Kruger and Steyn and the reply of Lord Salisbury rejecting the

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proposition of independence were made public in the House of Commons.

—The Premier rejects the tentative offer of the United States to be of any assistance possible in bringing about peace.

—The conference report on the financial bill is adopted by the House of Representatives.

—Brigadier-General William A. Kohbe has been appointed military governor of the province of Albay, Luzon, and temporarily of the islands of Samar and Leyte.

—The first issue of Dr. Sheldon's paper, the Topeka Capital, appears.

Wednesday, March 12.

—General Roberts's army entered Bloemfontein on Tuesday, and the British flag was run up over the Presidency of the Orange Free State.

—Great disappointment is shown in Pretoria over Lord Salisbury's reply to President Kruger and Steyn.

—A trial of the Holland submarine boat takes place on the Potomac River.

—The gold standard currency bill becomes a law by the signature of President McKinley.

—The Fallows anti-Ramapo bill passes the Assembly.

—Judge Taft, president of the new Philippine Commission, has notified his fellow commissioners, that the commission will convene in Washington on March 27.

Thursday, March 13.

—Lord Roberts is directing his movement toward crushing the Boer forces on the Orange River.

—In the French Parliament, Minister Delcasse says intervention by the powers in South Africa is impossible.

—Secretary Root talks of his reasons for visiting Cuba and the result of his observations in the island.

—In the Senate, consideration of the Puerto Rican relief bill is begun.

—The House committee on naval affairs decides to recommend insertion of a provision in the naval appropriation bill for two battle-ships, three armored cruisers, and three protected cruisers.

—Heavy snow-storm in New York City.

Friday, March 14.

—General Roberts reports railway communications between Bloemfontein and Cape Town practically open.

—Sir Frederic William Burton, formerly director of the National Gallery, dies in London.

—In the Senate, the Puerto Rican relief appropriation bill is passed without division.

—Secretary Long appoints a board to be known as the Naval General Staff, with Admiral Dewey at the head.

—Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefoot sign a protocol, extending the time for ratification of reciprocity treaties with the British West Indian Islands.

—General Joseph Wheeler arrives in Washington.

—Hugh J. Grant is appointed permanent receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad, New York City.

Saturday, March 15.

—The Free State forces are rapidly disintegrating; over four hundred burghers having surrendered to Lord Roberts, at Bloemfontein.

—St. Patrick's Day is celebrated with great enthusiasm in London and New York.

—Merchants of San Juan will demand immediate action by Congress on the tariff question.

—Captain Leary, governor of Guam, issues a proclamation abolishing slavery on the island.

—Plans are prepared for the establishment of an American school in Palestine.

Sunday, March 16.

—Several hundred Free State burghers lay down their arms to General Buller, and several heavy guns are brought in to British commanders by Boers in Cape Colony.

—Manila, as a center of insurgent plotting, is the most troublesome spot in the Philippines.

—Socialists and Radicals in Berlin celebrate the anniversary of the Berlin insurrection of 1848.

—General Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, dies in Calcutta.

—Russia has rejected a proposed compromise by Turkey in the matter of the railway concessions demanded in Asia Minor.

—Experiments are made at Newport News to test the stability of the new war-ship *Neosartor*.

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No. 458.

Key-move, B-R 3.

No. 459.

Key-move, Q-R 5.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Eppingham, Ill.; Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N. Y.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; the Rev. A. P. Gray, Amherst, Va.; the Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn.; W. J. Lachner, Baker City, Ore.; Dr. C. B. Clapp, Moberly, Mo.; W. R. Crounse, Lakeland, Fla.; H. H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. Cramer, Belpre, O.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ind.; C. J. Hopkins, Manchester, N. H.; P. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; J. T. Graves, Chicago, Ill.; B. J. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; Prof. R. Moser, Malvern, Ia.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; C. L. Fitch, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. H. Cobb, Newton Centre, Mass.; J. T. Turnbull, New York City; L. J. J. Franklin, Ky.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. B. Hesse, Saginaw, Mich.; J. H. London, Bloomington, Ind.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; F. R. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; H. P. Van Wagner, Atlanta, Ga.; W. B.

Müller, Calmar, Ia.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; "A Poet," Franklin Chess-Club, Philadelphia; Dr. E. G. Sprague, Romney Depot, N. H.; A. T. Weithrec, Denver.

457 (only): L. Hirsch, Brooklyn; V. Abraham, Cincinnati; the Rev. A. C. Haverstick, Frostburg, Md.; H. Meyer, Milwaukee; M. A. Gruber, Washington, D. C.; O. R. H. Thompson, Philadelphia; Dr. F. Black, Port Colborne, Can.; E. C. Routh, San Saba, Tex.; C. B. Tilton, Quincy, Mass.; Prof. L. L. Norwood, Elroy, Tex.; S. the S., Auburndale, Mass.

455 (only): The Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; E. C. Dahl, Granite Falls, Minn.; W. Brulotte, Quebec, Can.; F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, Cal.; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. D.; C. C. Marshall, Battle Creek, Mich.; "Merope," Cincinnati.

The E. G. S. got 455 and 456; A. D. W., 454 and 455; T. R. D., F. C. M., J. H. L., 455; "Merope," 456, 457; H. S., 456, 457.

It is a somewhat notable fact that twenty-nine States and Canada are represented by the solvers of these problems.

THE PRIZE-WINNER.

Mr. Pulitzer, in awarding the prize, says that he had to confine himself to a consideration of essays on 457 only, "since the majority of your gifted solver-poets ignored the companion problem entirely."

"The preliminary task of weeding, and the final one of selecting, were difficult and delicate. Among about six poems of almost average excellence, it was a battle royal for first place; but long and exhaustive analyses, in due time, brought forth the winner: the poem of A Knight, which, being technically correct from both a Chess and literary point of view, is forceful, dramatic and subtly worked out."

"The other five poems all possess individual points of interest, that by Leon Hirsch being the most perfect. Arthur Gray's conceit is quaint and humorous, tho' not technical enough; conversely, Victor Abraham's is too technical. 'The Help-mate' by Jones, a pretty mixture of Love and Chess, is commendable; while Mr. Gruber's poem is well-written but rather turgid. Several excellent contributions suffered from congestion of words."

"After all, what an *embarrassing richness*! What delight is mine to have inspired so much good verse!"

Mr. Pulitzer informs us that he intends to adorn his study-walls with these "precious effusions," thereby "commemorating an historic event."

In justice to very many solvers it should be stated that the majority of those who solved these problems did not compete for the prize.

The Prize Poem.

PROBLEM 461—A SOLUTION IN "RIME,"

By A KNIGHT.

To the solvers—

Survey the field, and make a battle-chart;
Nite well the Veldts, Kops, Kloods before you start;
About the scene the steady Warriors stand
And eagerly await the King's command
But little space divides the Royal Lords,
While in the sunlight gleam their thirsty swords.
The Fair King stands in confidence serene;
Held in one place the Sable King is seen,
But should he move, the Bishop's Maxim-gun
Would make White King defend himself, or run.
The Whites move twice and, moving, surely hem
The Blacks by finest, perfect strategem.
The Key—The Bishop moves to Castle's Thro',
And halts to rear and left of Queen, to see
What route or course the Enemy will take,
What feat or ruse, to save their King, they'll make.
The Knight then sallies forth to try his hand
At saving both his Lord and native land.
He lights upon an open Veldt, and halts
To look where he can make the best assaults.
Then, like an eagle from some mountain height,
Flies from a Kop an unexpected Knight;
And there, alas! is death—a dreadful thing.
Both of the Horseman and his hapless King.
The Horseman tries three other open fields;
The Knight again his awful sabre wields.
Then Pawn takes Pawn; 'twill not avert the fate;

The White Queen takes that Pawn, announcing mate.
The Foot-force moves along the Royal Way;
Queen to her Sixth shuts out the light of day.
Pawn goes to Fifth, the Fair Dame to her Four;
That ends the war—the Black King is no more.
To Bishop's Fifth the Black King moves, in ire,
And leaves White King exposed to Bishop's fire.
White's Pawn moves to King's Sixth—an artful thing—
And checks that fire, while Queen does smash the King.
The Prelate, foiled thus in his well planned fight,
Moves to another point, or kills a Knight.
In either case, the Rook the Foot force slays
At Bishop's Fourth, and ends the Monarch's days.
The other Bishop, of the dusky hue,
To his Lord loyal, always brave and true,
Makes an attack, subdues the hostile Priest,
Then loasts, while not suspecting, in the least.
The Queen's design upon the Horseman's Eight
To charge, and thus effect the deadly mate.
Again: The Pawn removes he from the field;
Pawn captures Bishop—the King's doom is sealed.
Again: The Bishop then is bid to go
To three clear, open fields above, below.
The Queen no reason sees to change her plan,
Repeats her march and slays the Sable Man.

The "Composite Game."

Send in your names, brethren, that we may have the full complement of players, and begin the game as soon as possible. Only twenty persons have, thus far, responded. We want at least forty.

"Pollock Memories."

Mrs. P. F. Rowland, of Dublin, has edited and published a short sketch of the life of W. H. K. Pollock and a selection of his games. The London *Illustrated News*, in noticing the book, says: "Together they form a not unworthy memorial of one of the most brilliant players of our time, who, if occasionally uncertain, was never dull, and from whom the very foremost champion was seldom safe. His game with Weiss, at New York, ranks as the classical masterpiece of this generation, and his defeat of Tarrasch at Hastings was little inferior in its surprising effects."

The Female Morphy.

Mrs. Gilbert, who died recently, was the most famous woman Chess-player in the world. Her *life* was for far-reaching, exhaustive, accurate analysis. But it was her Chess by correspondence which won the enthusiastic applause of the Chess-world; and never, we think, were games of the kind so widely copied and commented upon. The Chess-world was carried by storm as it contemplated her accuracy and power, crowned by that wonderful series of announced mates running from six or eight to thirty-five moves. G. H. D. Gossip, the well-known Chess-author, was her most conspicuous victim. This triumph, which it is no figure of speech to say astonished the Chess world, was achieved in the famous correspondence-match, United States vs. Great Britain, each pair playing four times, Mrs. G. making a clean score.—*New York Clipper*.

As an example of Mrs. Gilbert's wonderful Chess-genius, *The Clipper* publishes two positions, one of which we reproduce:

BLACK (MRS. G.): K on K Kt 5; B on Q B 3; P on K R 3, K Kt 3, Q B 2, Q Kt 6, Q R 5.

WHITE (GOSSIP): K on Q Kt 4; B on K R 6; P on K R 4, K 4, Q B 5, Q Kt 2.

Black announced mate in thirty-five moves!

Brilliant Play.

The following position actually occurred:

WHITE (16 pieces): K on K R sq; Q on Q B 1; B on K R 6 and Q 3; Kt on K B 5; R on K R 2; P on K Kt 3, K R 2, Q Kt 4, Q R 2.

BLACK (12 pieces): K on Q B sq; Q on K Kt 4; B on Q 4; R on K sq; P on K B 2 and 6, K Kt 3, K R 3, Q 3, Q B 2, Q Kt 2, Q R 3.

It is noticeable that Black's Q seems to be badly placed. She has only three squares at her disposal, any of which gets her out of play, or worse. It was Black's move, and the game proceeded in this fashion:

1 Q x R, Q—B sq; 2 Q—Kt 7; Q—K B sq; 3 Q x R; 4 R—K 8 ch, Q x R; 5 P—B 7 ch, and mates in two moves.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT IS THE MILITARY SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES?

WIDELY dissimilar reports are coming from Manila as to the military situation in the Philippine Islands. General Otis has frequently reported that the war is over, yet every week he sends a list of killed and wounded, and the war correspondents in Luzon seem to agree that the end of fighting and bloodshed is still far off. More than a month ago the War Department in Washington, as reported in a press despatch, said that "actual warfare will end with the present expedition of General Bates into the two provinces at the extreme southern part of the island of Luzon, after which military operations in the Philippines will close. Afterward there is nothing to do but to undertake to maintain order through a police system." Gen. Joseph Wheeler, too, who has just returned from active service in Luzon, said in last week's *Independent*: "The rebellion in the Philippine Islands is crushed, and I do not believe that the American troops will meet with armed resistance during the coming rainy season, tho there may be some resistance from armed bands of guerrillas." This seems to be the official view. The war correspondents at the front are far from sharing it, however, to judge from their reports. For example, the Manila correspondent of the *Philadelphia Times* (Ind.), an expansionist paper, says:

"Officers in the field now unite in saying that the pacification of the Philippines is impossible between the present time and the beginning of the rainy season. They set the time for this result (viz., the pacification of the Philippines) at from two to six years. No one who has been at the front and studied the situation with honest eyes believes that the insurgents can be subdued under two years. A majority are more inclined to six. The reports of casualties and prisoners taken by the enemy in attacks upon patrols and provision trains are suppressed as far as possible by Otis's special orders."

Mr. A. G. Robinson, the Philippine correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, thinks that peace has not yet come. Altho

The Evening Post is an anti-expansionist paper, its Manila correspondent favors American control of the islands, for the present at least, and his fairness is vouched for by the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.), a strong expansionist paper, which calls him "a most accurate Philippine correspondent." Mr. Robinson says:

"With the exception of the southern half of the eastern coast and the central strip of the southeastern peninsula, the island of Luzon is now nominally occupied by the American forces. I say 'nominally occupied,' because a considerable area, particularly the northern, is but thinly garrisoned, and, so far as I can learn, American influence extends only about as far as a Krag will throw a bullet. The occupation is unquestionably a forceful one. The stories of cordial welcome to the troops, of festivities and entertainments, have some foundation in fact, but they are generally misleading.

"The Filipino organization is disintegrated and, to some extent, disbanded. But the greater number of those who constituted that army, tho many have returned to their homes and taken up some part of their normal life habits, still retain their guns, and the best information available leads me to an assurance that they keep in very general touch with each other throughout the island. I should say that the *war* may be over, but a more or less active and persistent *hostility* continues. Many of the islanders are subdued, but it is not at all established that they are pacified."

The Manila correspondent of the *Associated Press* has recently been sending some despatches telling of considerable resistance to the American arms. General Otis considers Manila itself, according to this correspondent, "the most troublesome center in the situation to-day." There is an insurgent junta in Manila, it appears, that cooperates with the one in Hongkong, inciting the Filipinos to continued revolt, and not long ago there was held in Manila a conference of representative insurgent leaders from different parts of Luzon. The correspondent says: "Some have been placed under arrest, but the others thus far have not been interfered with." Insurgent reorganization and activity are reported to be on foot in the provinces of Morong, Zambales, and Nueva Ecija. The province of Albay is becoming more quiet, but, he continues:

"Evidence accumulates of the treason and perfidy of the municipal presidents in the provinces of General MacArthur's district. The presidents of several towns in Lepanto and Union provinces have declined to continue in their positions, saying that they do not desire any further identification with the Americans. Travel between the towns garrisoned by the Americans is becoming more dangerous. All wagon trains must be escorted by heavy guards in order to insure their safety. Two ambushes were narrowly averted recently; small traveling parties are attacked; single travelers frequently disappear or are found dead."

A few weeks ago the same correspondent reported that Generals Young and Hood, operating about Aparri, had been compelled to ask for reinforcements; and that two bodies of Filipinos, 1,200 and 2,000 strong, were operating about Albay and New Caceres. The *New York Sun's* Manila correspondent told, about the same time, of a small American force surrounded by the insurgents in the town of Gubat, fifty-two miles from Albay. "Troops will be despatched to Gubat with all possible speed," said the correspondent in conclusion. The result has not yet been reported.

Another view of the Philippine military situation, giving both its favorable and unfavorable aspects, appears in the following

paragraphs quoted in several papers in this country from an uncensored letter, dated February 13, from the Manila correspondent of a Hongkong paper:

"It is a strange state of affairs that exists in the Philippines to-day. Improvement is visible in nearly every quarter. Civil governments are rapidly being established in every town of importance, and garrisons and patrols are in process of extension wherever Americans hold the railway, and yet it is an undeniable fact that since January 1 the insurgent forces have captured a number of rifles and quantities of ammunition from the Americans almost equaling the sum total of American captures from the insurgents. Besides this, the casualty rate for the last two weeks will come very close to being heavier than at any other period of the insurrection, with the exception of the time of the outbreak and the fortnight beginning with March 25, 1899.

"The threatened guerilla warfare seems to be a reality, and parties of fifty or smaller numbers are ambushed and 'jumped' day after day. Supply trains, small escorts, and scouting parties are the special objects of attack, and the country is said to be full of small roving bands waiting at every convenient cover until the prey is caught. In one or two instances heavy patrols or strong scouting parties have quickly avenged these raids by setting out immediately and hunting down and killing as many of the marauders as possible. These lessons have not been forgotten, and in the immediate districts there have been no repetitions of the trouble. The authorities are giving the question considerable attention, and every effort will be made to insure the public safety, for on this depends the future of the country."

The Washington correspondent of the *Boston Globe* (Ind.), thinks that the unsettled condition of affairs in the Philippines will tell against the Republican Party in the coming campaign. He says:

"It looks to the unprejudiced as if the Republicans would have to go into the campaign and be forced to admit that all their calculations have failed, and that, after two years of continuous warfare with a very large force in the field, the end is no nearer in sight than it was a year or more ago. This will be an awkward confession to make, but it can hardly be avoided, and altho there will be excuses offered, that they will be regarded as satisfactory to the country at large is another question."

The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) says: "The prospect of an early peace in the Philippines is not bright. . . . It is evident that it is only by force that we shall be able to hold what we take by force. The islands will have to be thickly dotted with garrisons, and each garrison charged with the duty of maintaining order by the sword. Forceful annexation of the Philippines has brought with it responsibilities of a kind that were not anticipated a year ago." The Atlanta *Journal* (Rep.) thinks that "whether the war which we are carrying on in the Philippines be right or wrong, there can be no excuse for the misinformation concerning it which has been sent out from official sources ever since the beginning of hostilities," and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that one might say that the present condition of the islands is anarchy, "did he not remember that the wise and good men who took the islands did it precisely to prevent anarchy. Therefore it can not be anarchy, but what it is we wish some good imperialist authority would explain." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), however, says that "even if the existing conditions have been correctly represented it does not follow that the hostile attitude of the Filipinos deserves to be designated as warfare. General Wheeler's estimate is unquestionably quite correct, and only brigandage and guerilla fighting remain to be suppressed." The Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.), too, admits that the war "may be over in what one might call a military sense." But, it adds—

"there is an army of 60,000 men; there are garrisons; there are little expeditions; hospitals are full, and from time to time a ship returns loaded with dead. The people of Europe when their nations are said to be at peace are accustomed to these things. There are large standing armies; frequently considerable expeditions abroad in some part of the world afar off; the dead keep

coming home. But is this the sort of peace, then, that we have, since the war is over, and that we are to have for an indefinite time—a garrison peace, the peace that exists while one man holds his revolver at the head of another?"

All these reports lead the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) to reiterate its demand that General Otis be recalled. It says:

"What is evidently needed in the Philippines is a more vigorous military commander. It is claimed in some quarters that Otis is worn down by hard work and that he is really unfit for arduous duty. At any rate, he is not producing the hoped-for results. . . . The proper remedy, in our opinion, is to send a commander like General Miles to the Philippines, and let him do, on a proportionate scale, what General Roberts has done for the British in South Africa. How quickly the situation there was reversed when a master put his hand to the helm!"

"AMERICAN MISGOVERNMENT IN CUBA."

MAJOR JAMES D. RUNCIE'S article in *The North American Review* for February, describing the first year of American rule in Cuba as "a record of error and neglect, of folly, ending necessarily in failure, and, possibly, in shame and disgrace," is now attracting more attention than when it appeared, because of the news that the republication of the article in the Havana press has resulted in Major Runcie's resignation from the Cuban finance, laws, and election commissions. His associates on these commissions practically forced his resignation by declaring that they would resign if he did not. Major Runcie is the legal adviser of Gen. Leonard Wood, and for more than a year he has given valuable service to the American administration in Cuba and to Cuban litigants, for no other compensation than his pay as a retired officer of the regular army. His article was written before General Wood's appointment as military governor.

Major Runcie ascribes the American failure in Cuba, as he sees it, to three principal blunders. The first blunder was made at Washington when a military garrison was sent to Havana, without, as Major Runcie thinks, any prearranged plan for the island's government, everything being left to the discretion of a military governor "who had no qualifications for the position." The second mistake was the military governor's restoration of the Spanish law in its entirety. This system of Spanish law, with "its defects and its enormities," is described as "scandalous." The third mistake was made when the military governor entrusted the administration of this evil system to the four Cuban secretaries who composed his cabinet. Major Runcie sums up the situation as it appears to him as follows:

"The folly of the military governor in proclaiming the complete reestablishment of the Spanish laws had the effect of preserving, in working order, every weapon and device for the purposes of fraud, corruption, and oppression that Spain had perfected after four centuries of misrule, and the use and control of this arsenal and magazine of iniquities was weakly handed over to men who, tho they had rebelled against the system when Spaniards were the oppressors and they themselves were the victims, have shown since they came into power not only their desire to preserve the same system with no material modifications, but their willingness to employ it for the oppression of their own countrymen. After almost a year of American supremacy, Cuba is governed by Spanish methods. The only change has been in the substitution of Cubans for Spaniards as the administrators of the machinery of government."

The Cuban secretaries, declares Major Runcie, "carefully preserved the entire iniquitous system, showing every desire to make it permanent, merely substituting themselves for the Spaniards who were formerly masters of the same powers for evil." Their first move was to fill all the offices in Cuba, "from the highest judicial and administrative posts down to the third and fourth assistant mayors of little hamlets in the remote wilder-

ness," with men who had served in the Cuban army. Major Runcie continues: "That force never represented ten per cent. of the Cuban people, and its general character was such that high rank or long service in it might better be regarded as disqualifications for office, rather than as claims to consideration." The result, he continues, "is a political machine which covers the entire island, which has been constructed under cover of American authority, but is bitterly hostile to every American influence, and the aim of which is to obstruct and to defeat, if possible, the very purposes for which the Americans intervened and expelled Spain from Cuba."

Two departments of administration only, the department of customs revenue and the department of sanitation, have been satisfactorily administered; and Major Runcie thinks that their good showing is due to the fact that they have been under the complete control of American administrators. As to the other branches of the government he says:

"It may be stated, in brief, that wherever Cubans, under nominal American control, have been trusted to exercise the functions of government, the result has been worse than failure. The courts are corrupt and incompetent; the police forces are hopelessly inefficient; the public schools are unorganized; the municipalities are all bankrupt dependents on a political machine; the offices of government, high and low, are filled, very largely, with unworthy and incompetent officials; the laws, the courts, and the methods of procedure are unreformed; and, finally, almost every abuse against which Cubans rebelled and to remedy which the United States intervened, is in operation to-day under American authority. There exists throughout the island a condition of tame anarchy, which awaits only the withdrawal of the American forces to burst out into anarchy of another type. . . .

"Where Americans have been allowed to work, with American methods, the result has been distinguished success. On the other hand, wherever Cubans have been allowed to proceed, by any methods of their own choice, they have invariably clung to the methods of Spain, which they have employed for their own ends, not for the public good; and the result is disastrous failure, for which Americans are responsible. Not one step has been taken toward a realization of the purposes of the intervention. The problem has become, by reason of neglect and incompetency, more difficult to-day than it was a year ago. The house was swept and garnished, but the door was left open and the seven other devils seem to have taken advantage of the opportunity. If no change occurs soon the last state of Cuba bids fair to be far worse than the first."

A change did occur, soon after Major Runcie wrote his article, in the appointment of General Wood as military governor of the island. Secretary Root has just returned from a tour of investigation of Cuban conditions, and a congressional committee is also visiting the island to take a look at things and report to Congress.

The *New York Evening Post*, commenting upon Major Runcie's article, says:

"With the arrival of General Wood in Havana a vigorous reformation of the imperfections in the machinery of government was begun. Commissions were appointed to revise the barbarities of Spanish legal procedure and the antiquated codes; to reorganize the judiciary; to adopt a modern charter for the cities of the island, with the especial purpose of returning to the municipalities some of the powers now centralized in Havana; to arrange for municipal elections; to reorganize the systems of finance and taxation—perhaps the most difficult and vital problem of all; and to regulate and expedite the transfer of real estate. It has even been found necessary to go so far into social details as to prescribe the methods under which brokers shall conduct their business, and meanwhile the great humanitarian work of cleansing the cities and making their public institutions habitable has gone on unceasingly. . . .

"Secretary Root can not fail to see that General Wood, and not his cabinet, is the real ruler of Cuba to-day, and that he has made an excellent beginning along the right lines."

GOOD AND BAD FORTUNE FOR THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

PUBLIC interest has been drawn to the Standard Oil Company twice in the past few days; first by the company's distribution of a dividend of \$20,000,000, and then by a decision of the United States Supreme Court barring the company from doing business in Texas in violation of that State's anti-trust law. The distribution of the \$20,000,000 (three per cent. quarterly dividend and seventeen per cent. extra dividend on capital stock of \$100,000,000) is, says the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, "probably without parallel in the annals of manufacturing," and it "will have the effect of strengthening the popular antagonism against the general system of which it is the most conspicuous representative. . . . It seems that Mr. Rockefeller is providing an object-lesson as to the profits of trusts—a rather risky proceed-



"NOW, JOHN D., LET ME INTRODUCE MY FRIEND,"
The Rocky Mountain News, Denver.

ing at this juncture." The *Chicago Tribune* notes that while there are now about three thousand Standard Oil stockholders, eighty per cent. of the stock is owned by less than a dozen persons, "who have received, therefore, over \$16,000,000 of the \$20,000,000 just distributed"; and the *Springfield Republican*, recalling a recent increase of thirty per cent. or more in the price of oil, says that "it would appear that this was the source of the money for the extra dividend." The *St. Louis Republic* says:

"A corporation which can pay such dividends can exercise a power in the government of a nation which can not be ignored in any calculation concerning that nation. By immense contributions to the campaign fund of a party and in other ways it can place a party under obligations that with weak or corrupt officials can change the whole trend of the Government. This vast power, it goes without saying, is used for the benefit of the corporation and of its chief owners and operators. Such a giant corporation exists in violation of public policy. It grows through the suppression of competition by any means at its disposal, fair or unfair, and it uses the same means to keep down competition."

The *New York Journal* remarks that "emperors and kings used to be considered the most expensive luxuries in which any society could indulge, but American capitalists could afford to keep them on their pay-rolls like coachmen. As to the President of the United States, with his little \$50,000 a year, he is too small change to think about."

A good word is spoken for the company, however, by the *Chicago Evening Post*, which says:

"So far as the Standard Oil Company is concerned, however, the public may take to itself the solace that the people have shared somewhat in the profits, for the company is serving to the consumer cheaper and better oil than he could get before. The methods of developing the oil-fields have cheapened the product as well as added to the wealth of the men interested in the corporation. Huge capital has enabled them to do the work on a larger scale, and consequently at a less expense for each gallon produced, and they have both lowered the price and improved the quality. However, that fact is likely to be forgotten in contemplating the vast wealth thus distributed, altho it surely is

worthy of some consideration. The figures hold the eye and dwarf all else by comparison."

So much for the profit side of the company's account. An item for the loss column is seen in the Supreme Court's decision against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, one of the constituent companies of the Standard Oil Company. According to Mr. Justice McKenna, who handed down the decision of the court, "the transactions of local commerce which were held by the state courts to be violations of the statutes consisted in contracts with certain merchants by which the plaintiff in error required them to buy of it exclusively, from it and from no other source, or buy exclusively from plaintiff in error, and not to sell to any person handling competing oils, or to buy exclusively from plaintiff in error and to sell at a price fixed by it." Such contracts were forbidden by the state laws, and the Texas courts forbade the Waters-Pierce Company to transact business in Texas, a decision which is now upheld by the United States Supreme Court. This decision, says the *Chicago Tribune*, "is based on the unquestioned right of a State to prescribe the terms on which foreign corporations may do business within its limits. . . . A foreign corporation must obey the laws of the State in which it does business. If it does not it can be expelled. To that extent at least the States have power over trusts."

The *New Orleans Times-Democrat* says of the oil company's contracts with the merchants:

"If these contracts were not 'in restraint of trade,' it would be difficult to say what contracts or conditions of business could be in restraint of trade. The contracting merchants were tied hand and foot by the oil company—they could not buy oil from any other company; they could not sell oil to persons handling competing oils; and they had not a word to say about the price at which they sold the oil—they must sell it at a figure fixed by the company. If this was not trade-slavery, as far as oils were concerned, then the expression 'trade-slavery' can have no meaning."

As to the importance of the decision the same paper says:

"It is to be noticed, in regarding the final decision, that the Supreme Court did not have before it the question of the legality or illegality of trusts, and therefore the decision did not touch that question. What the court had before it, and what it did decide, was that a corporation is not allowed to come into a State and do business in violation of the State's laws, those laws being fair and constitutional. And the subdivision of the Standard Oil trust will from this time, very properly and very deservedly, forfeit its right to do business in the State of Texas, unless it mend its ways and conform to the State's regulations. It is no longer omnipotent."

"The decision, even tho it has not touched the question of the legality of trusts, is bound to be of far-reaching importance. For any State which chooses to pass a law declaring combinations that are 'in restraint of trade' to be illegal, can straightway rid themselves of the combinations by appealing to its own laws. The States have, as a sequel to this decision, the matter of tolerating or suppressing trusts in their own hands."

More trouble for the Standard Oil Company seems to be brewing in another quarter. The railway committee of the Canadian Privy Council is taking testimony in Ottawa in regard to freight rate discrimination, and last week, according to the despatches, the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways admitted that they had been giving rebates to the Standard Oil Company. A special despatch from Ottawa to the *New York Times* said:

"The railways charge generally 35 cents a hundred from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and Black Rock to Montreal, while they only charge the Standard Oil Company and its affiliations 25 cents from Sarnia to Montreal, a longer distance. Not only was this the case, but they gave a reduction of one sixth off the twenty-five-cent rate from Sarnia to Standard Oil. It was a private arrangement."

"When this was being done they increased the rates from Detroit and Buffalo, thereby aiding to keep the field to the Stand-

ard Company in Canada. The minister of railways expressed the opinion that the discrimination was proved, but additional evidence will be taken."

STORIES OF THE HUMANITY AND INHUMANITY OF THE BOERS.

THE Boers had been so little known to the world at large prior to the outbreak of the present war, and so many conflicting reports were current concerning them, that their conduct under the supreme test of war has been watched with unusual interest. Were they indeed, as some charged, but a step higher than the savage, or was their character, as others claimed, essentially religious and humane? To judge from the expressions of opinion made from time to time, during the progress of the war, in the British and American press, the Boer has thus far come out of the ordeal of war with an improved reputation. Charges of inhuman conduct have been made, but on the whole the infrequency of any well-substantiated charges of that sort, and the abundance of the testimony of an opposite sort, has brought forth many tokens of surprise and gratification even from their enemies. We have collected reports of the more noteworthy instances of both kinds of conduct, as these reports have gained currency during the four months and more of the present war.

The Boers have been accused of firing upon ambulances, hospitals, women's camps, and flags of truce, and of using the flag of truce as a decoy. As to the first two charges the *London Chronicle* tries to explain them by saying that "when long-range fire is sweeping a battle-field, stretcher parties and field hospitals are always liable to be hit"; but no attempt has been made to explain the charges of abuse of the white flag. "S. B.," writing in *Harper's Weekly*, says:

"I suppose there never was a war in which one side did not accuse the other of breaking some of the rules of the game. War is pandemonium, and the regulations of war are microscopic and unemotional, and it is not always possible to guide such a confusion of human passions in accordance with paper maxims."

But, he continues:

"There is, however, one accusation which rises above the level of these stock charges, and is being brought again and again by the British against the Boers. It is an imputation not less serious than the charge—happily proved false—that the Spaniards were mutilating American soldiers. It is to the effect that the Boers are in the habit of hoisting the white flag as tho about to surrender, and then, when the British have ceased firing and are advancing to take possession of them, of pouring a murderous volley into their ranks. The charge does not come from British sources alone. It has been confirmed by American correspondents on the spot, and it has found its way into the official reports. Lord Methuen, after the battle of Belmont, had to send in a strong remonstrance on the subject to the Boer commander. 'To place a white handkerchief on a rifle,' he wrote, 'and so take advantage of your enemy, is a cowardly action, which neither you nor I can countenance.' On November 23 Lieutenant Willoughby was killed by a party which had raised the white flag. On the same day Lieutenant Blundell was shot by a wounded Boer whose wants he was attending to. On November 9 the Boers sent into Ladysmith a number of Transvaal refugees under a flag of truce. A party of British soldiers advanced beyond the picket-line to receive them, and was fired upon before it had time to regain the British lines. At Dundee, Glencoe, and Elands-laagte every engagement was marked by similar occurrences, and the loss to British regiments through these tactics, especially to the Gordon Highlanders, who were twice taken in by the same trick, was severe enough to arouse a very general feeling that no quarter should be given to such unsportsmanlike opponents."

Another serious charge is that the Boers have been using dum-dum bullets. One British medical officer, indeed, reports that while within the Boer lines, attending the British wounded, he found that some of the Boers had their bandoliers filled with soft-

posed bullets. Similar bullets have been found, it is reported, upon some of the Boer dead and wounded on the field. The Boers explain that the soft-nosed bullets are not issued by the Transvaal Government, but are brought by the Boer farmers, who use them in hunting big game. The medical officer said to one of the Boers, "You ought not to bring such things to fire at us"; and the Boer replied, "We must use whatever we can get."

Instances of Boer humanity, however, are not wanting. Several letters quoted in the British and American press seem to indicate that the prisoners at Pretoria fare tolerably well. Major Nugent, one of the English officers captured at Dundee and now at Pretoria, says in a letter to his wife (quoted in the *London Daily Mail*):

"I must say, and I don't say it because the Boers may read it, that nothing in the world can exceed the kindness they have shown toward us. They have done everything they can for us. We have been moved out of camp into the town of Dundee into houses. I have a little room to myself and a comfortable bed, sheets, etc., and the Boer magistrate in charge of the town since they captured it has told the senior medical officer that anything he asks for will be provided, as far as practicable. We are all right, and I am all right, but alas! I have no cigarettes."

The *Manchester Guardian* prints an extract from a letter written by John Wallace, a sergeant in the Seaforth Highlanders, to his father, a schoolmaster in the Isle of Man, under date Modder River, December 15, giving an account of the battles on the 10th and 11th of that month. He writes:

"Our regiment has suffered two hundred casualties, and the remainder of the brigade something the same. We were fifteen hours under the hottest fire known in modern warfare. We left most of our wounded on the field that night, and every one of them speaks in the highest manner of the kindness of the Boers. It seems that after our guns stopped fire, and when it got dark, the Boers came out of their trenches to our wounded, brought them water, food, and blankets, lighted their pipes for them, and did everything that was possible for them. It is only the scum of the Rand that fires on our sick and ambulance wagons. Woolf, the brewer's son, of Douglas and Crewe, has got wounded in the foot. I saw him this morning."

Captain Longhurst of the British Medical Corps in South Africa, told an Associated Press correspondent that he has been much impressed by the Boers' considerate treatment of the British wounded. A correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*, who was with General French's command in Cape Colony about Colesberg writes:

"Our burying party sent out was received by the Boers sympathetically. They rendered assistance also to our men. Over the grave they sang a hymn and some of the leaders made impressive speeches, expressing abhorrence of the war, regretting the heavy losses on both sides, and declaring the hope that the war would soon be ended. One wonders if ever before in the history of war the victors in such an engagement stood round the graves of the men they had just shot, sang a hymn, and, amid these solemn surroundings, impressively bewailed the strife of blood, which they fervently hoped would soon be ended. Mystery of earthly affairs, that we must shoot such men."

The *Manchester Courier* tells of an instance of Boer chivalry related in a private letter from a British officer. At Magersfontein, he says, "the Boers were so moved by the heroic indifference to death displayed by a party of two officers and twelve privates who charged up to the very muzzles of their opponents that, casting aside their weapons, they rushed in an overwhelming number on these men, seized the whole of them, and dragged them into their trenches. Then, when they had been disarmed, the Boer commandant said: 'There, you are free to go, and we will not reopen fire until you are within your lines.'"

Second Lieut. C. E. Kinahan, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, who

were surrounded and captured in the first battle at Ladysmith, says in a letter to his father (quoted in the *London Chronicle*):

"We were all then taken prisoners, except two officers killed and eight wounded, and marched to the Boer laager, and sent off that night to a station twenty miles distant in wagons. While we were in their laager they treated us extremely well and gave us food and tobacco. All you read about the Boers in England is absolutely untrue; they are most kind to the wounded and prisoners, looking after them as well as their own wounded, and anything they've got they will give you if you ask them, even if they deprive themselves. We came up to Pretoria in first-class sleeping-carriages, and the way they treated us was most considerate, feeding us and giving us coffee every time we stopped. The day we arrived we took up quarters on the race-course, but we have been moved into a fine brick building, with baths, electric light, etc. They provide us with everything, from clothes down to tooth-brushes. They also feed us, and we are constantly getting presents of vegetables and cigars from private people. In fact, we can have everything we like except our liberty; for some reason or other they won't at present give us parole, and we are surrounded by sentries. There are close upon fifty officers in this building, and they have got any number of wounded ones in different places. They say they won't exchange the officers at any price."

GUAM'S NEW GOVERNOR.

THE interest with which the islet of Guam has been favored since the Spanish war has appeared to be due rather to Captain Leary, its picturesque naval governor, than to any claim that the bit of land itself has been able to make to fame. Now the despatches tell us that the natives are to be entrusted to a new governor, Commander Seaton Schroeder, whose portrait appears herewith. Captain Leary is coming home at his own request, and it is said to be due to his energy in putting the island's affairs into good condition that the Navy Department now entrusts the post to an officer of lower rank. The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press says:

"The Navy Department expects a great future for Guam in a commercial way. Besides being a naval station, all the Pacific army transports are expected hereafter to touch at the island on the voyage to and from Manila, the projected Pacific cable will have a station there, a mercantile coaling-station will, it is thought, soon be established, and this will attract merchant vessels, so that Guam will become a regular port of call for the shipping in the Eastern seas. Commander Schroeder expects to sail on the *Salace* from San Francisco for Guam about the middle of May, and will relieve Captain Leary before July."

During the war with Spain, Commander Schroeder was executive officer of the battle-ship *Massachusetts*. He was appointed to Annapolis by President Lincoln in 1864, at the age of fifteen, entering at the same time as Commander Wainwright, the present superintendent of the Academy, who was also one of President Lincoln's appointees. Wainwright and Schroeder were close



COMMANDER SCHROEDER.

friends, and soon after graduation Schroeder married Wainwright's sister. Commander Schroeder will take his wife and children to Guam with him, it is said, and they expect to remain there at least two years.

IS A TARIFF WAR WITH GERMANY IN SIGHT?

UNLESS a satisfactory commercial treaty can be arranged between Germany and the United States, a tariff war is likely to begin in 1904. As usual, the Germans give warning by attacking the innocent American pig. Since our war with Spain, the "embalmed-beef" cry has been added, and restrictions, that may become almost prohibitive, will be placed upon the importation of American beef. The *Westliche Post* (St. Louis) sketches the situation to the following effect:

With great majorities, the German Reichstag has passed the paragraphs of the *Fleischbeschau* bill in the second reading. The third reading is not likely to end differently. The bill provides for so rigorous an inspection of foreign meat that it can be made prohibitive of all imports, if its stipulations are closely carried out. This has been brought about by the Agrarians and the Center Party, both of whom are chiefly dependent upon the agricultural vote. They hope to enforce the passage of the bill by threatening to withdraw their support from the naval bill unless their protectionist aims are furthered. On the other hand, the population of the cities, being mostly engaged in trade and industry, fear a tariff war with the United States. The Government is inclined to side with the industrials, and may possibly risk a general election to prove its confidence in the people.

Many German-Americans, especially those who have always maintained that the United States can enforce its own terms in any economic struggle, predict that Germany will suffer irreparable loss unless she surrenders unconditionally to her exporters. The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* says:

"The loss of her remaining trade with the United States would not be the only one Germany would suffer. The enormous increase in the price of foodstuffs, which must necessarily follow an exclusion of American produce, would react upon industry, and render it less able to compete with the industry of other countries. This would weaken the empire financially, and in turn influence the military budget. Moreover, emigration will once more increase, robbing the army of its living material. . . . Everywhere the people protest against this iniquitous bill. . . . It remains to be seen whether the Government will pay attention to these demonstrations. We believe that Germany is approaching a crisis, and only the firmness of the Administration can avert the threatening danger."

The New York *Staats-Zeitung* fears that Germany is drifting more and more into a pernicious policy of protection. The Chicago *Staats-Zeitung* warns the Germans that their representatives have made remarks about American beef which have left a sting. The Pittsburg *Volksblatt* complains that the aristocratic members of the Agrarian Party are too short-sighted to grasp the power of the United States, and adds:

"The German people have incomparably much more to lose by a tariff war than the people of America. The latter are insulted by the German *Junkers*, whose impotent rage knows no bounds. Yet any American day-laborer is a king compared with the degenerate rabble of which the German Agrarians are composed."

The Cleveland *Wächter und Anzeiger* wishes that our own protected trust magnates would regard themselves in the light of the German Agrarians; but doubts that they have sense enough to do so. Many German-American papers admit that, broadly speaking, it does not pay Germany to do business with the United States under existing circumstances. In 1895 our exports to Germany were valued at \$156,272,177, our imports from the same country only \$24,225,777, and since then the balance in our favor has been still larger. The New York *Morgen Journal*

points out that the Germans count on obtaining all the meat, grain, oil, etc., that they need from other countries. "The United States must examine," adds the paper, "whether our export to Germany is really so unimportant that it does not pay us to do something on our part for the prevention of a tariff war. This much is certain: a tariff war would not hurt Germany alone." The *Freie Presse*, in an exhaustive series of articles, expresses itself to the following effect:

It has been pointed out that our packing-houses did not scruple to provide rotten meat for our own soldiers, and it is not likely that they will deal more honorably by the foreigner. A strict inspection of American meat is not at all out of place, and honest firms can only profit by it. The importation of tinned meats and sausages can be stopped altogether by the Germans if the new law is to be enforced. But we doubt that this would lead to a tariff war. Germany imported in 1898 meat to the value of \$35,461,500. But this money does not all come to us, as other countries, especially Austria and Russia, are purveyors of live cattle. The export to Germany of "provisions," such as canned meats, sausages, butter, and cheese, amounts to less than \$500,000. That is not enough to offend a customer who buys nearly twice as much of us as we buy of him. The outcry against the Agrarians is unjust. The German farmers have undoubtedly been neglected by the Government, and it is not to be wondered at that they make a combined stand. Bismarck knew how to further the interests of all classes, and the present German Government must endeavor to follow in his footsteps. The row which is kicked up by the press ruled by international usurers whenever an attempt is made to protect honest labor is no reason for a refusal to grant that protection against the great capitalists.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MR. BRYAN'S NEBRASKA PLATFORM.

THE importance of the platform adopted by the Democratic State convention in Nebraska last week seems to arise from the fact that Mr. Bryan is understood to have approved, if, indeed, he did not write, its declarations; so that this platform is viewed as a forecast of what the national Democratic platform will be if Mr. Bryan retains control of his party. The Nebraska platform, which was adopted in convention in Lincoln, Mr. Bryan's home city, on March 19 (the day Mr. Bryan reached the age of forty), indorses "in whole and in part, in letter and in spirit, the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention held in Chicago in 1896"; favors an income tax, and the election of Senators by direct popular vote; opposes government by injunction; favors municipal ownership of municipal franchises, the initiative and referendum, "liberal pensions to deserving soldiers and to their dependents," the "immediate construction and fortification of the Nicaragua canal by the United States"; condemns the Dingley tariff as "a trust-breeding and extortion-inviting measure"; pledges the party "to wage an unceasing warfare against all the trusts—the money trust, the industrial trust, and the international land-grabbing trust," and demands "the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation"; condemns private monopolies and favors state and national anti-trust laws; condemns the Puerto Rico tariff bill; asserts that "the Constitution follows the flag"; opposes "wars of conquest and colonial possessions"; declares that the United States should give to the Filipinos, "First, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference, as it has for nearly a century given protection to the republics of Central and South America"; favors the extension of this nation's trade and influence, but by peaceful means, not by force; and sympathizes with the Boers "in their heroic efforts to preserve their national integrity."

The Republican papers believe that such a policy as this plat

dem outlines will mean sure defeat for the Democratic Party. The *Philadelphia Times* (Rep.) calls the platform "an awkwardly named combination of claptrap political utterances," and says that "the only vital feature in it is its pronounced sympathy with Aguinaldo and his murderous insurgents in the Philippines, who could have abandoned the hopeless contest long since but for like treasonable utterances conveyed to them from this country." The *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.) says of the plan of government for the Filipinos:

"Mr. Bryan wants to set up a government on his own ideas, and then abandon the government to the various revolutionary parties existing there, and while they are fighting it out stand off in the distance and proclaim to the various nations of the earth that the islands are under our protection. If these Filipinos have a right to be free, then Mr. Bryan has no right to set up a government for them. He must let them fight it out. His policy is absurd, and even cruel. It won't work."

Not a few papers think that Mr. Bryan's continued advocacy of free silver is unwise, a loyalty which the *Philadelphia North American* (Rep.) attributes to a desire for campaign contributions from the silver-mine owners. It says: "It is to be noted that in all Mr. Bryan's tremendous assaults upon the trusts he has never during the whole four years he has been before the public uttered a syllable against the silver trust. There is method in the apparent 16-to-1 madness of the highly intelligent Mr. Bryan." The *Boston Transcript* (Rep.), after a careful review of the political complexion of Congress, casts doubt on the oft-heard remark that the Senate is safely Republican for six years and would block any free-silver attempts of a Democratic President and House. The *Transcript* thinks that a Democratic victory next fall would almost certainly mean a Democratic House and very probably a Democratic Senate too, so that no friend of the gold standard can safely vote for Bryan. The *Brooklyn Times* (Rep.) thinks that the Socialistic trend of the platform, instead of bringing Socialists into the Democratic Party, will send Democrats into the Socialist Party. "When the voters are invited to accept a diluted Socialism," says this paper, "they are apt to break away and go in for the real thing," as Eugene V. Brewster, of Brooklyn, has just done. Aside from the declarations of the platform, says the *New York Mail and Express* (Rep.), "so long as Bryan menaces the integrity of the national honor, so long as he persists in all that his candidacy meant in 1896, there can be no issue so great, no duty so imperative and vital, as the one supreme obligation resting upon all honest men to drive this demagog out of public life, and to rid his own party of his pernicious influence."

Nor do the Gold-Democratic papers look upon this platform with any favor. The *Hartford Times* (Ind. Dem.) says: "Mr. Bryan's political 'all-sorts' column, which he has put forth as the 'Democratic' platform in Nebraska, is an even more astonishing composition than was the notorious Chicago platform of 1896, which the Nebraska documents accepts and reiterates." The *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) calls the platform's treatment of the trust issue "frivolous" and its utterances on our Philippine policy "vague" and "contradictory." Says *The Times*:

"On the one hand it is asserted that the Constitution follows the flag. On the other it is demanded that a declaration should immediately be made promising the Filipinos first a stable government, second independence, and third protection from outside interference. It does not occur to Mr. Bryan that if the Constitution follows the flag, which is now floating over the Philippines, there is no way of giving the islands either a stable government or independence or protection from outside interference without a complete change in the provisions of the Constitution."

The *New York World* (Ind. Dem.) says that the only effect of the free-silver declaration will be "to alienate voters whose support is essential to success." It continues: "Really able and

sagacious leaders seek to unite their own party and divide their antagonists. Mr. Bryan seems to prefer to reverse this process—to perfect the union of the Republicans and perpetuate the division of the Democracy." The *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.) says: "It hardly needed the speech of Mr. Bryan at the Nebraska Democratic convention and the platform which was made under his auspices to further convince the country that he would be the weakest candidate for the Presidency whom his party could nominate in this contest," and the *Richmond Times* (Ind. Dem.) says: "The Democratic Party has an opportunity to win this year, but if this Nebraska platform is to be, in fact, the platform of the national Democracy, the party will be flayed alive." The *Baltimore News* (Ind. Dem.) remarks:

"It is a pity that Mr. Bryan has not some of Mr. McKinley's capacity for absorbing instruction from the events going on in the world around him, and that Mr. McKinley has not some of Mr. Bryan's fine reliance upon the virtue of charging straight ahead, like a bull, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, but confident in his own strength and persistence. A cross between the two candidates of the coming campaign would be a wonderful improvement on either of them."

The Democratic papers believe that victory is assured. The *Washington Times* (Dem.) after carefully reviewing the Nebraska platform, says: "Upon such a declaration of principles and purposes as we can assume that the platform of the national convention will be, a united Democracy can go before the American people with confidence, and ought to achieve a sweeping victory." The *Times* thinks, however, that "there is no proper or possible campaign issue before the country to-day but the trusts," and urges the party leaders to make the fight this year on that issue. The *New York Journal* (Dem.), too, would hold the silver issue in reserve until a time of financial stringency again demands remedy. The *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.) says it has "never seen a brighter prospect of Democratic success all along the line," and continues: "There is hardly a State in the Union where the party, with good management, does not have what is called a fighting chance. It is practically certain that the next House of Representatives will be Democratic. The voters will not tolerate that significantly suspicious subserviency which has led a majority of the Republican Congressmen to suppress their own convictions and vote as the President dictated." The *Florida Times-Union and Citizen* (Dem.) says: "The Republican Party can not rub the stains from its hands. Its sins will rise up like mountains, and all the power the party may bring to its support can not save its head from rolling from the block. It will meet a foe in solid phalanx, the strength and compactness of which have never been equaled in this country before." The *Indianapolis Sentinel* (Dem.) recognizes that there is a prejudice in some quarters against Mr. Bryan, but believes it to be unfounded. It says:

"What is the source of this prejudice? Is it anything that can be separated from the mere partizan heat and passion of the last campaign? We ask any man who is dissatisfied with the policy of the present Administration to consider this question calmly. Do not push it aside in impatience. Honestly and candidly, what have you against Mr. Bryan?"

"See if you can point to any act of Mr. Bryan's in public or private life on which you have any criticism to offer. Where has he done anything, or failed to do anything, improperly? Sum it all up and ask yourself if you differ from him on any material question except the method of restoring bimetalism. You can not well question that he is a man of ability. If any man differs from you on only one proposition you will ordinarily concede that he is a man of pretty sound judgment. Why not the same conclusion as to Mr. Bryan? Suppose he does differ from you on the one subject, is he not superbly right as to trusts and the tariff and the income tax and imperialism? Is he not absolutely sound on the principle of popular government and the limitations of constitutional government? What danger can there be in com-

mitting the affairs of the nation to the control of such a man? We ask you again to think it all over calmly. Study the situation and study your own feelings, and then say if in fact your prejudice is founded on reason or on mere passion."

THE TRUST AS THE FRIEND OF THE WORKINGMAN.

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD, a director of the Standard Oil Company, makes the assertion that trusts, instead of decreasing the number of workingmen employed, have just the opposite effect. In an article in *The Independent*, he admits that the trusts, by adopting the most effective machinery and doing away with competition, often find one man able to do the work of two. "It follows," he says, "that laborers are temporarily displaced, and the hasty conclusion is formed that the general result is the employment of fewer laborers." This idea, however, Mr. Archbold contends, is a mistaken one: for the improved and economical methods result in lower prices and a better product; these, in turn, result in larger sales, and the larger sales mean a demand for more labor; hence "it follows as surely as day follows night that the number of laborers eventually employed is increased instead of being diminished." To make his point more clear Mr. Archbold recalls the time when machinery began to displace hand work. He writes:

"When steam-looms and spinning-jennies began to be adopted in England, spinners and weavers traveled the country destroying the implements which were robbing them of their opportunity to labor. At that time the number of spinners and weavers in England was less than 8,000. Ten years later 350,000 persons were employed in these industries, and to-day they furnish labor, directly or indirectly, to over two millions of the people of England."

The cotton and printing industries illustrate the same truth:

"The effect of combination and the utilization of machinery has been particularly evidenced in the cotton-manufacturing industry. One man will now do the work which required several men seventy years ago. Yet the number of laborers in this industry has increased from 62,000 in 1831 to 220,000 in 1890. And this is not solely due to increase in population, but largely to the fact that the consumption of cotton cloth increased over one hundred per cent. per capita by reason of a reduction of sixty per cent. in its cost price.

"The printing-press furnishes another illustration. I do not know how many men it would require with a hand-press to equal the production of a modern Hoe press. I think many hundreds. Yet the number of printers has been wonderfully increased by the improved press, because it has cheapened the production and thereby increased the number of readers:

"The rule is invariable. Whatever cheapens production increases consumption, and increased consumption creates increased demand for labor."

Enemies of trusts also urge that the trusts, in their greed, reduce wages as well as the number of laborers. Mr. Archbold replies that "this is best answered by an appeal to the facts, which show that it is not true. On the contrary, the trusts doing the most successful business pay the best wages, and, what is more to the purpose, they pay their wages the whole year round." And beside receiving better wages, he adds, the laborer finds that the trusts have reduced the prices of food, wearing apparel, and other necessities of life so that his money has more purchasing power.

Another familiar indictment against the trust is that its employees are like slaves, with no hope of ever becoming interested in the business. Mr. Archbold replies:

"There is always room at the top, and nearly all successful managers and superintendents began as ordinary laborers. Further, in trusts or corporations, even the ordinary laborer may become interested in the business by investing savings in the

stock of the concern, and hundreds of them do in this way become profit sharers."

To sum up the trusts' blessings to the workingman, Mr. Archbold says of the business with which he is connected, the Standard Oil Company:

"It has reduced the price of its products, it has paid the best wages to its employees, and payment has been constant and certain. It has increased the number of employed, and a more faithful and better contented army of employees never existed. A great number of small concerns could never have created the costly machinery and plants, constructed the pipe-lines, built the tanks, tank-cars, and tank-vessels, opened the markets of the world, and built up the present oil business. That required combination and capital, without which there would not be to-day 35,000 workmen drawing \$100,000 per day in wages, thousands of persons of moderate means interested in the business, and cheaper light in the palaces and huts of every continent."

In the article entitled "Nicaragua Neutrality in the Light of History," which appeared in these columns March 17, occurred the statement that "Mr. Frelinghuysen, President Cleveland's Secretary of State, signed the treaty for the United States, but President Cleveland, after sending it to the Senate, recalled it," etc. The statement was in error, as Mr. Frelinghuysen was President Arthur's Secretary of State, and it was President Arthur who sent the treaty to the Senate after Mr. Frelinghuysen signed it. Soon afterward President Cleveland took office, and one of his earliest official acts was to recall the treaty from the Senate. The error was ours, not Professor Moore's, and hence does not detract from the value of any of his statements.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE life-insurance companies all favor the repeal of the Goebel law in Kentucky.—*The Nashville Banner*.

GENERAL MILES might not be met with a brass band if he should land at Pondicherry.—*The Cincinnati Enquirer*.

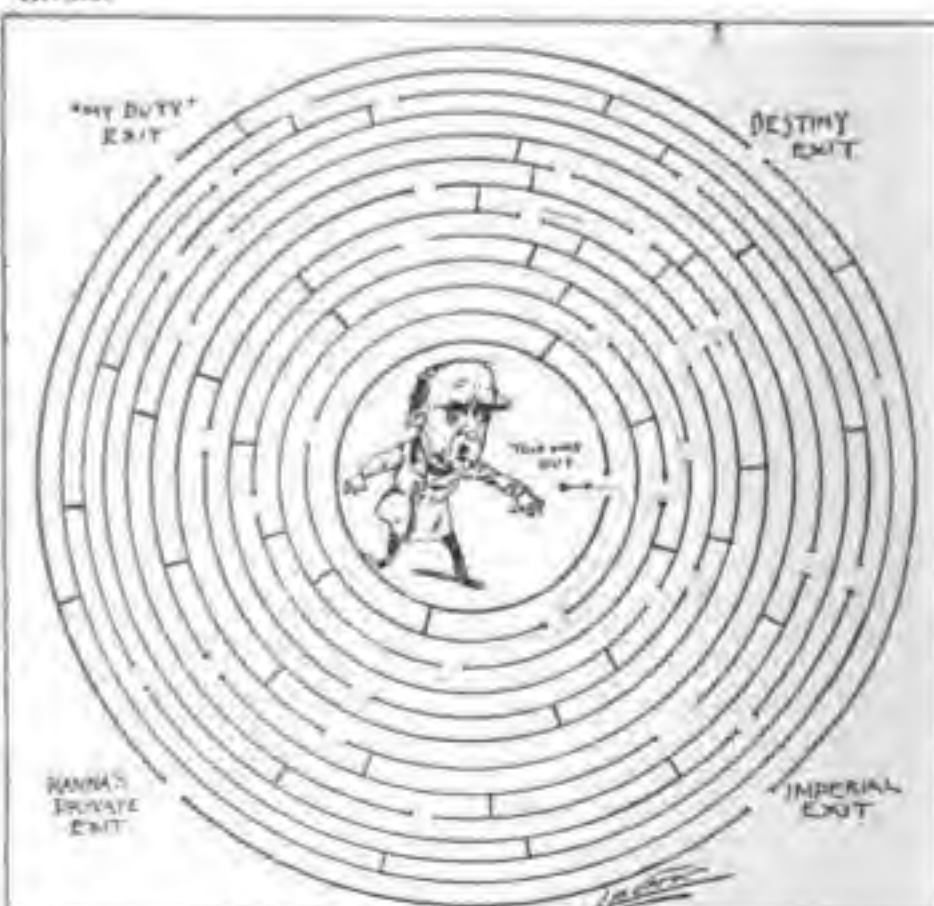
IF Otis will glance at South Africa, he will notice that Roberts takes the same town only once.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

VENEZUELA has just opened another revolution, and is now two ahead of Ecuador in the total score.—*The Chicago Times-Herald*.

OUTSIDE sympathy with the Boers in the South African war has recently changed to sympathy for the Boers.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

HAVE the Republicans considered the strength Otis might develop as a Vice-Presidential candidate? People might vote for him to get him away from Manila.—*The Chicago Record*.

ABSENT-MINDED PRESIDENT.—The Puerto Ricans have an idea that Tommy Atkins is not the only "absent-minded beggar." They recall something said concerning "plain duty," and "the flag does not mean one thing in Puerto Rico and another thing in the United States."—*The Omaha World-Herald*.



THE PUERTO RICO MAZE—HOW WILL HE GET OUT OF IT?

The Chicago Chronicle.

LETTERS AND ART.

TOLSTOY'S LATEST EXPRESSIONS ON ART AND LITERATURE.

SINCE Count Tolstoy's partial recovery from serious illness, and the appearance of his latest novel, "Resurrection," interviewers from many lands have flocked to Moscow, where he has been spending the winter months; but few have been received. The longest and most interesting talk was accorded to a representative of the *Roussky Listok* of Moscow, whom the count had mistaken for a private visitor, but who frankly stated the object of his call. Tolstoy discussed literary, dramatic, ethical, and even political questions. During this "interview" he gave utterance to the hope of reading every morning the news of a fresh English disaster in South Africa—an utterance criticized as wholly inconsonant with his philosophy of non-resistance and submission to Providence. Ignoring the political portions of the interview, we translate those relating to art and literature, with the few words of personal introduction.

"You write for the papers," said the count with a smile, "while I look you for an ordinary visitor. I fear it is not going to turn out well. . . . The interviewers pry into everything and act as confessors. You drop an imprudent remark, and straightway it is published. It can not harm me, of course; but, you know, very often things are attributed to me which I had never said or intended. . . ."

"My health is not good. I feel that the end is not far off, but it does not disquiet me in the least. I go very readily to meet the inevitable. I continue to work, from habit largely, but I am not prepared to say anything about the character of my new literary projects.

"As for my 'Resurrection,' it embodies a few guiding ideas. These I have long held, and in this latest novel is an attempt to express them. I am satisfied with it, for I have said in it what I had wished to say for a long time. I have tried to portray three kinds of love—physical love, higher love, and the highest of all, which ennobles man and produces 'resurrection.' I have been considerably hampered by the censorship, but there has been compensation in the larger number of readers than a more solid periodical, not subject to the censure, could have commanded.

"Literature has been swallowed by the periodical press, especially the daily papers. These have become speculative, gambling ventures. The question with publishers and editors is not: What shall we serve? What shall we teach? but simply, How shall we get rich? Among gamblers in any form it were absurd to look for moral purposes or high aspirations, and since literature has become a commercial enterprise, we can not expect to find much idealism and morality in it.

"The technical side of every form of literature has reached a state of marvelous perfection; but this is not all that is essential to art. They say that the stage has developed wonderfully in the matter of scenic appliances; but we have neither good plays nor good interpreters. And this is true of fiction as well—technic, but no substance. Labor is exclusively devoted to the external side. Take our Dostoevsky. Technically he is beneath any criticism; but he gave not only to Russia, but to all Europe, a new world.

"Turn to the modern drama. I have just read Ibsen's latest play, 'When the Dead Awake.' Heaven knows what it all means! It seems to me mere raving. The hero, the sculptor, seeks truth; the heroine also seeks truth, and in the course of her quest she has made a number of victims. And after all these achievements, the two ascend some mountain to live nearer the truth! Is this life? Are these real human beings? Where is there any drama in this decadent confusion? Thirty years ago it would have been passed over with a few sarcastic remarks. To-day it is eagerly seized upon, praised, translated, produced. Talk about the serious purposes of the modern theater!"

To another interviewer, who congratulated Tolstoy on his completion of "Resurrection" and his fame and influence, the count said among other things:

"If there is anything pleasant in this 'fame,' it is the sense of

the vanity of it all. . . . And yet, I find in some papers praise and eulogies that are unjust and extravagant to the point of indecency. This is by no means agreeable to one's self-love, any more than unjust attacks are. Formerly I abstained altogether from newspaper reading, just as I have abstained from smoking; but since my illness I have fallen into the habit of reading the papers. No, there is no satisfaction in such praise.

"Moreover, there is a feeling of oppression, of acute responsibility for your sayings and doings. You are—how shall I put it?—like the man on board ship who holds the speaking-trumpet. You certainly can not talk nonsense into the trumpet! . . . There can be no pleasure in fame when you have higher objects in view. Greater and better than fame is the consciousness of duty performed—of that which I call the service of God and the doing of His will. Fame is relegated to the rear where there is a consciousness of duty. I certainly was not born in order that people might praise me. The discharge of my duty is the only source of real satisfaction."

Finally, with regard to the more general question of the function and responsibility of authors as a special class, Count Tolstoy said:

"It is impossible to write without drawing a line between good and evil. Unless one is a passive photographer in literature, one must, while writing, keep in mind that which ought to be, and not merely that which is. It is incumbent upon the writer to communicate to the reader his profoundest faith. One should not write in obedience to mere reasoning, but in obedience to a feeling dominating the whole being. The writer's trouble originates in the fact that he sees what others do not see, and that what to him is clear is to others vague and obscure. The expression of what he sees is his spiritual labor.

"Of course, it is necessary to have something new to say, for the insignificant and familiar can not make a subject, and it is essential that what is said be said plainly and intelligibly, and should be prompted by genuine emotion. But in order to know what humanity needs, it is necessary to live and suffer with it. The form, where there is a sincere desire to say something, will be added unto one. The man who moves forward thinks least of all of the mechanics of motion."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

READING ALOUD AS AN AID TO LITERARY STUDY.

OF late years many educators—among them Professor Corson, one of the leading English scholars of America—have called attention to the importance of reading aloud as a help in studying literary masterpieces, whether in prose or poetry. In *Werner's Magazine* (March), Mr. S. H. Clark shows some of the ways in which the vocal interpretation of literature is helpful. He writes:

"Oral reading compels the attention to details. Thus, the figures, scenes, incidents of a selection are deeply impressed upon the mind, and as a result the imagination is stimulated. This is the first requisite. Stimulation of imagination vitalizes, makes vivid the picture. I mean more. I mean seeing the picture, and dwelling upon it, holding it by an *effort of the will*, so that there rushes into the plane of consciousness, out of the unfathomable and inexplicable depths of the subconsciousness, ideas, pictures, experiences of the past; in a word, memories. These combine with the picture, and the result is imagination and emotion.

"The action of the subtle law of the association of ideas must never be lost sight of in connection with the development of imagination, and, through this, the development of emotion. Association of ideas is a spontaneous activity of mind. All we need to do is to hold a picture before the mind and the brain will do the rest. The wider our range of experience and culture the greater the number of potential associative ideas. If, therefore, we ponder carefully each detail of a selection, as we are compelled to do in preparing for oral recitation, if we do as Wordsworth tells us in 'Daffodils,' 'gaze—and gaze,' the law of association of ideas will bring to consciousness past experiences that will so stimulate the imagination that the emotions will be

aroused. As a result, we shall feel with the poet the joys of nature, the anguish of despair, or the upliftment that comes from a sympathetic contemplation of the good, the beautiful, and the true. Surely such experiences are worth having, and if worth having, worth striving for. Who can study and read aloud with feeling the stately, dignified speech of Othello to the senate without becoming more dignified? Who can represent the grandeur of soul, the unswerving honesty of Brutus, in the garden scene, without adding somewhat to his own moral stature? We can not by thinking add to our physical height, but we can and do grow *spiritually* only by first *thinking* and then *doing* the right. Good literature affords the stimulus to this thinking, and good reading means that the student is, for a moment at least, in the higher realm of emotion."

Emotion, says the writer, is an educational principle almost lost sight of in modern systems. In this connection, it is interesting to learn that a new school of educators believe it to be demonstrable that the emotions are cultivated through the ear rather than through the eye.

JOHN RUSKIN AS "A MAN WITHOUT PERMANENT CONVICTIONS."

RUSKIN'S great work in preaching to unwilling ears that there is a higher aim in life than material progress and money-making, and in holding up the value of beauty as a living power, are freely acknowledged by most critics; but some of them are disposed to contest his claims to be a great teacher of art and life. Mr. H. Heathcote Statham, writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (March), is of this number. A sober analysis of Ruskin's writings on art, says Mr. Statham, shows that "he had no settled or permanent convictions at all." He continues:

"It was said of a late great statesman that he was a most conscientious man, but that, unfortunately, he had so many consciences. It may be said of Ruskin that while . . . he wrote always with passionate earnestness of conviction, he had so many convictions. It would be difficult to find in his writings on art any positions permanently and consistently maintained except two, viz., a hatred of railways and of Renaissance architecture. Over and over again we find him so carried away by his desire to make a strong point of the idea which at the moment was predominant in his mind, that he appears to have totally forgotten that he had laid down the reverse proposition on another occasion. Moreover, the desire to make an effective point, to make the most of a suggestion of the moment, is constantly betraying him into rhetorical flourishes which are entirely inconsistent with fact. One of the most characteristic examples is furnished by a passage in the Oxford Lectures of 1884. A friend, rather incautiously, had remarked to him that the conventional arrangement of the hair over the forehead of an archaic Greek bust formed a zig-zag 'just like the Norman arch at Isley Church.' The remark was probably a joke, but Ruskin laid hold of it at once and presented it seriously to his audience as an instance of symbolical ornament derived from Greek sculpture by the Norman builders—who, looking to the Greeks as their absolute masters in sculpture, and recognizing, also, during the crusades, the hieroglyphic use of the zig-zag for water by the Egyptians, may have adopted this easily attained decoration at once as the sign of the element over which they reigned, and of the power of the Greek goddess who ruled both it and them." (1) Such a forced derivation for a form of ornament which, like the so-called 'Greek fret,' is part of the *origines* of ornament recurring all over the world among primitive peoples, is really too absurd.

"Modern Painters" is a book full of eloquence and enthusiasm, full of suggestiveness, and in some portions, such as the chapter on cloud forms, really instructive in regard to the problem of the translation of the appearances of nature into painting. But the contradictions of principle in it are so barefaced and preposterous as to nullify any value which it could be supposed to have, and which the author evidently considered it to have, as a didactic treatise on art. His whole claim to respect as a teacher on art is itself based on a barefaced logical fallacy:

"It is as ridiculous for any one to speak positively about painting who has not given a great part of his life to its study, as it would be for a person

who had never studied chemistry to give a lecture on the affinities of elements. But it is also as ridiculous for a person to speak hesitatingly about laws of painting who has conscientiously given his time to their ascertainment, as it would be for Mr. Faraday to announce, in a dubious manner, that iron had an affinity with oxygen, and to put the question to the vote of his audience whether it had or not."

"This is a glaring instance of the fallacy of 'ambiguous middle term'; the word 'law' used in a double sense. A 'law' in chemistry is a discovered and demonstrable fact: a so-called 'law' in painting, as far as there is such a thing, can be at best nothing more than a consensus of opinion based on the practise of the best painters; and it is on the ground of such a fallacy that Ruskin claimed the position of being an *ex-cathedra* and infallible teacher on art. And the infallible teacher contradicts himself over and over again. He tells us, in 'Modern Painters':

"One rule in art, at all events, has no exception; all great art is delicate art, and all coarse art is bad art."

But what do we find in the essay on 'Pre-Raphaelitism'?

"I only wish people understood this much of sculpture, as well as of painting, and could see that the finely finished statue is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, a far more vulgar work than that which shows rough signs of the right hand laid to the workman's hammer."

Read separately, each sentence might be taken to be the expression of a deeply felt conviction; read together, they subside into mere rhetoric."

The truth is, says Mr. Statham, that Ruskin could never make up his mind whether to espouse the side of the Realists or the Idealists in landscape painting, for he had committed himself at one time to the former school as a pre-Raphaelite, and to the Idealists in his vast admiration for Turner. As a critic of architecture, Ruskin, to be sure, has done more than any one else to awaken an interest in this art, Mr. Statham admits; yet even here Ruskin is "entirely a false guide." "The Stones of Venice," altho a wonderful book, full of splendid passages, is "one tremendous paradox from beginning to end," while the "Lectures on Architecture" is "one of the most mischievous books on the subject ever written"—a "medley of false criticism and false analysis." Indeed, Ruskin's architectural animadversions and pronouncements are "really quite beyond comment," particularly his condemnation of Greek architecture as compared with the Gothic. In "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," however, Ruskin, in spite of some fallacies, has, Mr. Statham again admits, really done nobly in quickening the public sense of the greatness and nobility of architecture—and this is where Ruskin has served art. He has little logical teaching to give about art, but "he has made thousands of persons care for it as they never cared for it before, and never would but for him," for Ruskin has been the only writer upon art of sufficient literary genius to make himself read and felt by the people at large.

With respect to Ruskin's attitude toward life, particularly toward his own times, Mr. Statham writes:

"His writings are full of great and noble ideals in regard to social life, and the duty of mankind to one another; he has said many things which much needed to be said, and for which the world should be better and wiser. But his theory of life, as far as it can be gathered from the collective evidence of his writings, was in many respects hopelessly at variance with facts. He could see that the present age, and especially in his own country, was painfully indifferent to the beautiful element in life. But he could not see that, in spite of this, it is in many ways a great and remarkable age in the history of the country; that science has immensely ameliorated the life of man in many important points; that education is better and more widely spread than it has ever been before; and that whatever the effect of railway and engineering works in partially spoiling the face of the country, the increased means of intercommunication opened up during the present century has been one of the most powerful contributors to human progress, and in the main to human happiness. As to the matter of railways, it may be said that, altho a railway in the process of making always spoils a site for the time, once made and in being, and the embankments and cuttings harmonized by vegetation, the supposed injury done to the landscape

by them has been very much exaggerated. The moving train is even a picturesque incident in the scene. Nor could Ruskin see that great engineering works, such as bridges and viaducts, are really the natural and characteristic products of the conditions of modern life, and that they have a grandeur of their own, when they are simply the expression of construction on a great scale."

A RADICAL'S "PLAIN TALK."

MR. ERNEST H. CROSBY is waging as earnest a war against conventionality—political, social, religious—as ever the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, his father, waged, as Dr. Parkhurst's predecessor, against the saloons and dives of New

York City. Mr. Crosby, the son, is the foremost American disciple of Tolstoy, was the first president of the Social Reform Club of New York City, is an apostle of Henry George and at the same time—a rare combination—a preacher of Socialism, and withal a man of fine breeding and culture. To this series of forbears by nature or choice—Howard Crosby, Tolstoy, Henry George, and Karl Marx—should also



ERNEST HOWARD CROSBY.

be added Walt Whitman, which makes him five times a radical. Mr. Crosby has lately published a volume of poetry entitled "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable," written for the most part in Whitmanite stanzas, in which his hatred of false conventionalities finds expression with the earnestness of the old Hebraic prophets. Portions of the book are being translated into Russian by Count Tolstoy for circulation among the Slavs.

In "Morituri Salutamus," Mr. Crosby pays his respects to the drawing-room world of to-day in the following satirical fashion:

Hail, Custom, we, about to die, salute thee! Behold us, thy slaves and prisoners,
Bound and swathed in ponderous frock-coats and satin linings, in new-creased trousers, in starched cambric shirts and silken underclothing;
Shackled in stiff collars and wristbands, in gold chains and finger-rings;
Helpless in patent-leather boots, tight-fitting gloves, and hard-rimmed top-hats;
Decorated, like victims for the sacrifice, with flowers in buttonholes, and rich scarves, and jeweled scarf-pins;
Forced to talk and to walk, to get up and sit down thus and so . . .
Guarded by despotic butlers, and valets and housemaids;
Looking out of windows, hopelessly bored, at the genuine life going by, in which we may not share; . . .
Our women even more deeply sunk in the glittering slough than ourselves;
Nerves snapping, digestion spoiled, temper irretrievably lost, soul unheard of this many a long year!

Oh! for a breath of mountain air, an hour of God-given outdoor toil!
Oh! for a voice of command from heaven, crying:
"Lazarus! come forth!"

For what he regards as the equally exotic and utterly conventional literary life of the day, Mr. Crosby has also his word of commiseration:

Pity our dilettante literary men and artists,
Cut off from their base of supplies, the common people,
Starving as it were, in a foreign land:

Uttering trim facilities for each other's edification,
Their prophetic function all forgotten.

Such were not the men of old—

Sophocles and Euripides, when all Athens watched from sunrise to sunset the destiny of Oedipus or Orestes;

And Cimabue, when the populace of Florence bore his Madonna of the Dawn in triumph from his studio to the Altar.

Such were not the great musical composers of our own time, for they too spake for the masses;

And to-day, where German workmen meet together, you may hear sung the noblest chorals,

And the furthest Italian village can appreciate Verdi and Mascagni.

The artist must embrace his lowliest fellow men; in vain will he seek for inspiration elsewhere.

The bard and painter should be the head and right arm of the People;

What can we expect from Art when we lop these from the trunk?

In Mr. Crosby's concept of love is probably to be found the key to his whole message. The poem "Love" reads thus in part:

In loving you, I love more than you.

When I embrace you, my arms encircle something vague and vast beyond you.

When I gaze into the depths of your eyes, I look beyond the farthest constellation.

You are not a finality: you are the way.

Through you and in you I love the whole world.

If you fall at my side, I know that you will still be walking by me.

If I fall myself, I shall only be the closer to you.

Why then should we be anxious, when we may live where there is neither separation nor death?

Love on a lower plane is but a brief illusion.

WHAT GIVES PREEMINENCE TO FRENCH LITERATURE?

TO most people on the Continent of Europe or in Latin America, such masters of English as Milton, Wordsworth, Burke, and Ruskin are but names; while Montaigne, Molière, Voltaire, Hugo, Balzac, have been a mighty influence in social and political affairs in every country in Europe. Noting this fact, Mr. George McLean Harper seeks (*Atlantic Monthly*, March) to find the reasons for this preeminence of French literature. He believes it to be due to three causes: the lucidity and directness of French thought; the fitness of the French language to express ideas with clearness, facility, and terseness; and the leadership of French thinkers in movements of social enlightenment and reform. This preeminence is not an ephemeral thing. Says Mr. Harper:

"Moreover, it is not merely in recent times that French literature has maintained either the supremacy as compared with other modern literatures, or at least a position in the first rank. It has been of such a sort that if you wish to know what the choice spirits of the world were thinking, at any given time, about the most important contemporary happenings, you will not be far astray if you read the French books of that period. The position of French literature has all along been much like the geographical situation of the country, in the center of Western Europe, or like the political standing of the nation, in the forefront of progress. To be imbued with the French spirit has almost always meant to be near the heart of the age. And furthermore, French literature has shared with Italian the distinction of being a large part of the channel through which Greek and Roman civilization and the traditions of ancient scholarship have flowed downward into the modern world."

As to the chief cause of this supremacy, Mr. Harper says:

"Nowhere has literary competition been so severe as in France. Nowhere has good work been so openly and dazzlingly rewarded. And nowhere, also, has failure been so quickly remarked and unhesitatingly derided. So that, in order to receive the stamp of authoritative approval, literary work in France has had to come up to a high standard. Frenchmen have the artistic conscience more highly developed than Englishmen or Germans, and are less likely to commend a badly written book or a poor painting. It is the carefulness resulting from such sharp competition and such outspoken criticism that, more than anything else, has made French prose so clear, until now it is perhaps a more easily handled instrument of expression than English, and certainly more facile than German, and more precise than Italian."

THE APPLETON FAILURE.

THE news of the failure of another long-established publishing house, following that of Harper & Brothers last autumn, has not only been received with great regret, but has occasioned much speculation as to the cause of these events. The Appleton failure is not, however, regarded as so serious a matter as that of the Harpers. The official statement of the firm's affairs, as given to a commercial agency on February 1, is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Cash	\$140,375.00
Bills receivable	15,483.54
Accounts receivable:	
Merchandise	170,000.00
Installments	900,000.00
Manufactured stock (estimated)	300,000.00
	\$1,410,858.54
Plates and stock in process (estimated)	\$20,000.00
Plates of special books (estimated)	100,000.00
Appleton Manufacturing Co., stocks and bonds	200,000.00
A. J. Johnson Co. stock	100,000.00
A. J. Johnson Co. bonds	90,000.00
Periodicals	25,000.00
	1,005,000.00
Total	\$3,656,237.04
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus	400,000.00
Bills payable	1,100,000.00
Merchandise account, payable	15,000.00
	\$3,505,000.00

A statement was issued by the firm to its creditors, which was in part as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: For three fourths of a century the house of D. Appleton & Co. has continued without interruption or default. With growing reputation, merited, we trust, the house legitimately has extended its interests until its position in the publishing world is firmly established and also is, we are emboldened to believe, highly esteemed.

"These statements measure the pain with which we announce to you the suspension of our personal operation of the business which three generations of our family have uninterruptedly and successfully pursued.

"The present situation is owing not to undue business risks, nor to trade losses, but mainly to the fact that through the extension of our business on the instalment contract basis (which contracts amount to fully \$900,000, now outstanding and in due course collectible) our capital has become inadequate to meet our maturities, and we are unable to meet our obligations."

Besides the cause here stated—the extension of the firm's instalment business and the delay in collecting these accounts—the impression commonly prevails that the Appletons have suffered by the increased caution of the banks caused by the Harper failure.

The New York Evening Post (March 23) attributes both failures to "internal and personal causes," which consisted partly in an undue value set upon books now dead or moribund, partly in a disproportionate investment (in the case of the Appletons) in books sold on the instalment plan. It continues:

"Unfortunate from every point of view as the failure of two such houses is, there is no warrant for the conclusion that it indicates a falling-away in the public appreciation of literature, or that publishing enterprises, when wisely and conservatively managed, are more hazardous than they formerly were. They are, no doubt, somewhat less profitable, as most forms of business activity are, for the percentage of profit has shrunk. But the market for good books is larger than it ever was. The share of the profits that now goes to authors is larger, and the share that goes to publishers is smaller, than used to be the case; but it has hardly yet come to pass that the downfall of publishers can be laid at the door of authors' greed. These two failures, at any rate, must be laid at the door of the publishers themselves."

The New York Times (March 24) thinks that it was difficult for the Appletons, as it was for the Harpers, to adjust themselves

to the new conditions of publishing which have come in of late years.

The Springfield Republican (March 23) sees "no such interior decay as caused the Harper troubles, but rather an unwise use of some of the less legitimate commercial methods which are resorted to by furniture, sewing-machine, and piano dealers."

PADEREWSKI AS AN EXEMPLAR OF "BARNUMISM."

THE most cruel treatment which Paderewski's personal peculiarities have yet brought forth is bestowed in a recent article by Mr. Philip Hale, the musical critic. After attributing the great pianist's success to personality, and reviving the old Paris tale that Paderewski's hirsute waves were due to nightly curl-papers, he says (in *The Musical Record*, of which he is editor):

"The personal quality of Mr. Paderewski would have carried him far if he had chosen some more peaceful calling, as diplomacy, the army, law, medicine, the priesthood—or if he had sold soap on the street corners.

"Would the effect of his performance be as great if he should play behind a screen? How cunningly contrived is his *mise-en-scène*! The dim hall, the stage light arranged to fall upon the pianist's lucrative hair, the purpose to accentuate the androgynous mystery that sits in the low chair, the delay of twenty minutes to heat curiosity and excitement to the boiling point of hysteria! O Barnumism—*refined* Barnumism—but *Barnumism*!

"The day may come when a still more skilfully managed pianist will play in a hall that is dark, save for a lime-light thrown from the gallery on the hypnotist. He may close the concert with a pianissimo, and then sink through the stage, with the piano, while he gracefully kisses his hands to the ladies. Or with a fortissimo he may ascend with the piano, as in the apotheosis in a pantomime. I wonder why even now Mr. Paderewski does not prefer to appear on the stage by the aid of a vampire trap."

Mr. Hale does not deny Paderewski's attractive qualities as a pianist when he is at his best. His polished and dazzling technique, his exquisite tone, his ringing of the phrase, his clearness in contrapuntal passages are all attainments which distinguish him among pianists, thinks Mr. Hale; but he often forgets his better self and makes an "exhibition of sensationalism" closely akin to "charlatanism."

Mr. Hale prefers De Pachmann to Paderewski as a Chopin player, and in this Mr. W. S. B. Mathews, the well-known critic and editor of *Music*, agrees with him. The latter says (in *Music*, March):

"When one hears him, one carries away a distinct impression, despite defects in the larger and more serious moments. When one has heard Paderewski, one remembers to have *seen* him; one recalls the dim light, the 'lucrative hair,' as Hale calls it, and the sentiment of the cantilena. One remembers the pounding; and, if one is young enough or hysterical enough, one can even remember this as a phase of art. But not otherwise."

It appears that musical "Barnumism" decidedly pays from the commercial standpoint. According to "semi-confidential" information mentioned by Mr. Mathews, Mr. Paderewski's present American tour had already realized over \$100,000 for the pianist at the thirty-first recital.

NOTES.

THE four hundred and thirty-fifth thousand of "David Harum" is announced, and sales are reported to keep steadily on.

TOLSTOY occasionally reads his stories in manuscript to a select circle of his admirers, but on one occasion, says *The Westminster Gazette*, he ventured upon the more trying experiment of reading his drama, "The Dominion of Darkness," to some peasants. To his profound astonishment, his audience not only failed to appreciate the pathos of passages which brought tears to his own eyes, but laughed right out in the midst of them.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME AUTHORITIES WHO DO NOT AGREE WITH PROFESSOR ATWATER.

AS is the case in so many controversies, the dispute over the results of Professor Atwater's experiments on alcohol appears to turn largely upon definitions. What is a food? If it is a substance acting as Professor Atwater has shown alcohol to act, then alcohol is a food; otherwise it is not. In choosing the word, the professor specially qualified and explained it in his earliest statement; but such qualifications are lost sight of in a prolonged dispute. Dr. Kellogg, the editor of *Modern Medicine*, collects in his February number the opinions of a large number of experts who disagree with Professor Atwater's conclusions and inferences. Dr. Kellogg says in introducing these:

"It is interesting to note how general and unanimous has been the protest against the statements published by Professor Atwater recommending alcohol as a food. Professor Atwater claims to have proved that alcohol is oxidized in the body, and that on this account it must be regarded as a food. At first this bald statement was received with respectful silence, as the details of the experiments made by the professor had not yet appeared. Science bases its conclusions upon actual facts, and scientific men could do naught else but wait until the facts and details of the experiments made were published, so that the conclusions drawn from the experiments might be critically reviewed and their correctness verified or disputed."

Dr. Kellogg's first quoted authority in opposition to Professor Atwater is Prof. S. Egbert, of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, who writes as follows:

"Professor Atwater's own figures, as set forth in Bulletin No. 69 of the United States Department of Agriculture, do not support his claim. He states that 'whether the body [of the man experimented upon] was at rest or at work, it held its own just as well when alcohol formed a part of the diet as it did with a diet without alcohol.' His tables, on the other hand, show at once that, when alcohol is substituted in part for carbonaceous foods, there is an increased loss of body nitrogen. We can not therefore understand or accept his statement that alcohol protected the material of the body just as effectively as the corresponding amounts of sugar, starch, and fat."

Prof. C. A. Herter, of the University Medical School, New York City, says:

"If persons on a diet adapted to keep them in nitrogenous equilibrium regularly showed such losses of nitrogen while using alcohol as are shown in Dr. Atwater's tables, we should have very satisfactory evidence that the alcohol was acting as a poison to the cells of the body; that is, as a protoplasmic poison."

"The two Atwater experiments with alcohol were carried on for so short a period that they throw no light whatever on the food value of alcohol when used continuously. Even if these experiments demonstrated that alcohol can replace a portion of ordinary non-nitrogenous food during four days in a healthy man, this fact would afford no scientific basis for the view that such a replacement can be indefinitely carried on without detriment to the organism."

Dr. Bieufait, of Liège, in discussing the food value of alcohol, speaks on this question as follows, in a quotation cited by Dr. Kellogg:

"In order to be a food, it is not sufficient that a substance be decomposed or oxidized in the tissues. Under these conditions many harmful substances would be considered foods. Ether is decomposed in part; chloroform is partially destroyed. But do we consider these substances foods? Certainly not. Other things than decomposition are necessary to nutrition. It is necessary that the decomposition be made in a way that will not injure the vitality of the cells. A part of the alcohol that is destroyed in the body undergoes this decomposition in a way that is injurious. Observe that whereas true foods, such as sugar and

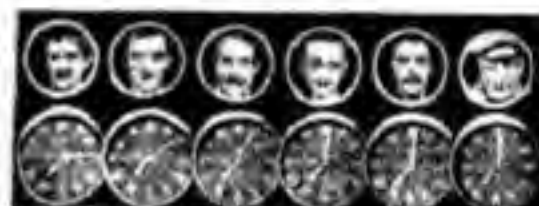
fat, are destroyed slowly, easily, without provoking too lively a combustion, alcohol is burned too rapidly, provoking a veritable explosion. Suppose that a locomotive has to run a certain number of kilometers; in order to do this, it must be given fuel. This is the coal, which it burns slowly and methodically. If in the place of coal we throw naphtha on the fire, the combustion of this may furnish as much heat as the coal, but it is burned instantaneously, in the form of an explosion. The heat thus produced is not utilized in the machine. What naphtha is for the locomotive, alcohol is to our bodies; it is an explosive, but not a food."

It is interesting to note, Dr. Kellogg says in conclusion, that Professor Atwater's associate in the experiments referred to, Prof. H. W. Conn, at a very early date in the discussion took care to place himself before the public in an attitude by no means supporting the position of Professor Atwater. In the following paragraph Dr. Conn uses an analogy similar to the one just quoted. He says:

"A physicist could experiment with gunpowder, and prove that it is easily oxidized and gives rise to a large amount of heat and energy. From this it might be argued that gunpowder is a most useful kind of fuel for cook-stoves. Such a conclusion would be hardly less logical than the conclusions that have been drawn from these experiments with alcohol, and which regard it as a useful food for the body. Gunpowder is a very unsafe fuel because of its secondary effects, and in the same way the food value of alcohol can not be determined by its power of being oxidized, but must include the consideration of its secondary effects as well."

A PHOTOGRAPHIC TIME-CLOCK.

MANY ingenious devices have been invented for the purpose of automatically registering the entry and departure of employees in large establishments, and some of them, such as the time-clock, have proved practically useful. One of the simplest and apparently the most effective is the photographic arrangement described below in a translation from *La Science Française* (February 16). The writer of the description, M. C.



PART OF PHOTOGRAPHIC TIME-RECORD.

de Boisgérard, says that the instrument is both swift and automatic; and from the fact that it combines the cinematograph and the chronometer, it certainly may be said to be "up to date." The description is as follows:

"The apparatus, which is a rectangular box having an object lens in front and a glazed panel on top, photographs the face of the person who stands before the lens, by means of a novel but extremely simple arrangement, and at the same time includes in the picture the dial of a clock inside the box. Thus, when the sensitive film is developed, there is seen just under the employee's face, as the illustration shows, the hour at which he reached the factory or left it."

"Instead of signing a time-sheet or receiving a time-card, the employee, whoever he may be, has only to turn his face toward the apparatus and press the button."

"Nothing can be simpler. There is no mistake and can be no possible argument. The operation is instantaneous; the con-



PHOTOGRAPHIC TIME-KEEPER.

structor has shown by precise experiments that each of his instruments can register about fifty entries a minute.

"As in the cinematograph, the film unrolls automatically before the objective; but after each individual pose, which lasts about half a second, the shutter works at the pressure of a button. A small electric bulb in the apparatus enables it to be used at night.

"The clock has a black dial on which are the day of the week, the hours and the minutes, in white, and over which move two pointers of white-enameled aluminum.

"Altho the price of the apparatus is relatively high, it costs incomparably less than a time-keeper of flesh and blood, while guaranteeing much greater impartiality and exactness. The films are sold separately in rolls 3.65 meters [12 feet] long and each will hold 288 portraits.

"This time-recorder has been named by the inventor 'The Guy'not.'"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

VANADIUM AS A MEDICINE.

VANADIUM has been known chiefly to chemists, since its discovery early in this century, as a rare elementary substance, altho it occurs quite widely, notably in Mexican lead, in some iron ores, in anthracite coal, and in the furnace slag of certain reducing processes, whence it is now generally obtained. Between 1880 and 1886, Messrs. Witz and Osmond investigated the chemical properties of this substance very thoroughly. These are curious enough to merit special notice, particularly as they have now been applied in medicine by Dr. Laran, of Paris, who describes his researches in an article in *La Science Française* (March 2). Says Dr. Laran:

"These [Witz and Osmond] were the first to show that vanadium—or rather its compounds, for vanadium has not yet been obtained in perfect purity—placed in the presence of an oxidizing body and an organic substance capable of oxidation, has the property of serving as a carrier of oxygen from the former to the latter, and that its office ceases only with the complete reduction of the oxidizing substance.

"This is the starting-point of all the recent investigations of the vanadic compounds. The first result was the application of vanadic acid to the process of painting on porcelain and to calico-printing. But just at present these investigations are tending toward the use of these substances in medicine."

It has been asked whether this property of vanadium may not be used to oxidize the hemoglobin of the blood. Dr. Laran's investigations along this line have shown, so he tells us, that vanadic acid is the only compound of vanadium that will answer this purpose, and he has succeeded in obtaining it in a chemically pure and standard form—something that had not been accomplished hitherto. Having established by experiments on animals the fact that the acid in small doses has no injurious effects, he proceeded to treat with it cases in human beings in which oxidation of the blood was deficient. He says:

"Chlorosis, anemia, tuberculosis, and all maladies dependent on defective nutrition should, it seemed to me, be relieved by this treatment.

"Without detailing the various theories of these diseases, it will suffice to note that iron enters into the composition of the hemoglobin of the blood and does the duty of taking up the oxygen in the air we breathe and fixing it in the cells of the organism, and that the only cures of tuberculosis that have been effected have been brought about by causing the patients to breathe, in high altitudes, air surcharged with oxygen while administering to them continually an excess of nutriment.

"Now vanadic acid plays the same rôle as iron, but in an infinitely greater degree: it increases the appetite considerably, and consequently makes over-feeding easy and perfectly natural."

Not only in such cases, but in those of chlorosis and anemia,

has the vanadic-acid treatment proved a practical success, Dr. Laran writes, and he gives particulars of numerous cases which leave little doubt that he has discovered a useful addition to the *materia medica*.

TO PREVENT THE BURSTING OF FROZEN PIPES.

AN ingenious pneumatic device for this purpose was described by the inventor, Nevil M. Hopkins, in a recent paper before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Tests made since that time have demonstrated its practical utility, and it is already in use in several public buildings, including, it is stated, the White House. The device is thus described in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (March 3):

"As is well known, the bursting of pipes is due to the expansion of water as it is about to freeze, when its volume increases about 10 per cent. The expansive force of freezing water has been utilized to break up heavy ordnance as it becomes obsolete,

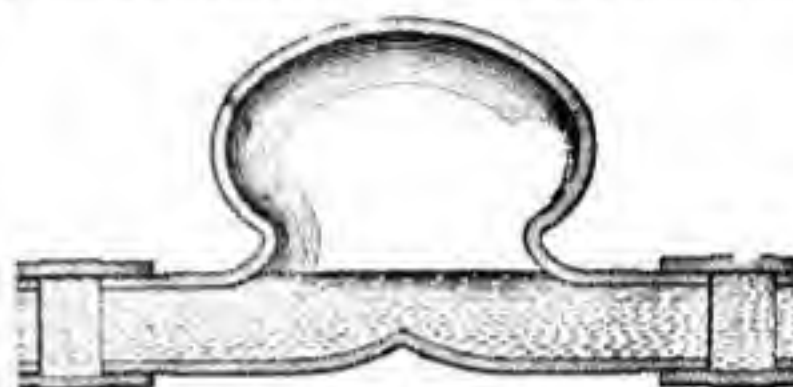


FIG. 1.—The Horizontal Pneumatic Dome.

the cannon bursting with loud detonations when the water congeals. It is also well known that ice under pressure becomes plastic and can be molded into various shapes. This peculiar property, together with the expansive force above alluded to, forms the basis of Mr. Hopkins's invention. The system depends for its operation upon the elastic cushioning of the pipes at intervals with air, by means of air domes with inclined planes, or slopes, opposite the mouth of the storage dome.

"In Fig. 1 is shown a horizontal dome, the dimensions of which have been determined by careful laboratory measurements, taken in combination with the percentage of ice expansion. Owing to its viscous behavior, the ice slides along the bore of the pipe until it strikes the double slopes or inclined planes, when it is slid up into the storage-room of the dome, simply compressing the air instead of bursting the pipe. The dome for vertical pipes provides, in practically the same manner, cushioned storage-room for an increase in bulk due to freezing. The column of ice in expanding longitudinally thrusts its end into the air dome without the necessity of being deflected. . . .

"Apart from the prevention of the bursting of pipes an important advantage claimed for the system consists in rendering the water-flow steady and noiseless under all conditions because of the air cushions. In order to secure a perfect elastic cushion wherever the pipe is exposed an automatic air inspirator is provided. The sectional view (Fig. 2) gives a clear idea of the construction of the inspirator and its operation in combination with a pneumatic dome. The tapering nozzle shown at the right hand causes the water to flow more rapidly at the point where it enters



FIG. 2.—Longitudinal Section of Air Inspirator.

the little conical compartment and produces a vacuum there. Air immediately rushes in from the little opening at the top of the apparatus and is forced into the pipe. When the flow stops, however, the vacuum fills with water, which goes into the small

cylinder above, where it lifts the little copper float and shuts the valve. On again opening a spigot, the flow generates another vacuum about the nozzle, the water in the cylindrical top is drawn down, and the valve again opens for the admission of more air. A hygienic advantage claimed for this system is the purification of the water by the air which is forced into the pipes."

The tests referred to above were carried out by the city water bureau of Philadelphia. The freezing of a four-inch main was continued nine days, at 3° below zero. The ends of the pipe were closed with heavy plugs locked in position, allowing no expansion except within the dome. A pipe not thus protected was subjected to the same treatment and burst in a few minutes. Tests with smaller pipes are reported to have been equally satisfactory.

THE SCIENCE OF SHARPSHOOTING.

IN common parlance, a "sharpshooter" is any marksman who fights alone, whether he is able to hit anything or not. But strictly speaking, a sharpshooter is a man of uncommon skill with the rifle, who never fires at random, and who, the instant that he draws a trigger, knows just where his bullet has gone. Skill in rifle-shooting comes, first, from thorough knowledge of what arms and ammunition can do, and, equally important, what they can not do; secondly, from accurate judgment of distance and atmospheric conditions; thirdly, from true aim, and the ability to draw trigger at precisely the right instant, without the slightest jerk or quiver. All of these accomplishments can be cultivated by men of average physique and intelligence, if they work hard, stick to it, and put brains into their practise.

The requisite skill is found oftener among civilians, so Mr. Horace Kephart asserts (in *Cassier's Magazine*, March), than among soldiers, although the standard in modern armies is higher than it used to be. Mr. Kephart says further:

"There are few soldiers in any regular army, to say nothing of the militia, who, with the service rifle, can be relied upon to place most of their shots in a 12-inch circle at 200 yards, off-hand. A large majority of troops can not do nearly so well. But go to the range of some civilian rifle club, whose members practise rifle-shooting for pastime, and note the difference! None of these men consider that they shoot well unless they can 'call their shots,' which means that the shooter can announce almost exactly where his bullet has hit before the marker at the target has signalled the result.

"At prize-shooting, where experts are gathered, you may see one of them call his shots repeatedly within two inches of where they actually struck, 200 yards away. In other words, he can detect a movement of a hundredth of an inch at the muzzle of his rifle at the instant of discharge. This, bear in mind, is with the unaided eye, the marksman standing erect and shooting off-hand. A run of fifty consecutive hits on a 12-inch bull's-eye at 200 yards, off-hand, is not uncommon. Such nail-driving accuracy of fire counts for as much on the hunting-field or battle-field as on the range. Bullets are no respecters of targets. It is all the same to them, be it paper, deer, or man."

Why this inferiority of regular troops to civilians? The difference, according to Mr. Kephart, is due both to training and to armament. The soldier has not the stimulus to excel in marksmanship that the civilian rifleman has, and his weapon is not as good. The present infantry weapon is not adapted for accurate shooting; its barrel is too thin and light, the trigger-pull is too hard, and the sights are inaccurate. In the first place, therefore, if we are to have military sharpshooters, they should carry specially designed rifles. In the second place, the men should be specially selected and trained and should have distinctive rank—say that of corporal. They should be thoroughly practised in estimating distances and in scouting, and ought to be mounted, like the Boers. Twenty such men within 500 yards of a field battery could put it out of action in ten minutes, Mr. Kephart

says. With horses in their rear, no infantry could catch them, nor could cavalry, unless it was prepared to lose three men for one. The sharpshooter's clothing, we are told, should impede him as little as possible in athletic movements, such as climbing, crawling, and swimming. It should be inconspicuous and noiseless. Woolen underclothing, a heavy overshirt, stalking suit, low-crowned stalking-cap, and stout but light and flexible shoes with soft-rubber soles, all tan-colored, would be the proper dress. Unless the man was deeply bronzed Mr. Kephart would even have him stain his face with oak bark, or walnut juice. "This may sound absurd," he says, "but it is a fact that the first thing you see of a Caucasian, when he is motionless in cover and suitably dressed for hunting, is his white face."

SUNLIGHT AND STARLIGHT COMPARED.

SUNLIGHT and starlight seem to us the two extremes of brilliancy among the celestial bodies; yet this discrepancy is, of course, due only to the greater distance of the stars, many of which emit an actual amount of light far greater than that of our sun. Some new and interesting studies of sunlight and starlight have been made by a French astronomer, M. Dufour, who has published his results in the journal of the Italian Spectroscopic Society, a notice of which is contributed by Dr. Albert Battandier to *Cosmos* (February 10).

It would be absolutely impossible, we are told, to compare the light of the sun directly with that of a star, and to solve this problem we are forced to take intermediary types to form a sort of scale between these two extremes. M. Dufour has made his scale consist of four degrees. At the top he places the sun, then the full moon, then a gas flame, and lastly a star of the first magnitude.

First the moon's light must be compared with that of the sun. Here we have results ranging all the way from 1:300,000 to 1:500,000 for the ratio between the two. Dufour believes that the first ratio is more nearly correct. Next the moon and the gas flame are compared, and M. Dufour finds that the light of the full moon at the zenith is equal to that of a standard flame at about 20 feet. For the third comparison—that of the flame with a star—Dufour embarked on a steamboat plying on one of the Swiss lakes, and, as it approached a gas-lighted town, he noted the exact moment when each of the gas-lights appeared precisely as bright as the star with which he wished to compare them. Thus he found that a gas flame 6,500 feet away gave a light equal to that of the star Arcturus. The flame was thus over 300 times farther away than the one whose light was equal to that of the moon. As the intensity of light varies inversely as the square of the distance, the star's light must be about 100,000 times weaker than the moon's, and therefore 30,000,000,000 times weaker than that of the sun. Experiments with other stars gave results of the same order, but differing, of course, considerably in amount. To quote from Dr. Battandier's account:

"From this difference of brilliancy, which is only a subjective impression, can we derive any knowledge of the actual brilliancy of these stars? If their parallax has been exactly measured, the conclusion would be facilitated; but this parallax is very uncertain, for its smallness subjects it to large errors. Suppose that Arcturus and Vega are at a distance a million times as great as that of the sun. . . . Astronomers calculate that light takes 21 years 7 months to get to us from Vega and 34 years 7 months from Arcturus; but we will take the number 1,000,000 to facilitate calculation. . . . If removed to this distance, our sun would appear vastly more dim than they. According to M. Dufour, its light would be 3,300,000 times weaker than that of the full moon, and to compare it to a gas flame we should have to move 10 kilometers [6 miles] away from the flame. Now we have seen that a distance of 2 kilometers was enough to equalize the light of

Arcturus with that of a flame; therefore this star must be much more brilliant than the sun.

"It should be noted that this does not put the case strongly enough; for we have assumed 1,000,000 times the radius of the earth's orbit to be the distance of the star, whereas Vega's parallax shows its distance to be 1,375,000 times this radius, and Arcturus is still farther off, its distance being 2,194,000 times this radius.

"The stars are thus, as has been seen, much more brilliant than the sun, which, in spite of its gigantic dimensions, cuts a small figure among the worlds that surround us, of which we see just enough to show that they exist. As God has created no useless thing, these sources of light, heat, and life which He has so abundantly strewn through space must have their place in the plan of divine Providence, altho we do not know what it is."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WIDTH OF A LIGHTNING-FLASH.

DIRECTIONS for measuring the width of a bolt of lightning are not laid down in the text-books! But by the aid of photography, a German astronomer has been making such measurement, and informs us that the width of a flash measured by him was "about" 5 millimeters (one-fifth inch). He tells us, further, that a flash of lightning may be widened by being literally blown along sideways by a gale—thus appearing as a broad band, or "ribbon lightning."

Mr. George Rümker, of the Hamburg Observatory, according to *The Western Electrician* (quoting from a German journal), obtained in August last the photograph referred to. The bolt struck a tower about one third of a mile (500 meters) from the observatory. Knowing the distance of the tower, and consequently of the bolt, and the focal distance of the objective of the camera, the breadth of the discharge could be calculated. The result, we are told, "closely concurs with that obtained by Piltchikoff, in Odessa, in 1895, obtained in a similar manner."

The account in *The Western Electrician* continues as follows:

"It is thought to be certain that the wind exercises an influence upon the form of the luminous track of the discharge. There is observed on one of the borders a line more distinct, from which there seem to detach small rays toward the opposite border. The photograph in question shows two ramifications to the right and two to the left, plainly distinguishable. The phenomenon appears like a band of silk, with the main body in a dusky light, from which shreds of the material float in the wind into the brighter light, these detachments presenting, in general, parallel curves. In the central portion of the luminous zone there is a large shaded portion, which has hitherto been unexplained, as well as the parallelism spoken of above. Each discharge of atmospheric electricity seems to have an appreciable duration, longer than discharges of laboratory electricity.

"At the instant of taking the photograph by Mr. Rümker, the wind was blowing at a speed of 14 meters a second, west-south-west, and the objective was turned to the south, so that it is possible the peculiar aspect of the discharge at this instant was due to the displacement of the column of incandescent gas which formed the principal brilliant line, under the action of the high wind, which was probably more brisk at the altitude from which the discharge came. The observatory, according to the testimony of those present, was at one moment as if surrounded by flames, yet the telephonic and telegraphic instruments were not seriously affected."

A Baby Athlete.—Chicago boasts a little wonder in the eight-and-one-half-months'-old baby of Prof. A. A. Stagg, director of athletics at the University of Chicago. "His physical training," says *Good Health*, "began when he was four weeks old. It being noticed that he was not equal to the average baby in physical development, his father concluded to try a little training, to see if it would not help him. The child has been able to stand erect almost from the first of the training, and now is so far master of his movements that he securely balances himself on his father's hand held at arm's length. He swings from

a trapeze bar by his hands, stands on his head, walks, and arches his back like an athlete. He can lie flat on his back, and put his big toe in his mouth, or rise to a sitting posture by simply using the abdominal muscles, which is beyond the power of most men. Baby Stagg is probably the strongest child of his age in the world. He weighs twenty-one pounds. His first training was massage; now he can stand quite severe knocks, and with seeming enjoyment. His father has been very cautious about over-training him. 'It is not my intention to make a freak of the baby,' said Professor Stagg, 'or to see how much muscle he can develop. I want him to be as strong and healthy as he can be naturally with his physique.'"

Air-Jackets for Ships.—A Scottish inventor has devised a method by which a moving vessel may be surrounded with an "air-jacket" which serves to reduce the skin friction and so to increase the vessel's speed. Says the *San Francisco Call* in describing this device:

"The 'aspirator,' as the machine is called which supplies the air, is described as being self-acting and without any moving parts. It is a V-shaped air channel, which passes down the vessel's stem as far as the keel, and in most cases goes a certain distance along the keel. This channel may be either inside or outside the vessel, and is provided with certain protected openings or ports constructed in such a way that the water rushing past them produces a minus pressure within them, and consequently draws out a continuous stream of air, which, passing along the submerged surface of the ship, cuts off the immediate contact with the water, and therefore the water friction. It is the claim of the inventor that by means of his process a steamer makes her voyage in a continuous air-jacket. The air of course ultimately rises to the surface of the water, but if the ship be going at a fair degree of speed she will pass her whole length through the air current before it escapes. It is said that in the experiments made with steamships on the Tay there was an increase of speed amounting to from 21 to 26 per cent. of the ordinary speed of the ship, and it was noted that the greater percentage of increase was in ships that had the greater speed to begin with."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AN English authority on dentistry, quoted in *The British Medical Journal*, condemns in strong language unwarranted teeth extraction. He states that "teeth-drawing is not dentistry, and the supply of artificial dentures should no more be regarded as the chief aim of dentistry than the supplying of wooden legs is looked upon as the ideal of surgery."

THAT streams of water may be formidable means of electric communication was demonstrated, according to the daily press, during a recent fire in Brooklyn which played havoc with an electric car on the elevated road. "The arrangement of the electrical apparatus," say the *Baltimore Herald*, "had started a blaze which soon enveloped the car. When the firemen arrived upon the scene they, as is their custom, turned the hose on the flames. But the stream had no sooner reached the electrical connection than it became an active conductor, and a powerful current, running along the aqueous line, caused the crew holding the nozzle to see stars."

THE existence of a crystallized form of fibrin has been announced to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. L. Maillard. The crystals are formed spontaneously in serum preserved aseptically for several years, and were first seen as feebly doubly-refracting albuminoid granulations. Later still, more regular crystals were discovered in tubes of antidiphtheritic serum, forming there by slow but regular precipitation, and "attaining," says Liouss, "if not the geometric contours of the great crystals, at least the structure and physical properties that characterize the crystalline state."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"GERMAN SURGEONS made the discovery," says the *Hartford Times*, "that the delicate membrane that lines the inside of an egg-shell will answer as well as bits of skin from a human being to start healing-over by granulation in open wounds which will not otherwise heal. The discovery was made, for the first time in this country, on a patient in the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn, and it proves to be a successful trial. The patient leaves the hospital to-day and resumes his customary work, a well man. . . . Surgeons have long known that healing by granulation requires, in a weak patient, some point (or points) around which the granulations can cluster and grow. For this purpose they have had to rely upon bits of human skin, taken from some person who is willing, for love or money, to submit to the painful process of having these bits cut out. In this case, the patient's wife, his nephew, and a young man in his employ, all offered to furnish the required cuticle. But luckily one of the surgeons then remembered the German discovery, and getting some fresh eggs, tried the lining membrane of the shell. It proved a successful substitute."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DR. MIVART ON SCRIPTURE AND ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

PROF. ST. GEORGE MIVART'S theological activity is apparently unabated since his controversy with Cardinal Vaughan and his subsequent excommunication. Besides several communications in the *London Times*, *The Fortnightly Review*, and other periodicals, he appears once more in *The Nineteenth Century* (March) in defense of his attitude toward Catholicism, and in favor of a "liberal" interpretation of the Scriptures. Referring to the recent criticisms of Father Clarke upon his position (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 3), he now tries to make more clear what he regards as the "impassable gulf" which "yawns between science and Roman Catholic teaching," averring that "it is absolutely impossible for any reasonably well educated man to join the Roman Catholic Church if he understands what her teaching about Scripture really is." Dr. Mivart quotes from the "momentous decree" of the Vatican Council, as follows:

"And these books of the Old and New Testaments are to be received as sacred and canonical in their integrity, with all their parts; as they are enumerated in the decree of the said Council [Trent], and are contained in the ancient Latin edition of the Vulgate. These the church holds to be sacred and canonical, not because, having been carefully composed by mere human industry, they were afterward approved by her authority, nor merely because they contain revelation with no admixture of error, but because, having been written by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, they have God for their author, and have been delivered as such to the church herself."

He quotes also the corresponding canon:

"If any one shall not receive as sacred and canonical the books of Holy Scripture, entire with all their parts as the Holy Synod of Trent has enumerated them, or shall deny that they have been divinely inspired, let him be anathema."

No distinction, says Dr. Mivart, is drawn between any of the Old- or New-Testament books, including what Protestants term "The Apocrypha":

"All of them, with all their parts, are alike declared 'sacred and canonical.' The tale relating how Tobit, aided by the Archangel Raphael, by means of a fish's liver, put to flight a homicidal demon, subsequently confined by the Archangel in Egypt, and the other marvel about the husbandman Habakkuk, of Judea, who, when carrying a bowl of pottage to his laborers, was seized by an angel, by the hair of his head, and carried away to Daniel, placed a second time in the lions' den, to supply the prophet with a dinner, are in no way declared to be less true or sacred than the books of the law or the more solemn exhortations of the prophets."

It is indisputable, says Dr. Mivart, that both this decree of the Vatican Council and the bull *Providentissimus Deus* of Leo XIII. render it out of the question for any Roman Catholic to explain away any Biblical narrative or historical statement without heresy. But is it, or is it not, true, he asks, that God is the author of Scripture in the way the Councils and Leo teach? After remarking that "the whole narrative of 'the Fall' is utterly incredible to moderns," as are also the Babel, Deluge, and Jonah stories, together with the "solar legend about Joshua," he says:

"But there are not only the intellectual incredibilities which have to be considered with respect to the Bible, there are also the terrible moral enigmas which are there found. Putting aside that bloody but direct command, 'Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live,' we have the revolting treachery of Jacob and his mother rewarded with the divine blessing! We have the horrible 'hewing in pieces, before the Lord,' by Samuel, of the unfortunate King Agag, after the wretched man had thought the bitterness of death was passed. We have, again, the vile examples of Jael and Judith set before us with praise, and the pusillanimous and deceitful conduct of both Abraham and Isaac with respect to their wives."

"Now these remarks about the Bible are of course nothing

new. Such objections have been made to its authority centuries ago, and repeatedly during that now rapidly drawing toward its close. But the questions to which we have here referred not only call as imperatively as ever for a decisive response, but very much more so since 1870, the date of the Vatican Council, and 1893, that of the Papal Encyclical.

"There are not a few earnest Catholic men and women who have been and are disquieted by the divergence between science and religion, and who most earnestly desire to be authoritatively informed in detail whether they need, or need not, regard the narrative about the Fall, about Babel, etc., as true. They are crying out piteously to their ecclesiastical mother to be fed with the bread of wholesome doctrine as to Scriptural truth. They might as well address a dumb idol, for no clear and decisive response will they obtain. Persons are generally under the impression that the authorities of the Roman Catholic communion preeminently love what is clear and definite, and like to have issues well defined. That church is supposed to thoroughly know her own mind, to say what she means and mean what she says, and to have the courage of her opinions. But the facts are not so. The church will not, because she can not, give a plain answer to a plain question of that kind. As to matters quite unpractical, the belief to be entertained by the faithful will be unequivocally declared, but not as to what men must, or must not, hold as to the animals which entered and left the ark, the history of Babel or that of Habakkuk, etc. The parade of trustworthy authority and infallible guidance is but a solemn sham, as is the profession of tender consideration for the souls of her children. Her action is that of one who has no real relief, no real zeal for her dogmata, or care for her children crying out to her in their distress. She gives stammering, equivocal replies. You must at the risk of your soul's salvation believe the decrees of the Councils, yet what they mean you may disregard. It is absolutely necessary for you to declare that the Bible contains no errors, yet you may regard a number of its narratives and assertions as widely divergent from truth."

"It is enough to make the gorge of any honest man rise through profound disgust at such trifling and double-dealing with things declared to be so sacred that matters of mere life and death are nothing in comparison. In very truth the Bible is a complex collection of most varied documents. They contain much that is admirable and valuable, but also legends, myths, contradictory assertions, accounts expressly falsified to suit later times, mere human fictions and words spoken in the name of the Lord without there having been any authority for attributing to them such a sacred character. There are writings which merit most reverent treatment, and there are stories no more worthy of respect than the history of Jack and the Beanstalk."

But altho, Dr. Mivart avers, the fact may be demonstrated "that Roman Catholicism is founded on absolute falsehood as regards Scripture and is intellectually untenable," no marked results are likely to follow that demonstration, because "the religion of the majority of mankind reposes not on reason, but on feeling":

"The many ties which bind Roman Catholics to their faith, and their great strength, I well know by personal experience. Still, little by little, intellectual progress makes its way. One by one, in many places, the number of the faithful diminishes. But the result of this process only becomes unequivocally manifest when we reckon by centuries. Putting aside the 'ages of faith,' and taking a period when Protestantism had done its worst, what a contrast is presented with respect to the still remaining power, prominence, and influence of Roman Catholicism, if we compare the latter part of the nineteenth century with the latter part of the seventeenth century! What may we then expect in the future? The Egyptian religion lasted more than six thousand years; what may be the state of the Christian religion in the year 4000? It is impossible to repress a smile as we ask, will its dogmata then be absolutely the same? A little flock of faithful souls there may yet be, but it is not by them that their doctrines will be understood. As we all know that the Bible is not comprehended by those who still regard it as 'the written Word,' but by outsiders who study and criticize it while entirely devoid of any belief in its supernatural character; so hereafter the doctrines which the surviving Roman Catholics will still venerate as the 'unwritten word' will be understood and rationally explained to those who are willing to hear, by students who regard

those doctrines from without, entirely devoid of any belief concerning them, save their relations to other departments and modes of action of the great process of evolution.

"In concluding, I thank Father Clarke not only for his courtesy to me, but yet more for his clear and valuable demonstration of what Roman Catholicism is, and what the admission of its claims necessarily entails. He has clearly justified all my assertions as to the authority of conciliar decrees and papal definitions, which carry with them the absolute freedom from error of all the parts of all the books deemed sacred and canonical by Trent, and thus prove that there is, till infallibility is repudiated, an absolute, impenetrable barrier between the domain of science and the Roman Catholic Church."

THE JEW IN FRANCE AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

THERE are almost as many explanations of the antisemitic agitation in France as there are persons who write about it. M. Paul Bettelheim, in *The Nineteenth Century* (January), believes that the causes of the constant increase of this agitation during the last fourteen years are "partly religious, partly political, and partly social." According to the most trustworthy authorities, he says, all the Jews in France do not number more than eighty thousand. This, together with the fact that France, as long ago as 1791, was the first country to grant the Jews equal rights, makes the present outburst of hatred difficult to understand. M. Bettelheim thus tries to throw some light on this interesting question:

"Napoleon, wishing to merge as much as possible his Jewish subjects in the rest of the nation, called together a great 'Sanhedrin,' which met in Paris in 1806 and established the rules which to the present day govern the relations between the Jews and the Government. Among other important measures were those by which the Hebrew clergy were recognized and paid by the state, and those which admitted Jews into the national army. From that date until quite recently the life of Israelites in France had been undistinguishable from the life of other citizens. At the time when Macaulay first rose in the House of Commons to defend the bill to remove Jewish disabilities, the French had already seen Jewish officers in the army, Jewish judges on the bench, Jewish deputies in the House of Representatives. Israelites had mixed more intimately than in any other country with their fellow citizens; many of them, indeed, often forgot they were Jews, and remembered only that they were Frenchmen. No one would have believed that within sixty years the principles of tolerance which seemed so firmly established in France would become the object of the bitterest attacks.

"In 1836, a writer, then comparatively unknown, M. Edouard Drumont, published a two-volume 'pamphlet' entitled 'La France Juive.' This book, written in a somewhat desultory style, without any special literary merit, gained a great success by the dauntless courage with which it attacked some of the most powerful men in Paris society. A great number of libel actions and of duels were the consequence of this scurrilous work. 'La France Juive' was quickly followed by other books. In 1891, a daily paper, *La Libre Parole*, was founded with the express purpose of carrying on the war against the Jews; M. Drumont has remained at its head to the present day. Anti-Jewish deputies began to enter Parliament in 1893, but they did not form an appreciable group until 1895, when, owing to the Algerian troubles and to the Dreyfus case, a compact little antisemitic party managed to make its influence felt for the first time."

Altho this recrudescence of medieval antisemitism was due partly to social and political causes, it was largely owing, says the writer, to the clerical reaction from the persecutions of the church beginning about 1879 under Gambetta, Jules Ferry, and Paul Best, who carried on a perpetual warfare against clerical education:

"It would be out of the question to deal here with the other numerous persecutions to which the church was subjected, such as the expulsion of the Jesuits, the interdiction of processions,

the removal of all religious emblems from the doors of the cemeteries, etc. Suffice it to say that among the politicians who were responsible for all these things were to be found many Protestants (this helped to bring about the anti-Protestant movement, which is likewise agitating the country at the present time) and several Jews—Naquet, Raynal, and others. The latter, who certainly ought to have remembered that their first duty, nay, the first necessity for them, was tolerance, could not refrain from the temptation of paying back old grudges, and were among the fiercest persecutors of the Catholic clergy. Of the Republican papers which asked and obtained the expulsion of the Jesuits, several were in Jewish hands: the *Lanterne*, for a time the most popular paper in Paris, edited by Eugène Mayer, whose career ended disgracefully a few years ago; the *Nation*, owned by Camille Dreyfus, the deputy who was imprisoned as a black-mailer not so very long ago, etc. We can scarcely wonder after that at the Jesuits giving their financial and moral support to the anti-Jewish press. Besides, the Catholic clergy has understood within the last few years that it would be a clever maneuver to direct the ever-changing popular dislikes into a new channel, and thus it is that, to a large extent, the hatred of everything Jewish has now superseded the equally senseless hatred of everything Catholic."

MGR. MARTINELLI ON CELIBACY.

THE report that the Pope had dispensed with the law of celibacy among the South American priests has caused no little concern among Roman Catholics, some of whom were at first disposed to credit the rumor. The subject is important enough to have attracted the attention of Mgr. Martinelli, the papal delegate to the United States, who, in an article entitled "The Celibacy of the Priesthood" (*Harper's Bazar*), sets forth the history of the church law of celibacy. This regulation, put into effect during the life of Pope Gregory VII.—the famous Benedictine Hildebrand—A.D. 1073, made "the major Holy Orders an impediment to the Sacrament of Matrimony." Mgr. Martinelli writes:

"Non-Catholics, as a rule, believe that celibacy is part of the doctrine of the Catholic Church. This error will be readily perceived by a knowledge of Gregory's action and the papal legislation which has followed it. It is entirely disciplinary in its character, and in no sense is an article of faith. It is often believed, too, that all Catholic priests make a vow of celibacy, which is also incorrect. The Catholic Church holds, as decreed by Gregory VII. and the pontiffs who have followed him, that the major Holy Orders are a ban to matrimony. This papal mandate renders the marriage of a priest, deacon, or subdeacon, duly ordained, not only unlawful, but null and void according to the Church, and in Catholic countries null and void according to the law of the land. The marriage of a priest, deacon, or subdeacon, is regarded precisely in the same light as the marriage of a divorced person whose husband or wife is living."

There is, however, a certain branch of the church in the Orient—the Uniates—whose priests are permitted by Rome to marry. Mgr. Martinelli says further:

"This divergence has existed from the first ages of the Church. At the council of Nicea, 314 to 325 A.D., some of the bishops resisted the attempt to impose a life of celibacy on the clergy. History says they yielded a point, however, to their Western brethren, and consented to the regulation that no man could marry after ordination. It was permissible for a deacon to marry. About the fifth century this concession was withdrawn, and only a subdeacon was allowed to contract matrimony. The Eastern rite permits the marriage of subdeacons. It is a custom in the seminaries under this control to permit candidates for holy orders to leave the seminary before they have taken deacon's orders and to contract marriage. This permission is not always availed of. Indeed, the proportion is becoming less and less every year. The marriage must be contracted with a virgin. To marry a widow would be a bar to ordination. Nor can a second marriage be contracted. This practise, while permitted, is not encouraged, and the bishops are never selected from among the married clergy. These priests are restricted in their marital intercourse, are permitted to say mass only under certain conditions, and are

expected to practise some trade or lucrative occupation, aside from their pastoral duties, in order to support their families."

Of the idea that the Pope could not rescind the established order, without a council for that special purpose, Mgr. Martinelli writes:

"This is another error growing out of a misconception of the discipline which prevails. Leo XIII. has the same power to withdraw this order that Gregory VII. had to issue it. Nothing, however, is more unlikely. The South American priests do not desire and have never petitioned for such a dispensation. Through the prelates who direct them they sent their wishes to Rome last spring. A council was held in the Vatican, and there it was decided to take measures to reinforce all the disciplinary regulations which have made the Roman Catholic priesthood such a power for good. It is safe to predict that should Leo XIII. issue such a radical order, not one in ten thousand of the Catholic priesthood would take advantage of this permission."

Roman Catholic newspapers, commenting on this article, call attention to the domestic tribulations of the married clergy, which give such scope for ridicule among modern novelists.

RUSKIN'S ATTITUDE TO RELIGION.

THE attempt to classify Ruskin from the standpoint of religion has not proved a very easy task to students of his works. It has been said that he was both Catholic and Protestant at once, Tractarian and Calvinist. Miss Julia Wedgwood, who knew Ruskin during many years and who writes in *The Contemporary Review* (March), says that he was in a sense the heir of John Henry Newman, notwithstanding the fact that both would have denied the relationship; and his teaching, always delivered with the tone of a prophet, gathered up much of the attention which was fifty years ago withdrawing itself from the ebbing tide of Tractarianism. Yet there was much of the Scotch Protestant in him, too, she says:

"He has told us in his deeply interesting fragments of autobiography that his mother made him learn the Bible by heart, and has actually expressed his gratitude to her for the discipline. His Scotch blood somehow benefited by a process which might, one would think, have resulted in making him loathe the deepest poetry in the world's literature. The Bible has passed into his heart, his imagination, not less effectively than into his memory; so far he is a Scotchman and a Protestant. But he could not be a Protestant in an exclusive sense. We can not indeed say that his writings are untouched by this narrow Protestantism: his criticism of Raphael's well-known cartoon of the giving of the keys to Peter seems to me even a grotesque instance of it. To blame a great church painter for translating into pictorial record the symbolism of the command 'Feed my sheep,' instead of reproducing with careful accuracy the details of a chapter of St. John he may never have read—this we must confess to be a strange aberration of genius into something like stupidity. It is so far characteristic that it expresses Ruskin's hatred of the Renaissance; but it leads the reader who seeks to understand his real bent of sympathy astray. The spirit of the Renaissance was equally hostile to Catholicism and Protestantism. Ruskin, by birth and breeding a child of stern Scotch Protestantism, was by the necessities of his art-life an exponent of that which is enduring in the influence of the Catholic Church. For what has given enduring power to Rome, in spite of her association in the past with all that is foul and all that is cruel, is her hold on the vast, deep, lofty revelation that what we see and what we handle is not only an object for sight and touch, but a language unfolding to us the reality of that which eye hath not seen and shall not see. This truth, known in ecclesiastical dialect as the Real Presence, however contemptuously ignored or passionately denied in that particular form, is one that will never lose its hold upon the hearts of men; the church which bears witness to it survives crimes and follies, and manifests in every age its possession of something for which the world consciously or unconsciously never ceases to yearn. 'To them that are without, these things are done in parables,' is, in some form, the message of

almost every great spiritual teacher; it has never been set forth more eloquently than by Ruskin."

Ruskin's religious sentiment, says Miss Wedgwood, was interfused equally with the spirit of art and of "spiritual democracy." This social gospel of Ruskin's sprang from "that central core of his teaching, his belief in beauty as a Divine Sacrament" from which none must be shut out:

"The discovery that whole classes are shut out, that the bulk of the world's workers can not see the beauty of a tree or a flower, because sordid cares and physical wretchedness weave an opaque veil before their eyes—this discovery made Ruskin a Socialist. Why, he seemed always saying, should a message, in its nature universal, be silenced by luxury on the one hand as much as by penury on the other? The feverish hunt for wealth curtains off the influence of nature almost as much as the desperate struggle with poverty, while the commercial development which creates a few millionaires and a mass of overdriven workers (so he reasoned) creates also a hideous world. He longed to spread the truly human life. He hated the phase of civilization which cut off, as he thought, from whole classes of men the power to drink in the message of nature and of art. Those of his writings which deal with this subject fail to exhibit to my eyes the grace and force which belong to his earlier period. But their true spirit of brotherhood must be acknowledged by all. . . .

"He lived his faith, whatever it was, as fully as ever did a human being. I have said that those who admire him are sometimes thinking of different men, but that dual personality of which most of us are so mournfully conscious both within and without—the seeker after lofty truth, and the compromiser with what is low and narrow—of this he knew nothing. He was true to his aspirations; they may not always have been either wise or consistent, but they were always one with his life. A teacher can hardly have a nobler epitaph."

IS THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION DECLINING?

TO decide this question, says Dr. Charles A. Briggs, we must first determine what is genuine Christianity. The Christianity of dogma and popular "orthodoxy," of total depravity and of plenary inspiration of the Bible, is, he thinks, undoubtedly experiencing a "great overturning," which will assume still greater dimensions; but he regards this as a sign not of decay, but of growth, an "advance into the realm of freedom." Writing in *The Popular Science Monthly* (February), he asserts that there is no evidence that Christianity itself has declined:

"If men absent themselves from public worship because it is no longer necessary for them, as good citizens and as respectable members of society, to attend, or because they may get their instruction and stimulation elsewhere easier and with less expenditure of time and money, that is simply an evidence that attendance upon church in the past has been due in great measure to other than religious reasons, and that, these no longer holding, attendance has disappeared with them. The attendance upon public worship, tho reduced so far as number is concerned, is now more simply and purely for religious reasons, and therefore minister and people may with greater freedom make the services more distinctly religious."

"This is indeed the real situation that has emerged. The sermon has declined relatively in importance, and rightly so. It had an exaggerated importance in the Protestant Church, especially in the non-liturgical churches. There is a world-wide tendency now, which is increasing in power, to improve and enlarge the worship of the church. Liturgies and ceremonies of worship are more discussed now in the Protestant world than are sermons and lectures, because it is becoming every day more evident that the church is organized for common prayer and for public worship, and not merely to furnish a pulpit for a minister. The pulpit is more and more being merged in the worship, and is losing its domination over the worship. With this tendency goes increased attention to the Holy Sacraments, especially the Holy Communion, more frequent celebrations and more frequent participation, increased opportunity of worship during Sunday and during the week, and also therewith the greatly increased atten-

tion to the organization of the church for aggressive Christian work. Those who think that the pulpit is everything in the public service naturally suppose that with the decline of the pulpit Christianity declines, but those who think that public worship is the essential thing in the church rejoice at the changes that are taking place, and hold that Christianity is advancing. They maintain that it is not so important for the church to gather large crowds to listen to the sermon as it is for the church doors to be ever open, with frequent services for the convenience and help of worshipers at any time, without regard to whether they are few or many, assured that thereby a much greater number of people are reached and benefited than by the former limited methods."

Dr. Briggs does not credit the charge that the Biblical critics by undermining faith in the Scriptures have become responsible for decline in church attendance. In his opinion, Biblical criticism makes the Bible more attractive to the people, and its reading and exposition more interesting and influential in the church. He concludes as follows:

"A careful study of the situation makes it evident that the Christian religion is not declining in our land; but it is passing through a transition state, putting off antiquated dogmas, customs, and methods, and adapting itself to the modern world, and transferring itself so as to better accomplish its work. In no age has Christianity made more advance than in the century now drawing to a close."

THE "AWAY-FROM-ROME" MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA.

THE "Los-von-Rom" (Away-from-Rome) agitation in Austria has attained somewhat serious proportions, if we may rely on the figures given in the *Evangelische Kirchenzeitung für Oesterreich*, the official Protestant organ of Austria. It presents the following data:

During the past three months, in German Bohemia alone the number of converts from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism was 836, namely, 374 men, 246 women, and 216 children. This makes a total in this province alone since the inauguration of this movement of 2,794 persons, namely, 1,404 men, 759 women, and 631 children. Only eighteen pastorates contribute to this report, which does not, therefore, embrace the other German provinces of the Austrian empire.

The facts and figures teach some lessons. A comparison of the localities shows that the movement is unevenly distributed, being especially strong in certain centers and almost entirely absent in others. The causes for this condition of affairs are various and their analysis would probably be of doubtful value; but the chief elements contributing to the results mentioned are doubtless of four sorts, namely, personal, local, historical, and ecclesiastico-religious. Then, too, there is a great difference between city and country in the spread of the movement, and a further difference in the choice made between the Lutheran and the Reformed Church. The agitation is essentially confined to the cities, and the bulk of the converts enter the Lutheran Church, altho the Reformed Church is numerically stronger in Austria. Again, there is quite a difference in the character of the cities contributing to the army of converts. The manufacturing centers, with their large proportion of workingmen, easily take the lead, the largest contingent being furnished by that hive of industry, Teplitz. Then, too, the evangelical cause is rapidly gaining ground in those districts that in the Reformation period were under Protestant influence, but where this church and creed were crushed by the counter-Reformation inaugurated by the Jesuits, who, however, were not able to crush out the Protestant memories in the populace. It is somewhat strange that such cosmopolitan centers as Carlsbad, Franzensbad, and Marienbad, where Protestantism has been long known through the many guests of this faith, have taken practically no part in the new Protestant propaganda. The fact that only a comparatively small number of children are found among the converts is to be explained from the fact that, according to the law of Austria, children between the ages of seven and fourteen are not allowed to change their

church. Probably the most remarkable feature in these statistics is the fact that the number of men converts is almost double that of the women. A large proportion of the men are young and unmarried. We have here a repetition of the fact so noticeable in the period of the Reformation, that the women cling much more tenaciously to traditional religious views than do the men.

When it is remembered that the Protestants of Bohemia numbered only 140,000 persons, the addition of these converts is a noteworthy increase, especially to the Lutheran Church, which had hitherto only a membership of 60,000. Some congregations have actually doubled their membership.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DR. SHELDON ON FICTION IN THE PULPIT.

THE Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, in the midst of his preparations to show how he thought Jesus would conduct a daily newspaper, found time to pen an article for a church paper on the use of fiction in the pulpit. Dr. Sheldon himself first became widely known through his story, "In His Steps," which he read serially from his pulpit, and he is therefore well qualified to speak of this novel method of preaching the Gospel. Writing in *The Congregationalist* (February 22), he says:

"The use of fiction in the pulpit allows and invites the preacher to a wider range of subjects. The sermonizer may touch on man's duties at every point, and he may illustrate with practical force the application of Christ's teaching to the life of men on the earth in minutest detail, and still, at its best, there is a limitation to the range of subjects treated, if the sermon is to remain a sermon. The story, on the other hand, naturally has for its field of action the entire range of human passion or action. The congregation is not alarmed, nor disturbed, nor surprised to have the story deal with political reform, or business methods, or courtship and love. These subjects belong to the story as they do not belong to the sermon, and opportunity is given the preacher in his use of the story to choose and picture phases of life from a range of subjects unknown to the sermon form of truth. As an illustration of this wider range of subjects we may take the use of human love in the story form of truth. . . . Every young man and woman in our churches is reading love-stories all the time. The great majority of the stories, it is safe to say, are not Christian love-stories. They are based on passion and sentiment rather than upon the divine love which Jesus sanctioned. Here, then, is a field for Christian fiction in the pulpit. The love between man and woman is a part of human life. If it is not the right kind of love, it will wreck the home and destroy the family. That this great experience in human life should be entirely ignored by the pulpit, or used as the occasion for half a dozen sensational sermons on courtship and marriage, is a deplorable thing to contemplate. And the use of fiction in the pulpit opens up a splendid opportunity for the picture of the sacred, happy, Christian development of the love chapter in human life. I like to think that this field has an attractive power that will invite many and many a preacher into it."

The use of fiction in the pulpit also quickens and enlarges the preacher's sympathy with every-day human life, says Dr. Sheldon, so that it is in a double sense an educational force. Many preachers, he says, are taking up this form of pulpit work, and we may expect it to increase in vogue largely.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS has lately ordered copies of a new prayer, written by the Archbishop of Armagh, Anglican Primate of all Ireland, to be distributed to the soldiers of his army in South Africa, expressing the earnest hope "that it may be helpful to all of Her Majesty's soldiers." The prayer is as follows, as given by *The St. James's Gazette*:

"Almighty Father, I have often sinned against Thee. O wash me in the precious blood of the Lamb of God. Fill me with Thy Holy Spirit that I may lead a new life. Spare me to see again those whom I love at home, or let me for Thy presence in peace."

"Strengthen us to quit ourselves like men in our right and great cause. Keep us faithful unto death, calm in danger, patient in suffering, merciful as well as brave, true to our Queen, our country, and our colors."

"If it be Thy will, enable us to win victory for England, but above all grant us the better victory over temptation and sin, over life and death, that he may be more than conquerors through Him who loved us, and laid down His life for us, Jesus our Savior, the Captain of the Army of God. Amen."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

MUCH of the hope that the Boers will ultimately be saved by the European powers is based upon the supposition that the German Emperor may intervene; but the German Government is convinced that Germany is the object of more hostile regard than any other country, and that she must prepare to defend herself against more than one enemy, should a quarrel leading to war arise. The organs which reflect government opinion especially distrust France. One of the latest causes of distrust is the attitude of M. Paul Deschaud, president of the Chamber of Deputies, who, upon his election to the Académie Française, expressed himself to the following effect:

My predecessor among the Immortals of the Academy foresaw that Germany would increase and that France would suffer reverses. Hence Hervé, after the war, was a strong advocate of an *entente* with Russia, to prevent the hegemony of Germany. France can not act as a rival to England and to Germany at the same time; to establish her power on the Continent she must have her coast free. It is easier for France to bring about an accord between England and Russia than for Germany to strengthen the friendship of Italy and Austria.

Coupled with demonstrations of this kind is the increased effort of the Roman Catholics to arouse discontent in Alsace-Lorraine. There is a paragraph in the constitution of the *Reichslande* which enables the governor to act without the Assembly, under certain circumstances. It has never been enforced; but the Catholics find it a hindrance, and demand its removal. Prince Hohenlohe, however, replied in the main as follows:

I have been governor of Alsace-Lorraine for nine years, and can say that people hardly ever bothered about the paragraph then. Minister von Koller, who was four years in office there, never even read the paragraph. This proves that its value as a means for agitation has only recently been discovered. I admit that the population is loyal in the main; but doubtless there is a minority who are not. In saying this, I do not intend to censure their attitude; I state but the facts. It is characteristic that the clergy should oppose the erection of a Catholic faculty at the University of Strassburg, for fear that French influence would vanish unless the students are restricted to the anti-German Seminary. Our relations to the French Government are the very best; but Alsace-Lorraine is borderland, and we must have the right to act quickly in cases of emergency.

In England there is much satisfaction with the Chancellor's speech, altho some papers question its prudence. The London *Spectator* says:

"The Chancellor only speaks the truth, but was it necessary, or even politic, to be quite so brutally direct? In any case, his words can hardly be pleasant reading to those Frenchmen who have been dreaming that if William II. could only be recouped out of the spoils of England they might regain their provinces without fighting Germany. South Africa, for example, is richer than Elsass-Lothringen. All those dreams vanish before the blood and iron of the Chancellor's speech."

The *Kieler Zeitung* remarks that Englishmen naturally are surprised to hear the truth spoken, especially as they affect to ignore the fact that Alsace-Lorraine was always inhabited by Germans, tho for a while in the possession of France. The paper also asks if it is really thought that the Kaiser could, if he would, part with German territory as with private property. Many Liberal German papers believe that fear of France is groundless. Indeed, French papers print comments of a sort which would have been impossible a generation ago. The Paris *Journal des Débats* says:

"It is not for us to judge whether the Alsacians are perfectly satisfied, or whether, as the Chancellor remarked, there is a

minority which thinks with regretful sighs of French times. What concerns us more closely is that the Chancellor admitted the cordial relations existing between France and Germany. The old wound is not yet healed with us; but we know that, if we are to persist in the colonial policy begun by Jules Ferry, it is England, more than any other power, that opposes French interests. We do not believe that cordial relations between France and England are impossible, for the world is big enough for them; but the actions of Mr. Chamberlain and his fellow ministers prove that they do not think as we do. We can not carry on a struggle on two sides, hence we must stand well with all the continental countries. We regret, however, that government organs like the *Kölnische Zeitung* are so very anti-French."

The Berlin *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* declares that neither France nor Russia can fully trust Germany unless Germany makes herself free from England. "*Los von England!*" (Away from England), says the paper; "England is never trustworthy, and she will treat us only the worse if she believes we are influenced by her."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE TEMPER OF THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

AN engrossing topic in the European exchanges is the present temper of the British public. There seems to be no doubt that the sentiment in favor of sustaining the war in South Africa until the conquest of the Boers is complete has been strengthened



THE PIG WITH THE GREASY TAIL.

LORD ROBERTS: "Hold har-rd a bit there, will ye? Let me have a thry. Shure it takes a countryman av mine to dale wid an animal like that."
—*Melbourne Punch.*

by the recent successes of British arms. Nearly all the popular English journals report a marked increase of respect in other countries for the British army since General Cronje was forced to surrender. In Canada, too, the prowess of the Canadian contingent is the subject of proud reflection. Thus the Toronto *Telegram* says:

"There is a fine and stirring contrast between the behavior of unseasoned Canadian soldiers outside Cronje's laager and the behavior of the unseasoned American soldiers at Bull Run. The significance of this contrast might have been elaborated under other circumstances, but in the interests of Anglo-Saxon unity Canadian journals have decided to omit all reference to the manifest superiority of their own countrymen."

The London *Times*, *Standard*, *Daily Mail*, *Daily Telegraph*, in fact most of the London papers, anticipated overtures of peace; but they claim that nothing but unconditional surrender will be accepted. "That point is as good as settled," says *The Times*. Most of the war press in London regard civic rights for Boers equal to those granted to the English-speaking population of South Africa as now out of the question. *The Saturday Review* says:

"There are those who declare boldly that the annexation of the

two republics by Great Britain should be prevented by the intervention of the European powers; and there are those who appeal to our magnanimity, or generosity, to spare a foe who has proved



CLEANING UP THE OLD WORLD.

UNCLE SAM: Well, John, this is our washing day, and no mistake.
JOHN BULL: Ah! it's nothing when you're used to it.

—*Montreal Star*.

himself worthy of our steel. . . . We hate the very sound of the word 'magnanimity.' It would be criminal on the part of our Government to jeopardize the future peace and good government of South Africa by any measures short of the inclusion of the Transvaal and the Free State in the British empire, the country being held under a military occupation until the time be ripe for its settlement as a crown colony previous to self-government."

Few people in England doubt that the war is as good as over. *The Spectator* says:

"We note that a few foreign papers are still confident that the British will be exposed to a true guerilla war, their writers forgetting that the Boers have farms to protect and cultivate, and have no England behind them, as the Spaniards had, to provide them with money and provisions."

The Speaker, Morning Leader, Westminster Gazette, the Manchester Guardian, and a dozen or so other journals of less note continue to advise moderation; but no demonstrations in favor of moderation are permitted, not even meetings for which cards are given out. Labouchere and many others who do not approve of the war have been mobbed. Exeter Hall was invaded by a mob anxious to break up a meeting called in favor of peace. Prof. Alexander Tille, of Glasgow, was mobbed by the students who had heard that he had written an article friendly to the Boers for a German paper, and who expressed their regrets when they heard that he had given nothing but a symposium of English comments. *The Outlook* compliments the British people upon their moderation in victory, and promises that the Boers shall be well treated, altho they must come under martial law. *Justice* (London), the Socialist organ, nevertheless thinks it is time for England to formulate terms of settlement.

Very few papers on the Continent of Europe express any hope that Great Britain will not crush the republics. The Vienna *Abendpost* is one of the few. It says:

"It may be said that the capitulation of Cronje as good as ended the British reverses, and therefore the war. A mountain has been taken from the English people. They were confident under misfortune, and will now prove that they can be great in the times of their success."

The overwhelming majority of European papers, however, ex-

press no such feeling. The comment has, on the contrary, increased in bitterness. The Vienna *Ostdeutsche Rundschau* furnishes a sample. It says:

"How they yelled with delight, these English, when brutal Kitchener, the bloodhound of the Sudan, refused an armistice even to bury the dead, the same English who could not talk enough of 'Armenian atrocities' when the Armenians were made to rebel to serve British interests. This most mendacious of all Christian nations has never shown its brutal character more openly."

The *Nedelia* (St. Petersburg) declares that "the loathing with which England is regarded may yet arouse passion sufficient to lead to an attack." The *Rossiya* demands intervention. It says:

"Public opinion in Europe feels that the indifference of the diplomats is dangerous. It feels that British impudence will grow beyond bounds if Britain is permitted to violate every principle of justice. History proves that the English are never moderate when they are in luck, and it is necessary to put a stop to their impudence ere the Boers suffer more reverses."

The Berlin *Krenz-Zeitung* says that the behavior of the English in their success "raises a stench sufficient to offend heaven itself." The *Nation* (Berlin), an advanced Liberal paper of great influence, calls on Russia to intervene. It says:

"Intervention must come if the Boers are to be saved. . . . Neither France nor Germany is situated in such a way as to compel acceptance of their mediation. . . . The United States, owing to its proximity to the Canadian border, could command respect in England. But McKinley has never shown himself the man who will act upon humanitarian principles, and he will not risk the votes of the Anglophile Americans for the sake of humanity. . . . There remains Russia alone. Russia should interfere in her own interest. . . . The Czar could obtain substantial advantages by doing so, and yet cover Russia with the glory of unselfish humanity. Will he do so?"

German resentment was especially aroused by the incorrect telegrams announcing that the German Emperor, the Austrian Emperor, the King of Italy, the Sultan, and other rulers, congratulated the Queen of England upon the victory of the British troops. The *Krenz-Zeitung*, the Junker paper *par excellence*, asserts that these sovereigns, especially Emperor William, were telegraphed to in the name of the Queen, in the hope that something showing their sympathy with the British cause might be construed out of their answers; but only the most guarded acknowledgment of the messages was received. The Paris *Journal des Débats* expresses itself in the main as follows:

With astonishing *naïveté*, the English demand that the whole world side with them in their abominable war. They never



A CARTOON FROM *The New Age* (LONDON) BY WALTER CRANE.

question any lie, however atrocious, that any one may invent about the Boers, and they expect everybody else to act the same way. There is an undercurrent [in England] against the war; but it is too insignificant to count. To speak publicly in favor of the Boers means to become a mark for all sorts of missiles. The journalist who writes against the war is dismissed. English jingoism is worse to-day than was our own in 1870. They do not even see how ridiculous it is to demand that people who have soberly studied the question shall regard the relief of Ladysmith as a step in the direction of civilization. Every Englishman will tell you that the Boers have lost their right to independence because they violated the treaties which guaranteed that independence. Ask Englishmen the contents of those treaties, and you will find that the overwhelming majority have never taken the trouble to read them. That the Americans are not with them in this war, the English do not know. Their admirably trained press takes good care that such news shall not reach them. It is characteristic that the Greeks should be described at this time as an exceptionally intelligent people. As a matter of fact, the British public show none of that critical sense which has been attributed to them.

Even in Japan the sentiment seems to be opposed to the war, and the *Yorodzu Choho* (Tokyo) explains as follows:

"Some writers disapprove of an attitude like ours toward Great Britain in this matter, on the ground that it might create an ill feeling against us in the minds of the British people. Such men are no better than fair-weather friends. They advise our countrymen to sympathize with Great Britain, because she is strong and rich, and it would not pay to lose such a friend, asking no question whatever as to the rightness or wrongness of her conduct. A real, steadfast friend straightforwardly points out what is wrong in his friend's conduct, advises him to stop it, and remains faithful to him in good as well as in bad weather. Let us be such a friend to Great Britain."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

KING MENELIK AND THE FRENCH.

IT has been hinted more than once that King Menelik, of Abyssinia, would endeavor to recover the provinces he lost to the Mahdists in 1884, and that he would do so while England is engaged in South Africa. According to the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, which has more than once acted as Menelik's official organ in Europe, the King has no such intentions. The paper says:

"All such rumors are French inventions; but the King has no intention to act as the cat's-paw for French ambitions. It is true that attempts were made to influence him against England when the war broke out; but Franco-Russian diplomacy suffered defeat, for Menelik saw through the game. When the special British embassy arrived at his capital in the middle of November, it was received with great honors. The King must be well pleased with the result of his negotiations with England, for he sent costly presents to the Queen, and British influence is doubtless increasing. The fact is that King Menelik hates war, and will not resort to an appeal to arms unless he is threatened. He realizes that his country profits much more by peace than by war. He is chiefly interested in the completion of the Djibuti-Harrar railroad, and he is much pleased with the telephone line from Addis Abbeba to Harrar, which has already great commercial importance. Telegraph lines are also in construction. The rumor of Anglo-Abyssinian complication was due chiefly to the news that the King's Swiss adviser, Mr. Ilg, had deferred his visit to Europe; but Mr. Ilg stayed only because the King wished him to be present at the reception of the British embassy. He is now coming to Zurich and will stay several weeks. It is also certain that the King will not come to the Paris Exposition, partly because the expenses connected with the trip would be enormous, partly because his nobles can not be trusted to keep quiet. That the British embassy has influenced Menelik in this matter is not certain, but the French plan to use the King as one of the special attractions of the World's Fair has grievously failed."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WILL CONSCRIPTION COME IN ENGLAND?

THE war in South Africa has convinced the British that their armaments as they have been are not sufficient for the extensive operations which may be at any time required in the interests of their wide empire. "Some form of compulsory service is necessary to meet the growing exigencies of the empire," said Lord Rosebery recently in the House of Lords, and there are many people in England who now advocate the German form of conscription. We take the following from a typical letter in the *London Spectator*:

"In the letter addressed to you by the Rev. Robert Reade your readers will have seen, for the first time I believe, that an English clergyman who has worked in a poor London parish for ten years has arrived at the conclusion that the best remedy for developing, or rather for restoring, the physical and moral strength of our poorer town-dwellers is the adoption of conscription on the lines of the

German system. Mr. Reade, who writes from Germany, is evidently as well aware as many of us here who have studied the matter in both countries, that conscription has been the true source of German national strength, and national, as also individual, prosperity. Can we not form an association for establishing conscription, and submit the draft-plan for the same to men like Lord Wolseley, Sir William Butler, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Arnold-Forster, and Liberal leaders like Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith? If clergymen like Mr. Reade, and traders like myself, in contact with most countries of Europe and oversea, have long felt the need of conscription from our different points of view, may we not hope that there are many others who are ready to express, and to follow, the same views?"

"Diogenes," in *The United Service Magazine*, says:

"Our imperial responsibilities have far outrun our military strength; to be equal to them we must become a great military power, which we are not. The system must be entirely changed, and if the empire is to be constantly extended, the nation must pay for it in flesh and blood, as well as money. The army must be made, not a pastime as now, but a serious profession, as it is in Germany, where all officers from the generals down do good eight hours of daily work and study."

W. T. Stead, in an article in his *Review of Reviews*, headed "England's Peril: How to Avoid Conscription," declares that expansion is too dearly bought at the price of conscription. He says:

"We are not going to submit to conscription in order to maintain 'the predominance of this empire.' No nation ever yet has submitted to so intolerable an incubus for any consideration less vital than that of self-preservation. France, Germany, and Russia submit to the blood tax, not to secure 'the predominance of



A DIFFERENCE.

UNCLE SAM: "That little Bob has legs over so much shorter than mine, but he's nailed his man, and I'm still hitting the trail in pursuit of my old college chum, Aguinaldo."

—*Montreal Telegram.*

their empire' over distant continents, but to protect themselves from the imminent danger of being overrun by their neighbors.

"Lord Charles Beresford showed a keener appreciation of the real sentiment of his countrymen when he said that conscription was so detested by the English that any attempt to enforce it would probably precipitate a revolution. If, however, any persons in a position of authority and of influence are under any delusion on that point, it will be well to take effectual measures to undeceive them. We are not going to begin this sacrifice of the flower of our youth before the shrine of Moloch at the bidding of Lord Rosebery or any other merely to secure 'the predominance of our empire.' 'Skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life,' and nations too may feel justified in submitting to conscription to save themselves from extinction. But conscription for mere lust of empire—Never!"

The St. James's Gazette dwells on the phrase, "few, but fit," as the key to the army problem, and says:

"A high degree of skill is impossible in every member of a huge conscript army. It is far from impossible for us. By that we won all the fights in which the English archers shot down the chivalry of France. By that we must repel any invaders now. Each gray-goose shaft in the old days meant a foeman's life; each cartridge must mean as much to-day. It is by this principle alone that we can be made impregnable at home, and we are very much mistaken if it will not be by the use of this principle (even at the eleventh hour) that our armies will finally achieve success in South Africa."

The Pall Mall Gazette also believes in spending more money on the soldier who can be obtained rather than in a large increase of numbers. It speaks as follows of the battle of Gravelotte:

"The Germans were presumably about as good as any conscript soldiers likely to be found. But tho they attacked repeatedly from noon till far into the night, the Germans never succeeded in dislodging the enemy, who withdrew unmolested in the early hours of the morning; but the cost to the Germans was close on 5,000 killed and wounded. Eliminating all minor causes of the German failure, the essential fact remains that, had their leaders been able to trust their men, as we have found we can trust ours during the last fortnight, the French position must have been carried at the first rush, and with a diminution in the butcher's bill of, say, 4,000, which, at £360 a head, runs into a very considerable figure—£1,440,000. Taking this at the lowest, a good soldier saves his country the cost of four moderate ones, and a bad soldier is worth many times less than nothing."

Conscription is an ugly word, and some of the papers prefer to avoid its use. "Who wants conscription?" says *The Times*. "What some people doubt is whether it may not be found necessary to enforce more stringently than at present the constitutional obligation to defend our own shores." The same paper thinks Mr. Arnold Foster did the country a service by dissecting the government statements regarding the troops in South Africa:

"He usefully reminded us of the hollowness of the boast that we have sent 194,000 regulars to the Cape, pointing out that the actual number from this country is 55,000 effectives, while at home we have 109,000 who can not even by courtesy be described as effectives. For the results actually obtained we have had to reduce our garrisons in India and in the Mediterranean to an extent which the country, without being in the least panic-stricken, is agreed in regarding as dangerous and unwise."

This much is certain: the British taxpayer must provide more bountifully for war material in the future. Says *The Times* on this point:

"It is no secret to any manufacturer, it is no secret to any foreign government, therefore it need be no secret to the British public, that when the war began we were seriously deficient in ammunition both for guns and for small arms. We are none too well provided now, in spite of the desperate and therefore costly efforts made to repair the inexcusable defect."

Despite the enthusiasm with which victories are received in England, there is no wish for compulsion exhibited among the

masses, if the papers most read by them are a trustworthy indication. *Lloyd's Weekly* says:

"Subjects of the British empire pride themselves on being free, and no compulsion will be needed to make them fight if once they see the empire menaced. The present crisis has abundantly proved this. Not one class of the community has been behind hand in patriotism, and the same spirit has animated the boy trumpeter Shurlock, the little bugler Dunn, who, almost a child, has been wounded in the forefront of battle, and the gallant young Duke of Roxburghe, who did not hesitate to risk his own life to save that of a wounded trooper hard pressed by the enemy. There will be no conscription, that is certain, because while the spirit of Britons remains the same none will be needed. At the same time there is much to be said in favor of making the army more attractive than it is to-day. How this is to be done is a question for the future, just as any general reorganization of our forces must also be. When the war is over these matters can be dealt with properly."

THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

THERE have been reports of disaffection in Egypt, and as the British press has been reticent on the subject, it is surmised in Europe that the reported revolt of Egyptian native troops may have assumed serious proportions. This surmise, however, appears to be groundless, tho suspicion on the part of the conquerors appears to have caused a measure of discontent among the troops at Khartoum. *The Cairo Muayad* says:

"The Egyptian officers are dissatisfied chiefly because all newspapers are denied them, with the exception of a couple of journals which are absolutely under British influence. Moreover, it seems as if every one not of English birth is regarded with utmost suspicion by the authorities, and when the soldiers were deprived of their ammunition, open revolt was the result. The men regained their cartridges by force, saying that they must have means to defend themselves against the Dervishes. It was on January 22, when eleven Maxim guns were sent from Khartoum to South Africa, that this occurred. The prohibition of newspapers was, of course, the result of British reverses in South Africa."

The Cairo correspondent of the *Paris Matin* writes as follows:

"The mutiny has been quelled, the cartridges were returned to the authorities, and the ringleaders will be punished; but the matter is not ended there. Lord Cromer is very much embittered. Only a few days before the revolt, he had informed the British Government that the native troops were absolutely reliable, and that as many British battalions could be withdrawn as might be needed. The awakening has been somewhat rude, especially as blood has been shed. The English try to hide this fact, but I can prove it. Yet the court-martial will be very lenient. Sir Francis Wingate, the Sirdar who has replaced Kitchener, is good-natured, and he has no intention to increase the disaffection of his soldiers. The cause of it is easy to find. The Egyptian officers are dissatisfied with the humiliations imposed upon them by the English. They are placed under the command of Englishmen of lower rank than themselves, are underpaid, and are not permitted to obtain high rank."

"Since the mutiny the English have asked the Khedive to exert his influence, and this has naturally raised his prestige, as formerly he was not consulted at all, to prevent the people from regarding him as more than a mere cipher."

"It would be a great mistake to suppose, however, that the Egyptians are likely to rise against the yoke. The French papers which assert this are altogether wrong. The fellahin care nothing at all about politics, and in the cities the population is sullenly resigned. Only the religious element can cause a serious rebellion. The Mahdists and the Marabouts are still the only dangerous enemies of English rule on the Nile."

Five of the discontented officers have been deprived of their rank, and sent to Cairo for trial.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PERSONALS.

NOT TO BE OUTDONE.—James Russell Lowell was a great student of dialect. One day while in England he entered a South Shields restaurant, and sat down opposite a barefooted Shields yokel, who had been walking, and whose feet were tired. "Walter," he said, "bring me a steak and fried potatoes." The yokel leaned his elbows upon the table. "Bring me yan tee," he said. "Bring me a cup of coffee and rolls," continued Lowell. "Bring me yan tee," said the yokel. "And John, you may bring me a boot-jack," said Mr. Lowell. "Bring me yan, tee," added the yokel. "Why, what on earth can you want with a boot-jack?" asked Lowell, surprised into asking the question. The retort nearly took away his breath. "Gan oway, yo fule," said the yokel; "d'ye think I canna eat a bootjack as well as ye?"—*Glasgow Evening Times*.

MADAME PATTI'S AUDIENCE OF ONE.—An interesting anecdote is told of Madame Patti in *The Westminster Gazette*: She had arranged to sing at a big concert in America, but when the night arrived the weather was very bad, and she felt she could not venture out. At the last moment she notified the management, who in turn notified the public, and she retired to her room in her hotel. After resting there for some little time she was disturbed by the continual sobbing

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of a little child in the next apartment. This crying became so distressing and hysterical that she felt impelled to find out what was the matter, and going to the room found a little girl in bed sobbing her heart out. After some coaxing and pressing Madame Patti learned that the child's mother had gone to the concert to hear her sing! "Mother's gone to hear Madame Patti, and I wanted to go, but mother said it was too wet and foggy, but she's gone and I wanted to go, oh! so bad. I never have heard Madame Patti sing, and she's going away to-morrow!" All this information and lament came out by degrees, Madame Patti goes on to say, and between gasps and sobs and grievous sighs. "I soothed the pretty thing as well as I could, and at last told her I would sing to her. But she would not hear of it; she wanted Madame Patti, and evidently thought I should make a very poor substitute. However, after a while I persuaded her to let me try—and not particularly graciously she consented, and I sang—for it was, I have said, only the muggy night air I was afraid of. I sang to the little girl, and she was gratified, and applauded and encored me. Presently I found her sitting up in bed and gazing at me intently, and suddenly she cried with pleasure in her voice, "Why, you are Madame Patti!" And the child's happiness seemed to be complete.

The King of Spain has started by not being king in name only. His self-assertion is exhibited in the following, taken from *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

Some of the sayings and doings of the little king of Spain find a place in an article on his majesty in *The Captain*. The little king, we are told, can handle a difficulty with firmness and tact. The Pope is his godfather, and having received an autograph letter from his holiness, Alfonso made shift to answer it himself. His mother looked over the royal epistle and altered a misplaced capital, suggesting that a clean copy of the note be made. "Not at all," said his majesty; "my godfather did not see the letter before you made that alteration, and so he won't know that I didn't make it myself. I shall send it as it is." And he did.

Another anecdote runs as follows:

The fact with which his majesty manages the Queen Regent gives place to more peremptory methods in the case of less august persons. Driving out one day with his governess, the little king

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grew tired of acknowledging the salutations of his subjects, and, to put it plainly, went on strike. His governess protested. Alfonso was firm. "Very well," said the lady at last; "if you do not obey me, I shall not allow you to go driving with me." "Halt!" cried the king to the coachman. The carriage stopped. "Here is a lady who wants to get down," said his Majesty, with provoking self-possession, indicating the governess. Every one smiled respectfully; the lady tried to look angry, and failed. Alfonso was master of the situation, and the carriage went on again.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Sharp Truth.—He jests at scars that never shaved himself.—*Tale Record.*

A Natural Episode.—"Did the Brooklyn man die a natural death?" "Oh, yes, he was run over by a trolley car."—*Princeton Tiger.*

A Good Reason.—"Why don't you marry that girl? She is a real pearl." "Ah, yes; but I don't like the mother of pearl."—*Exchange.*

Discouraging.—"He says his wife learned to sing in Paris." "That may be. She certainly can't sing in Philadelphia."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A New Gender.—TEACHER: "Willie, what's the masculine of laundress?"

WILLIE WISEGUY: "Chinaman!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Disobedience to Orders.—"Fall in!" thundered the captain, as they were crossing the Tugela. "Not me, cap!" faltered the Dublin recruit. "O! can't shwim."—*Chicago News.*

Every One's Duty.—BASS: "What is the first duty of a man coming to America?"

BASS: "The duty he pays on everything he brings with him."—*Harlem Life.*

Classic Arithmetic.—BRUTUS: "Hello, Caesar, how many eggs did you eat for breakfast this morning?"

CÆSAR: "Et tu, Brutus."—*Exchange.*

How Foolish!—RIVERS: "I froze my feet going home in the street-cars the other night."

BROOKS: "That was an idiotic thing to do. My feet froze too, but I didn't freeze them."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Arbitration.—SEIMSON: "Willie, where did you get that black eye?"

WILLIE: "It's all right, father. I've only been civilizing the boy next door."—*University of Chicago Weekly.*

Mixed Spices.—"Don't you think he has wonderful control over his voice?" said the young woman. "No," answered Miss Cayenne. "I can't say I think that. He sings every time any one asks him to."—*Washington Star.*

One of Those Foolish Questions.—"Hello!" exclaimed Mr. Jay Ascum; "What are you doing? Building a new shed?" "No," replied the lung-suffering Mr. Outskirts. "I'm building an old one; can't you see I've torn the new one down?"—*Philadelphia Press.*

Accommodating.—"What have you got?" he

inquired, as he seated himself at a table in the restaurant. "Almost everything," replied the waiter. "Almost everything? Well, give me a plate of that." "Certainly. 'Hash!'" screamed the waiter.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Spring Poets.—MISS SCRIBBLER: "Why are so many poems written on spring?"

MISS RHYMER: "Oh, one can't help but write a poem on spring, you know! There's ring, thing, ding, king, sling, bring, sing, fling, wing, and a hundred other words all rime with spring, you know."—*Judge.*

Beginning Early.—VISITOR (viewing the new baby): "He's the very image of his father."

PROUD MOTHER: "Yes; and he acts just like him, too."

VISITOR: "Is it possible?"

PROUD MOTHER: "Yes; he keeps me up nearly every night."—*Chicago News.*

The Longest Sentence.—"How many of my scholars can remember the longest sentence they ever read?"

BILLY: "Please, mum, I can."

TEACHER: "What? Is there only one? Well, William, you can tell the rest of the scholars the longest sentence you ever read."

BILLY: "Imprisonment for life."—*Tit-Bits.*

Without Prejudice.—"My man," urged the Rev. Mr. Goodley, "can I not induce you to come into church?" "Oh! now, boss, I—er—" the poor tramp stammered. "I hope you have no prejudice against the church," the good man continued, eagerly. "No unpleasant recollection of your past suggested—" "Oh! No. I ain't got no grudge ag'in' the church. Mine was a home wedding."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Current Events.

Monday, March 20.

—Reports say that President Kruger declares that the Boers will conquer or die in the attempt.

—Renewal of the censorship in Natal leads to the belief that Sir Redvers Buller is about to reopen the campaign in that quarter.

—The German Emperor makes an address at the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin.

—W. J. Bryan addresses the Democratic convention in Nebraska.

—The Metropolitan Street Railway of New York City secures control of the Third Avenue Railway system.

—Bishop Potter talks of his recent trip around the world.

Tuesday, March 20.

—A reply to Lord Roberts's charges of Boer treachery, apparently written by Mr. Steyn, is given out.

—Lord Kitchener enters Prieska without opposition.

—The Boers, in their retreat northward from Bloemfontein, blow up bridges, including those at Winburg and Kroonstad.

—Secretary Root has authorized General Davis, at San Juan, to give employment upon public works to surplus labor in Puerto Rico.

—The bubonic plague increases in India, nearly five thousand deaths being reported from Bengal in one week.

—The conference committee on the Puerto Rican relief bill reach an agreement, adopting a



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compromise between the Senate and the House bills.

Wednesday, March 27.

—The Boers opposing Lord Methuen at Warrenton, on the Vaal River, are retiring toward Pretoria.

—The Swiss Council has replied to the Boer republic's appeal for mediation, regretting inability to grant the request.

—Cecil Rhodes sails from Cape Town for England.

—Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon sign a protocol, extending for one year the time set for the ratification of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty.

—Admiral Dewey is warmly received in Savannah.

Thursday, March 28.

—General Roberts reports that burghers in the Free States continue to surrender their arms and return to their farms.

—The Boers report the defeat of General Gattiere near Bethulie, Orange Free State, and the repulse of the Mafeking relief column under Colonel Plumer.

—In the Senate, the conference report on the Puerto Rican relief bill is discussed.

—A treaty providing for the settlement by arbitration of claims of American citizens against Nicaragua is signed at the State Department.

—D. Appleton & Co., the publishers, assign.

Friday, March 29.

—General French, with a cavalry brigade, is operating east of Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, trying to intercept the Boers retreating northward.

—The relief column under Colonel Plumer has been forced to retreat northward by the Boers, who are investing Mafeking.

—James Lyall, acting British consul at Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, is assassinated while leaving his office.

—The conference report on the Puerto Rican relief bill is adopted by a party vote of 35 to 15.

—Ex-Congressman Maerum arrives in Washington, to appear before the House committee on foreign affairs.

Saturday, March 30.

—Skirmishing is reported in Natal, where the Boers are strongly entrenched.

—The session of the Italian Chamber is suspended on account of disorder.

—At the request of Mr. Furaker, the pending Puerto Rican bill was sent back to committee, in order that the tariff and civil government features may be separated.

—In the House, the conference report on the Puerto Rican relief bill is adopted.

—The ceremony of beginning work on the rapid transit tunnel takes place in City Hall Park.

—The cable Chess match is won by Americans, by score of 6 to 4.

Sunday, March 31.

—General Clements enters Philippolis, in the Orange Free State, and reads Lord Roberts's proclamation to the burghers, many of whom give up their arms.

—The total British losses thus far are estimated at 16,418 killed, wounded, and missing.

—The coal famine in Germany continues.

—The harmony committee on the Puerto Rican tariff question meets.

—Plans are proposed by which the number of naval officers may be increased.

—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the novelist and poet, joins the ranks of the Socialists in the Italian Chamber.

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No. 458.

1. B-Kt 7	2. Q-K B 8 ch	3. R x P, mate
1. K x P	2. K-Kt 4	3. Q-Q 6, mate
1.	2. K-Q 3	3. P-B 7, mate
1. B x Q	2. R x P	3. Kt-B 6, mate
1.	2. K x R	3. Q x Kt, mate
1. Kt-B 4	2. Any other	3. Q x P, mate
1.	2. Q-Q 8 ch	
1. Kt-B 4	2. Kt-Q 3	
1.	2. K x P	

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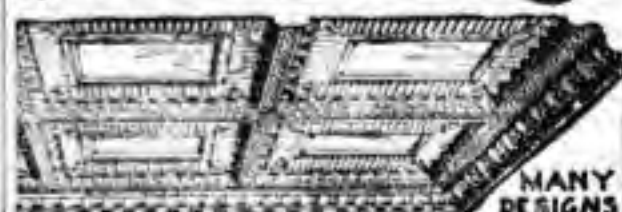
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The fifth annual match by cable between Great Britain and America was played on Friday and Saturday, March 23 and 24, and resulted in a victory for the American team by 6 points to 4.

The pairings, score, and openings are as follows:

United States.	Great Britain.	Opening.
1. Pillsbury..... ½	Blackburne... ½	Philidor.
2. Showalter... ½	Lee..... ½	Queen's Pawn.
3. Barry..... 1	Atkins..... 0	Sicilian Def.
4. Hodges..... 1	Bellingham... 0	Q's Gam. Def.
5. Hymes..... ½	Mills..... ½	Sicilian Def.
6. Voigt..... 1	Lawrence... 0	Sicilian Def.
7. Marshall... 0	Jackson..... 1	Ruy Lopez.
8. Hampton... 0	Jacobs..... 1	K's Gam. Def.
9. Newman... ½	Ward..... ½	Q's Gam. Def.
10. Delmar..... 1	Trenchard... 0	Queen's Pawn.
Total..... 6	4	

The Americans had the first move on the odd-numbered boards, and the Englishmen on the even-numbered.

The full score in detail of all the previous matches (given in THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 15, 1899) is as follows:

United States.	Great Britain.
H. N. Pillsbury..... 0	J. H. Blackburne..... 1
J. W. Showalter..... 1	Amos Burn..... 0
C. F. Burille..... 1	H. E. Bird..... 0
John F. Barry..... 1	S. Tinsley..... 0
Edward Hymes..... ½	C. D. Loock..... ½
A. B. Hodges..... ½	D. V. Mills..... ½
Eugene Delmar..... ½	H. E. Atkins..... ½
D. G. Baird..... 0	E. M. Jackson..... 1
Total..... 4½	Total..... 5½

United States.	Great Britain.
H. N. Pillsbury..... ½	J. H. Blackburne..... ½
J. W. Showalter..... 1	C. D. Loock..... 1
C. F. Burille..... 0	H. E. Atkins..... 1
John F. Barry..... 1	T. F. Lawrence..... 1
Edward Hymes..... ½	D. V. Mills..... ½
A. B. Hodges..... ½	G. E. H. Bellingham... ½
Eugene Delmar..... 1	I. H. Blake..... 1
Herman Helms..... 0	H. M. Jackson..... 1
F. M. Teed..... 0	H. H. Cobb..... 1
J. A. Galbreath..... 0	Herbert Jacobs..... 1
Total..... 4½	Total..... 5½

United States.	Great Britain.
H. N. Pillsbury..... ½	J. H. Blackburne..... ½
J. W. Showalter..... 1	Amos Burn..... 0
C. F. Burille..... 1	H. Caro..... 0
John F. Barry..... 1	H. E. Atkins..... 1
Edward Hymes..... ½	G. E. H. Bellingham... ½
A. B. Hodges..... ½	D. V. Mills..... ½
Eugene Delmar..... 1	C. D. Loock..... ½
D. G. Baird..... ½	E. M. Jackson..... 1
F. K. Young..... 0	Herbert Jacobs..... 1
A. K. Robinson..... 0	H. W. R. Trenchard... 1
J. A. Galbreath..... 0	
Total..... 4½	Total..... 5½

United States.	Great Britain.
H. N. Pillsbury..... 0	J. H. Blackburne..... 1
J. W. Showalter..... 1	H. E. Atkins..... 0
John F. Barry..... 1	T. F. Lawrence..... 0
A. B. Hodges..... 1	E. M. Jackson..... 0
Edward Hymes..... ½	D. V. Mills..... ½
H. Voigt..... ½	Herbert Jacobs..... ½
S. P. Johnson..... ½	C. D. Loock..... ½
F. Marshall..... ½	Wainwright..... ½
C. Newman..... ½	G. E. H. Bellingham... ½
D. G. Baird..... ½	H. W. R. Trenchard... ½
Total..... 5	Total..... 4

The total score of all the matches:

United States.	Great Britain.
1896..... 4½	3½
1897..... 4½	5½
1898..... 4½	5½
1899..... 6	4
1900..... 6	4
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT THE PRESS THINK ABOUT THE PUERTO RICO TARIFF.

A SURVEY of the American press shows that the question of tariff or free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States still holds a leading place on the editorial pages, from Boston to Honolulu. A large majority of the papers, as we noted last week, are strongly in favor of free trade with the island.

New England.

The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says: "If we insist upon exacting tribute from the suffering island, we shall be acting the motherland very strangely. It will be more like the stepmotherland of the conventional type." The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) believes that, aside from the injustice of the proposed tariff, "it is unwise to insist upon a policy condemned by most of the leading Republican newspapers of the country and plainly distasteful to a large portion of the party." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) goes so far as to say that "unless we can rid our minds of the notion that, like Spain and France, and England in the last century, dependencies under our control are to be exploited for the benefit of our own people—and this is what this form of tariff legislation means—the sooner we rid ourselves of these dependencies, the better it will be both for our national honor and material well-being." The Boston *Journal* (Rep.), however, favors the tariff bill, and warns the Connecticut tobacco-growers that if we have free trade with the island, they will have to admit the Puerto Ricans into partnership in the cigar trade. The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) welcomes the protest against a Puerto Rico tariff as a "cheering indication that public spirit is not decadent in this country, that the people do not like public officials who do not dare to do right, and that partizanship does not blind men or newspapers to the highest considerations of humanity." The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* (Rep.) calls the tariff bill "not a bill for relief or justice to Puerto Rico, but for the benefit of the sugar

and tobacco interests," and the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* (Rep.) says that the Green Mountain State is solidly opposed to the measure. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) thinks the arguments for the bill preposterous, and requests Mr. Hanna to "treat the American people as if they had some little intelligence." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) quotes at considerable length the argument of a Puerto Rican in favor of free trade, and remarks that "comment would be superfluous." The Worcester *Spy* (Rep.) favors free trade.

New York.

In New York City *The Tribune* (Rep.) and *The Press* (Rep.) favor the proposed tariff heartily, and *The Mail and Express* (Rep.) and *The Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) consider the bill the best that can be passed under the circumstances, altho they are not so outspoken in praise of it as the first two papers. *The Sun* (Rep.) favors free trade, but is willing the 15-per-cent. tariff bill should pass, if the tariff is to be merely temporary. *The Times* (Ind.), *The Evening Post* (Ind.), and *The Herald* (Ind.) are heartily in favor of free trade, as are also *The Journal* (Dem.) and *The World* (Ind. Dem.).

Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia *The Press* (Rep.) favors the tariff measure, declaring that "the clamor against it is the result of misapprehension, selfishness, spite, and low partizanship," but *The Inquirer* (Rep.) says that if the objection to the tariff bill is "serious enough to endanger much-needed legislation for Puerto Rico, by all means let it be dropped." *The Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) is one of the leaders in the campaign against the tariff. *The North American* (Rep.) says that free trade "is the path the Republican Congress must take if the Republican Party is not to be led into a morass of difficulties. It is good policy to do our plain duty." *The Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) considers the long delay over the matter an "unpardonable outrage," and demands the immediate passage of a free-trade measure. *The Times* (Ind.) says of the proposal to pay over the tariff revenues for the support of the island government: "It would be simply grotesque to levy tariff taxes and give them back to the people, as it proclaims the broken faith of our Government and exhibits only ludicrous and contemptible misfit statesmanship." *The Record* (Ind. Dem.) thinks the proposed tariff a tobacco and sugar-trust measure.

Chicago.

In Chicago *The Inter Ocean*, one of the most loyal Republican papers in the United States, calls the proposed tariff "an outrage," and says that Congress must choose between "plain duty and plain perfidy." *The Times-Herald* (Rep.) goes so far as to say: "When we begin to erect tariffs against territories 'belonging to the United States' we may as well prepare to pull down the flag—for we can not square the condition with American principles and American history. The tariff line marks the boundary where republicanism becomes imperialism, for which the Republican Party will not stand." *The Evening Post* (Rep.) also strongly opposes the tariff. *The Record* (Ind.) observes that "several Republican Congressmen who voted for a tariff for Puerto Rico will have the pleasure of remaining at home while their successors vote for free trade." *The Journal* (Ind.)

says that nothing less than the fulfilment of General Miles's promise to the Puerto Ricans, guaranteeing them equal privileges and immunities with citizens of existing American Territories, "will satisfy the public conscience or appease the public demand." *The Chronicle* (Dem.) declares that in the Republican program imperialism is "plainly avowed." *The Tribune* (Rep.), after holding out a considerable time for free trade, accepts the compromise tariff measure.

The Middle West.

In the Middle West, the region which was considered doubtful in the last Presidential campaign, the protest against the tariff is especially strong. *The Cleveland Leader* (Rep.) says: "Republican policies can not safely or successfully be turned away from the instinct of right and justice involved in the demand for free trade between the United States and the little island which welcomed the American flag with high hopes and every demonstration of joy. Republican leaders ought to know the history of their party too well to trifle with its moral sense." *The Cincinnati Enquirer* (Dem.) thinks that the defeat of plain justice to Puerto Rico is due to "the greed of the monopolists which now prevails in the executive and legislative departments of the Government." *The Toledo Blade* (Rep.) says, however, that the matter "has been obscured in the public mind." The distress in Puerto Rico, it says, is due to "the tornado which devastated the island a few months ago," and "no change in revenue laws nor in the form of government can do anything to alleviate it." The question of revenue "is a purely business one," it continues, and will be settled accordingly. *The Cleveland Plaindealer* (Ind. Dem.) believes that "what the President has so well termed 'our plain duty' will be found at this juncture to be superlatively good politics." *The Indianapolis Journal* (Rep.) strongly favors free trade. *The Indianapolis News* (Ind.) says that the arguments against the tariff measure may be called sentimental, "but the people will prefer sentiment to a breach of faith or to the assertion of a right to maintain a despotism anywhere on

News (Ind.), in the same strain, says that "at the demands of these [sugar and tobacco] trusts Congress is making one of the most cruel experiments in governmental vivisection that a nation ever undertook, and the President is seeking to justify it in the name of American labor." *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (Ind.)



THE DELIGHTS OF ANNEXATION.—*La Discusion, Havana.*

predicts that the triumph of the "commercial politicians" will "surely be short-lived." *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) favors the tariff. "A tariff," it says, "if applied, will touch its people so lightly as to be imperceptible. Puerto Rico has reason to rejoice over American liberality." *The Burlington Hawk-Eye* (Rep.) takes a similar view. "Our Senators and Congressmen at Washington," it says, "have no thought of oppressing the Puerto Ricans. It is amazing that any portion of the Republican press could have entertained for one moment such an absurd thought." *The Milwaukee Sentinel* (Rep.) takes quite a different view, however. It says: "If the voters of the United States think that protected interests should control the policy of the United States toward its new possessions, then a refusal of free trade to Puerto Rico is 'good politics.' If the voters do not believe this, then it is Mr. Hanna and the Republicans who agree with him that are doing the party most harm." *The Minneapolis Journal* (Rep.) says that "it will not hurt the Republican Party to abandon this mistake, and the Republicans look with hope to the Senate to save the party from persisting in a dangerous error," and the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* (Rep.) puts it still more strongly by declaring that "the country will not tolerate the idea of skinning Puerto Rico for the supposed benefit of highly protected industries." Looking further West, one finds the *Topeka Capital* (Rep.) opposed to the tariff measure. *The Kansas City Journal* (Rep.) says: "In their efforts to be loyal to a 'party measure' the Republicans in Congress have supplied the Democrats with a large amount of campaign material in the shape of clippings from the prominent Republican papers of the country." The report that the tariff measure will probably be passed causes the *Kansas City Times* (Dem.) to observe that "this finally agreed upon program of the Republicans makes it doubly certain that they will depend on the slush fund raised by the trusts and tariff barons to carry the coming election, in the face of the unmistakably serious defection in their own party ranks, which has been caused by the enactment of this flagrant breach of faith, this outrage against humanity and justice, this contemptuous brushing aside of the Constitution, this indefensible legislative crime." *The Omaha World-Herald* (Dem.) is quoting anti-tariff arguments from the Republican papers with considerable satisfaction, and the *Salt Lake Herald* (Dem.) remarks that "President McKinley should enforce his censorship a little more strictly," and asks, "What is the censor doing? Can not this appeal to the American sense of honor and love of justice be suppressed?" *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Ind.), however, thinks the Democrats are not actuated purely by considerations of mercy and humanity. It says: "The Democracy has been out in the



PUERTO RICO: "I may be heavier on election day."—*The Chicago Record.*

the face of the earth under the American flag," and the *Indianapolis Sentinel* (Dem.) declares that "the Puerto Rican question has served to link the causes of imperialism and trust domination tightly together. Nothing can now separate them, and nothing can separate them from the Republican Party." *The Detroit*

cold for four years. It is crazy for the loaves and fishes, and so it is gathering to itself every discontented man, every fault-finder, every man with an ism or a fad. It is invoking race prejudices, and hopes, out of the mighty accumulation of political dyspepsia, to gather a majority." The *Denver Republican* (Rep.) trusts the wisdom of the party leaders. It says: "According to our best judgment the Republican Party committed a deplorable error in adopting the single gold standard, but it is now and always has been sound and wise in its tariff legislation, and a majority of the voters will heartily approve whatever law it may finally enact on that subject for the people of Puerto Rico."

The South.

Turning to the Southern press, one finds the *Baltimore American* (Rep.) strongly opposed to the tariff bill. It says: "While the supporters of the bill are confident of its passage, their assurance does not alter the 'plain duty' of the Republican majority. That duty is to give the island free trade, and the employment of argument grounded only on party expediency can not change it." The *Baltimore Sun* (Ind.) remarks: "Cecil Rhodes, the cynical South African imperialist, recently pronounced the British flag the most valuable 'commercial asset' which his diamond company possesses. Are the people of Puerto Rico to learn from bitter experience that the flag of the United States is a mere 'commercial asset,' owned by the trusts and unfolded only when there is a dollar in sight?" The *Washington Star* (Ind. Rep.) says: "Puerto Rico and Hawaii are now American territory. Their interests are our interests. We can not afford to exploit them, or to retard their growth, for the benefit of private interests here or there." The *Washington Times* (Dem.) remarks bitterly that "the American community of Puerto Rico may starve to death, but the trusts must still be fattened," and the *Richmond Times* (Ind. Dem.) asks: "What have these poor people in Puerto Rico done that they should be made the victims of an oppressive tyranny like that under which we hold them?" The *Charleston News and Courier* (Dem.) also opposes the tariff bill, and the *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.) calls it "a cowardly and heartless attempt on the part of the Republican leaders to rob and defraud and deny the rights of a people which had received our troops with open arms and gladly gave up their connection with Spain in order to become a part of the great American republic." The *Nashville American* (Dem.) says: "Party necessities may force the passage of the bill, but it will be a heavy load for the Republicans to carry during the campaign." Coming to the sugar-fields of Louisiana, one finds considerable opposition to free trade with the sugar-growing island of Puerto Rico, and the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* (Dem.) and *Picayune* (Dem.) both favor the Republican tariff bill. The latter paper says: "Pity for the Puerto Ricans or Cubans does not warrant the destruction or injury of any American industry; hence the talk that free trade is due Puerto Rico as a matter of right and justice is arrant humbug." The *Houston Post* (Dem.), however, calls the Republican tariff position "indefensible," and says: "The American voter can not be less observant than the undeceived Puerto Rican. He must see also that the trusts and not the Constitution, that organized selfishness and not the people, dictate the course of Republicans in control of the Government. It remains to be seen whether this American voter will deliberately permit himself to be handcuffed and plundered."

The Pacific Coast.

The press of the Pacific coast are also deeply interested in the tariff measure. The *San Francisco Chronicle* (Rep.) favors free trade. It says: "The lawyers may perhaps quibble over the meaning of the words of the Constitution, altho we believe the legal meaning to be clear, but neither lawyers nor anybody else can quibble with justice or make the American people believe

that any American citizen should be deprived of his rights," and the *San Francisco Call* (Ind.) says: "The more the country considers the problem of the Puerto Rican tariff the stronger becomes the conclusion that protection and imperialism can not be made to work together without a good deal of friction and more or less kicking." The *San Francisco Evening Post* (Rep.) says that "the moment any one endeavors to justify such a departure from constitutional precedents as is involved in the enactment of the Puerto Rico bill he falls into a slough of legal contradiction from which it is impossible to extricate him." The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.), however, favors the tariff bill, and thinks the opposition to it is ill-advised. It says: "If the Republicans who are playing the Democratic game by joining in the chorus of foolish and hyperbolic criticism do not know better, they are not to be congratulated upon their intelligence." The *Spokane Spokesman-Review* (Ind. Rep.) looks with sorrow upon the "squabble" in Washington while the Puerto Ricans are suffering for the necessities of life, and says: "If the confidence of American islanders in both oceans is to be gained it will require a different method than that adopted in Congress in the month past." The *Portland Telegram* (Ind.) says that the proposed legislation is "unworthy a statesman or an honest man," and the *Portland Oregonian* (Rep.) thinks that the quality of the statesmanship displayed is the most important phase of the whole matter. It says: "What especially concerns the country is this striking proof that protected avarice and greed have been able to control the House of Representatives and overbear the President, against plain duty, manifest justice, and the interests of industry and trade between peoples under the common flag of the United States."

The *Hawaiian Gazette* and *The Star*, of Honolulu, fear that if a tariff is established between Puerto Rico and the United States, the next step will be a tariff that will bar Hawaii's products from United States markets, and they are watching the course of the bill with considerable anxiety.

SECRETARY HAY AND THE "OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

THE promises of the European powers that they will not interfere with our business in China are again stirring up comment as Secretary Hay makes public the written notes containing the guaranties. These notes guarantee that whatever influence England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, or Japan ever exercises over China, or any part of it, the treaty rights of the United States, and of all other nations, with China, will be respected; and neither our citizens and commerce, nor those of any other nation, will be placed at a disadvantage by any discriminating tariff laws or other laws. All nations are thus placed upon an equality in the campaign for Chinese trade; none can exercise such influence over part of China as to bar out the rest. The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) says of the agreement:

"Once accepted by all nations, this declaration will, as past precedents show, be enforced by all nations. Important to each European nation, this concession is of paramount value to the United States, whose Pacific-coast line is the greatest on that ocean, whose posts encircle and cross it, and whose trade is destined to be greater than that of any other nation. During the twentieth century this new 'doctrine' established for China is destined to be as important as the Monroe doctrine has been for the Americas in the past century. It protects the present, it safeguards the future, and it establishes the United States in an impregnable position antagonizing no nation, entangled with none, and demanding for all and of all equal rights guaranteed by past treaties and accepted by this new 'declaration.'"

The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) says: "This is a noble work of peace. Mr. Hay has extended the saying that he serves

his party best who best serves his country, and converted it into the larger truth that he serves his country best who best serves the whole world."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says, as reported by cable:

"The United States has incontestably just achieved a great success, and has, moreover, rendered a true service to other interested nations, among whom France has the greatest reason to congratulate herself on what has been done. We were the first to sign the declaration when asked by Secretary Hay, and this is not the only mark of confidence which reigns between the two countries. Everything indicates that the old cordiality still obtains in our mutual relations, and what has just occurred at Rouen shows no opportunity for a demonstration of friendship will be allowed to pass."

British sentiment, as revealed in the cabled comments of the London press, is of considerable interest. Says the *London Daily Mail*: "America has forever renounced the policy of the hermit. She pledges herself to take a leading part in the greatest task of the coming century—the reform of the Chinese empire. The attitude of the United States has a cryptic but yet weighty warning for the merchants of Europe, who have hitherto thought it desirable to bolster their trade by all manner of restrictions of competition. America, in her foreign trade, disregards competition, and some day she will learn the same lesson for her home trade. It is a triumph for President McKinley." The *London Chronicle* says that "from England it was only to be expected that the answer would be favorable, but that Russia should have replied that she is happy to comply with the wishes of the United States bears eloquent testimony to the position which the latter power has assumed in the councils of the world." The *London Times* says:

"The Government and people of the United States are to be congratulated upon the successful achievement of a considerable service to the world. The credit of having formulated the 'open-door' policy belongs to England, but the honor of winning for it the formal acceptance of the powers has fallen to our American kinsmen."

"Nowhere outside of the United States will this signal success of American diplomacy be welcomed so gladly as it is welcomed here. Secretary Hay has contributed, in no small degree, to weaken the grounds of serious international complications pregnant with danger to the world's peace."

"It is perhaps doubtful whether the united action which Washington anticipates as a means of procuring reforms in China is within the range of practical politics, but we must hope for the best."

The doubt expressed in the last paragraph of *The Times's* comment is also seen in the remark of the *London Standard* that "the real value of such assurances, which in no wise alter existing conditions, will be seen only when the disruption of China comes to pass."

So, too, think some of the American press. The *Springfield Republican*, for example, says:

"A perusal of the correspondence sent to Congress shows that, so far as the 'open door' is concerned, the situation remains unchanged, and that the lawful rights of the United States are no better established than they were before. France, Germany, and Russia, in their notes, merely reaffirm the policies which they had already proclaimed, and, so far as the future is concerned, they offer nothing but 'assurances' which have no binding effect upon future governments. The United States Government can enter into no contract or convention, and can make no pledge, without the consent of the Senate; and, as our Government is so situated, the assurances of the foreign governments regarding the 'open door' must be seen to have no potency. Mr. Olney, whose experience as Secretary of State gives weight to his opinion, estimated these assurances at their real value in his recent *Atlantic* article, in saying:

"Our appeals are said to have brought forth satisfactory 'assurances.' But such 'assurances' can hardly be regarded as definite obligations, nor

as more than expressions of present views and intentions, nor as being more unchangeable than the views and intentions themselves."

"While good may come from securing notes from the powers simply reaffirming policies already adopted by them, it is difficult to see how and where a great diplomatic triumph has been achieved, or how the Chinese problem has been changed or simplified. America's rights remain where they were—in her treaties with the Chinese Government. If other powers invade our treaty rights in China, it would be the duty of our Government to protest and to uphold American interests, just as in the case of any other country, whether in Europe or Asia, where they might be attacked."

THE CŒUR D'ALENE RIOTS.

SUCH conflicting reports and opinions are current regarding the riots and the subsequent reign of martial law in the Cœur d'Alene mining region of Idaho last spring, that few papers have yet arrayed themselves either on the side of the miners charged with destroying \$250,000 worth of property with dynamite, or on the side of the military rulers charged with barbarous cruelty toward the same miners imprisoned in the stockade or, as the miners called it, the "bull pen." The *New York Sun*, a strongly Republican paper, thinks that "there can be no excessive appreciation of the heroic and manly figure" of Gov. Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho, a Silver Democrat, who called on the President for troops and quelled the rioting. Governor Steunenberg told his version of the case last week before the House committee on military affairs, which is investigating the whole matter, and he took full responsibility for the acts of the military in Idaho. *The Sun* says:

"The riot of the strikers had assumed so grave a form, that it amounted to levying war against the State and the nation. The strikers burned buildings, held up railroad trains, and murdered men. Law and order were banished. The militia of Idaho were in the Philippines, and the armed forces of the State were powerless in the emergency. Then the governor called upon the President for aid. The troops, when they arrived under the command of General Merriam, were subject to the governor's orders. So far from the civil power being subordinated to the military, the reverse was the case. The martial law that was proclaimed was proclaimed at the governor's instance. It was the governor who arrested and imprisoned miners and placed them in a stockade in lieu of a better place of detention. It was the governor who declared that the strikers should not be permitted to return to the places they had devastated unless they gave guaranties for their future good conduct. It was the governor who took charge of the business of suppressing the entire insurrection, and whatever was done was done by him and at his orders. No one who remembers what happened there can deny for an instant that all that was done was done rightly and properly. Despite his Populism and his labor-unionism the governor protected the property and the other rights of the people of his State like a brave and honest man."

"A weak or dishonest man, if governor of Idaho, would have appeared before the congressional committee and endeavored to besmirch the President and make political capital out of the newspaper howl that has been raised. Not so with Frank Steunenberg. He told the truth and appealed to the good judgment of all self-respecting citizens for the approval of what he did. Every American worthy of the name will say all honor to him."

A quite different view of the matter, however, appears in the following comment by the *Detroit Evening News* (Ind.), which says:

"Despite Governor Steunenberg's bold acceptance of responsibility for all the arrests and detentions under military rule in the Cœur d'Alene district of Idaho, the testimony brought out in the congressional inquiry has been sufficient to satisfy the average American that the condition about Wardner were such as should never be permitted to exist in a free country, and such as could not long have existed in a more accessible portion of the United States, where the facts would have been more promptly and more

widely disseminated. Enough has been developed to convince any unprejudiced observer that the United States military were operating practically under the command of wealthy and powerful mine-owners and operators, and that the latter took every advantage of the unrepudiated license thus afforded to inaugurate a system of terrorism, destructive of every conception of liberty; and that they used their brief and unrighteous authority for the satisfaction of personal grudges and even for fouler objects, including commercial coercions which amounted, in intent at least, to robbery.

"It has been repeatedly testified that men were offered immunity or release from arrest if they would enter into certain business contracts so disadvantageous to themselves that their voluntary consent could never have been secured; that men who were not in or near Wardner at the time of the riots and destruction of property were brought long distances and made to suffer the unnecessary and brutal hardships of the 'bull-pen' for no better reason than that, at some time or other, they had incurred the displeasure of the capitalists who, by the aid of the military, had usurped the place of government; that methods abhorrent to our own or any other civilized form of government were adopted in the effort to obtain testimony against suspected or proscribed persons; that subornation or perjury by threats was rife, and that conditions generally were such as no good citizen of the Republic, no believer in the justice and wisdom of any constitutional guaranties, no lover of liberty, and no opponent of oligarchy can contemplate without astonishment and indignation.

"There can be no question that the troubles out of which these abuses grew presented a serious and puzzling problem, but declared rebellion itself could not justify some of the methods that were adopted in an effort which seems to have been less to restore peace than to establish social, political, and economic supremacy of the operators."

THE MACRUM CHARGES AGAIN.

I NTEREST in the case of ex-Consul Macrum was revived last week by his appearance before the House committee on foreign affairs, where he told the story of the interference with his mail and telegrams in South Africa. On the same day that he told his story, the news came out (in a letter from Secretary Hay to Chairman Hitt of the House committee on foreign affairs) that our State Department has been having some correspondence with the British Government concerning the opening of Mr. Macrum's mail by the British censor in Durban, and that Mr. Macrum's allegations were found to be true, and "a very satisfactory apology was returned." The *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.), which thinks that Macrum has an exaggerated idea of his own importance, says of his testimony before the House committee:

"Poor Macrum! Thanks to the mistaken kindness of the House committee on foreign affairs in assuming that the ex-consul's requests for an investigation of his charges were sincere, his microscopic wrongs and his mountainous follies are now public property. The result is that the final condemnation of his course, long held back by the hope that the man had some slight excuse other than treachery or cowardice for his flight from his post of duty, will at last be pronounced by his countrymen, and the best he can expect hereafter, even from the most charitable of them, is contemptuous pity. And really it was a pathetic exhibition that he made of himself when the opportunity which he had so often asked and so adroitly evaded was, to his obvious dismay, actually forced upon him, and he had to tell the ridiculous trifles out of which he and a few sensational newspapers had tried to manufacture an international grievance. All he could say was that two entirely unimportant letters had been opened by mistake, and that an unnamed person had seen in an unnamed paper a bit of worthless information that might or might not have been secured through the deciphering of a code despatch! Such, when reduced to the bare facts, was the mystery the elucidation of which was to set two great nations by the ears, sustain Macrum's claim to the honors of martyrdom, and convict the President and his Cabinet of base subservience to perfidious Albion. Fortunately for the ex-consul, it is easier to laugh at

the outcome of the inquiry than it is to work up effective anger over his past misbehavior."

The opposition papers, however, believe that the British apology confirms their contention that Consul Macrum is altogether right, and that Secretary Hay and the President have too much consideration for British interests. Thus the *St. Louis Republic* (Dem.) observes:

"Premier Salisbury of the British cabinet having confirmed the truth of former American Consul Macrum's charges by apologizing to Secretary of State Hay for the opening of Macrum's official mail by the British censor at Durban, there is but little interest now attaching to the congressional investigation of the Macrum incident.

"This investigation, however, may with reason take up the point as to whether the Salisbury apology was sufficient in form and terms. The diplomatic offense contained in the opening of one government's official mail by another government is quite serious. Lord Salisbury should have been required to tender in writing a full and formal apology for that offense. It is doubt-



TOO MUCH HAY.—The St. Paul News.

ful if Secretary of State Hay, sadly lacking in regard for American dignity, held the British Premier closely to this requirement.

"By rights, also, and as a matter of diplomatic courtesy, Secretary of State Hay and British Ambassador Pouncefote should apologize to former Consul Macrum. When that faithful American first preferred the charge that the British censor tampered with mail from the American State Department addressed to him at Pretoria, Secretary Hay advanced in defense his opinion that Macrum was a liar. He also secured an expression to the same effect from Lord Pouncefote. It is plain that both were wrong. Mr. Macrum is not a liar. An apology is therefore due for having said that he lied.

"This, however, need not be insisted upon, as it is a bit out of the ordinary routine of diplomatic red tape. But it must be seen to that the British Government has made the proper amends for intercepting, opening, and reading the American Government's mail. Secretary of State Hay is too easy-going about these matters. He is likely to reason that any old thing is a good enough apology where British domination of American consulates is concerned."

A Check to Prize-Fighting.—After the first day of next September exhibitions of prize-fighting will be illegal in New York State. By an almost solid Republican vote, the Horton law has been repealed in the legislature at Albany. Says the *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph* (Rep.):

"The Horton law . . . has for the past year been one of the

greatest scandals which has occurred in the political history of the Empire State. Briefly, the statute permitted boxing-matches to be carried on by any club that could obtain a license, these contests being limited to twenty-five rounds of three minutes each, the gloves worn not to weigh less than five ounces. The result of this law was to practically legalize prize-fighting. . . . There can be no doubt whatever concerning the propriety of passing the bill which has repealed the Horton law. It was an iniquitous piece of legislation that should never have been allowed to deface the statute-books. It was nothing but a money-making scheme hustled through the legislature a year or so ago by the lowest class of politicians and district heelers. Nothing could more clearly show the character of these boxing clubs than the fact of each one of them being subservient to a man of the Dry-Dollar Sullivan type, low, debased characters whose sole idea was to fill their own coffers at any price. No man is likely to have his moral character injured by learning to box, nor should an ordinary sparring match have any debasing influence upon the members of the community who may care to witness such affairs. When, however, any organization is able to clear over \$250,000 in one year, as the Broadway Athletic Club is doing in New York City, it is surely absurd for its managers to claim that they are in business for their health, and are also holding sparring matches for the purpose of honest sport and for the instruction of the amateur public."

A CUBAN VIEW OF CUBAN CONDITIONS.

EDWIN WARREN GUYOL, editor of *La Lucha*, Havana, in an interesting view of American rule in Cuba which he gives in *Harper's Weekly*, corroborates Major Runcie's picture of General Brooke's administration, presented in these columns last week, but paints a more cheerful picture by adding what Major Runcie left out—a sketch of General Wood's management of Cuban affairs. General Wood's appointment, says Mr. Guyol, "gave hope to the Cubans throughout the island, reports from Santiago having long shown that the Easterners believed in this doctor-governor." He goes on:

"Since his arrival there has been more actual visible, beneficial work done than there was during the entire year gone by. Where Brooke came to his office at 10 A.M. and went driving in the afternoon, Wood is to be found at his desk by eight, an hour for lunch, another for dinner, bed at midnight. And the rapidity with which he grasps a subject enables him to accomplish a tremendous amount in a given time."

"Where Brooke asked and blindly accepted advice from one or two men, then allowed them to do as they pleased, Wood consults a dozen, then issues instructions, and sees that they are obeyed. Where Brooke received 'reports,' Wood makes personal inspections. Where Brooke 'filed' or 'respectfully referred' complaints, Wood conducts an investigation."

"Wood declares himself candidly, and proves his declarations to be sincere. His policy, which he will carry out to the end unless interfered with by Washington, can be summed up in a few words. He will trust Cubans always, and help them prevent themselves from betraying the confidence. He will convince these people that he is sincere in his desire to place them on their feet, by showing them that he realizes that he needs their assistance to insure their success, and that successful accomplishment of the task before him means his own future assured."

"Cubans are being shown every consideration by Wood, who appreciates their natures thoroughly, and understands that what might appear trivial to an American may mean the lasting friendship or enmity of a Latin."

"He will use the greatest care in selection of incumbents for public office, and will unhesitatingly remove his own appointees should they prove unworthy."

"He intends that the judicial and educational institutions shall be as nearly perfect as possible, and that they shall be the bases of the Cuban governmental establishment."

"The brightest sign, in Wood's eyes, is the apparent anxiety of children and adults to obtain education. This desire is so

manifest that schools are being opened as rapidly as furniture and books can be obtained."

Contracts for \$500,000 worth of school furniture, including 100,000 desks, have just been made for the Cuban schools, and it is expected, says *The Independent*, that where there were only 4,000 pupils in the schools under Spanish rule, there will soon be 200,000. Much of the credit for this is said to be due to Alexis E. Frye, the superintendent of schools, who is developing the Cuban schools along lines of his own planning. Mr. Frye gives his salary to the Cuban orphan asylums. The next step after the reformation of the schools, continues Mr. Guyol, is the revision of laws. "This," he says, "is in the hands of two commissions of lawyers—Cuban and American, three each, with an independent commission of two Americans to advise on special points. The plan on which they will conduct the work is one of mutual consideration, suggestion, and adoption. Reformation of the judiciary will come next, beginning with the magistrates and notaries, and closing with the supreme tribunal."

Next month will come an event of great importance for Cuba, and of great interest to the people of the United States—Cuba's first election under the new *régime*. Says Mr. Guyol:

"Mayors and municipal councils will be elected. The electoral commission is now hard at work on plans for suffrage and polling regulations. What they will adopt, I can assert, will be somewhat as follows: Qualifications will be, in accordance with the desire of the people, such as to permit suffrage as near universal as it is safe to approach. Knowledge of reading and writing; two hundred and fifty dollars in money or property, or a certificate of service through the war. Cubans by birth, but naturalized American citizens, may vote on relinquishing rights as such."

"The blanket ballot will be used, polled in secret except when the voter can not read. In such cases the ticket will be read to him in the presence of representatives of each party. The oath as to truth of representations regarding qualifications will be exacted from each voter, and determination to subsequently investigate all claims and prosecute for perjury will be impressed on the public beforehand."

"Every effort will be made to convince the people of the advisability of eliminating factional spirit and presenting as few parties as possible. In spite of all efforts, some towns will run as many as fifteen candidates for the mayoralty."

"Qualifications for candidacy will be—knowledge of reading and writing, freedom from any criminal record or pending criminal charge, and indorsement by at least ten per cent. of the voting population of the corporation represented."

"The present acting mayors will be required to manage the elections with their own police, no soldiery to be used unless in case of rioting. There will be no policemen at the polls, merely patrolling the cities."

"The people generally will be urged to remember that they are approaching the crucial point; that the elections will be accepted as a criterion of what they can do for themselves; that this is the crisis; that officers now elected are only to serve one year; and that, with so many interested parties eager to see Cubans display characteristics inimical to a nation wishing self-government, it will be better to vote for an enemy than create a disturbance."

"We all believe that these elections will come and go without any trouble whatever, and are confident that we will have no cause for regret of our faith in Cuba and the Cubans."

After the election, thinks Mr. Guyol, real independence for Cuba will be in sight. First, he says, "will come the beginning of the wind-up of American military occupation":

"Commencing in June, troops will be returned to the States. Six thousand will go, leaving us in the neighborhood of four thousand. These will be composed of cavalry to move around when necessary, and artillery to care for forts and guns."

"The rural guard as a body will be done away with, except in the wild districts of Santiago, Puerto Principe, and Santa Clara provinces. Instead, the municipal police will be mounted in suburban villages, and will maintain surveillance over rural property."

"Then Cuba will, for the first time since her discovery, settle

down to a purely civil life, with no fear of interference from an arbitrary military régime.

"Let Leonard Wood alone, and it is safe to assume that he will, during one more year, have insular affairs in such shape that he will conduct general elections, elect a president and congress, have a constitution framed, and turn over to a grateful people what he wishes to build as much as they to have—a model republic."

EFFECT OF GENERAL JOUBERT'S DEATH.

WHAT effect General Joubert's death will have on the duration and outcome of the South African war is just now the subject of considerable discussion. Occurring while Lord Roberts was recuperating his forces at Bloemfontein, just before the beginning of his northward advance, the loss of the commanding Boer general is

thought to be a particularly untoward event for the Boer cause. Indeed, the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune* believes that this "will mark the beginning of the end of the Dutch resistance." The *New York World* says that in General Joubert's death "the Boers suffer a loss not less than the British would should General Roberts die, and scarcely less than the Germans would have suffered had von Moltke passed away on the day after Sedan." Not all take this view, however. General Olivier's successful march around the British flank, and the Boer trap by which a British detachment with six big guns were captured last Saturday lead some to think that Boer strategy still lives.

General Botha, it is said, will take General Joubert's place as commander-in-chief of the Boer forces. General Botha has made his reputation wholly during the present campaign, and it is said that foreign officers serving with the Boers have expressed surprise at his clever tactics. The *Philadelphia Times* says that "as a matter of fact, the strategy of the Boers has been of so obvious a character that the effect of Joubert's loss is likely to be more important in a personal and political than in a military sense. The Boer campaign, apart from the excursions of small bodies of light troops, has now resolved itself into a simple question of holding an inner circle of strong defenses, and this they should be able to do without the need of any scientific generalship, provided they main-

tain their determination and do not fall out among themselves." The *Baltimore American* says, in a similar strain:

"It remains to be seen what effect his death will have on the war. Following so closely the defeat and capture of Cronje, it would, under ordinary conditions, be a crushing blow to the Boers. But it is doubtful if General Joubert has for several months done more than give his influence to the cause. He was severely wounded early in the war, and since then the names of other commanders have figured conspicuously in the various operations of the campaign. He was great as an organizer as well as a fighter. The remarkable organization of the Transvaal army, by which it could be mobilized for active service in forty-eight hours, and the tremendous accumulations of stores of food and munitions of war, were proposed by General Joubert and carried out under his supervision.

"His influence will be sadly missed by the Boers. His plans, however, like those of von Moltke, have been so carefully prepared and so thoroughly impressed upon the Government that his lieutenants will probably be able to execute them with reasonable precision. The Boer is a natural soldier, and the commanders of the Boers appear to be natural generals. The world has thus far learned more about the Boers than their officers, with the exception of Joubert and Cronje. But De Larey, De Wet, Pretorius, and Olivier are men out of substantially the same mold. Olivier has just accomplished the marvelous feat of marching 5,000 men, with 2,500 wagons, between the immense army of Roberts and the heavy forces concentrated below Roberts for his capture. Joubert's death is a great loss, but the British have plenty of fighting before them."

General Joubert was nearly seventy years old, and the exposures and hardships of the Natal campaign are thought to have been the causes of his death, which resulted after a few days' illness in Pretoria. The *Philadelphia Press* says, however, that his death "spares a brave man the sad, inevitable day when the skill of General Roberts and the overwhelming numbers of the British force a way into Pretoria"; and the *New York Journal* says:

"The soil of the Transvaal Republic is unviolated. The virgin fortresses of Pretoria have not yet seen an invader. No doubt General Joubert would have wished his hand and brain to help his countrymen in their last stand, but for himself he could have asked nothing better than to be taken away while the inevitable fate was still in the future. His fame is secured. He has not been subjected to the ordeal of defeat. Always successful when fighting was possible, he withdrew his forces in good order and without loss when irresistible numbers made it necessary for him to take up new bases. Few commanders have ever practised Fabian tactics more successfully. Joubert was a specimen of the best type of the Transvaal Boer. His French blood refined the primitive Dutch instincts and gave him adaptability to the conditions of modern life. If he had been in control instead of Kruger the Transvaal would probably have kept step with the outer world sufficiently to avoid giving cause for war. Whatever becomes of the Boer republics, Petrus Joubert will remain a South African hero as long as there is a Boer people."

The Delagoa Bay Award.—The dispute which has just been settled by the Swiss jurists at Berne is explained, and its bearing on the South African war pointed out, in the following paragraphs from the *New York Commercial Advertiser*:

"Briefly, Portugal [in 1883] gave a concession to McMurdo, an American, to build a railway into the Transvaal. He formed a construction company in England and went to work. President Kruger, for obvious reasons, wanted this to be a state railway, like his own, which continued it to Pretoria. He did not want private British and American capital interested in the only outlet to the coast, which might some time become of supreme military importance to the Republic. After preventing completion of the road by prolonging a boundary dispute, he prevailed on Portugal to confiscate and complete it, recognizing responsibility for damages to McMurdo and the British construction company. Where Portugal got the money to complete the road, and how she ex-



GEN. PIET JOUBERT.

pected to satisfy claims for damages is not known. She is as poor as the Transvaal is rich.

"This was in 1889. The case went to arbitration next year, the British and American governments having taken up the cases of McMurdo and the construction company. The Swiss federal council appointed three jurists as arbitrators, and they have been sitting for ten years. The award at last is about half the lowest sum expected. It is something over \$3,000,000, with simple interest at 5 per cent. for eleven years, about \$5,000,000 in all. The actual claims for physical value of the road were \$1,500,000 by McMurdo and \$7,500,000 by the British company, and the value of the concession as a charter, based on earning power, has been estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000. . . .

"There was a time when it was thought this decision would precede a *coup* in the war by enabling the British to take Delagoa Bay, cut off men and supplies, and take a short cut to Pretoria. On the contrary, the award preserves the *status quo*. Portugal can certainly raise \$5,000,000 and keep her colonies."

CAN SOCIALISM CURE THE DRINK EVIL?

AMERICAN Socialistic leaders and periodicals have during the past few years advanced with much earnestness the claims of Socialism as a remedy for the drink evil. The Prohibitionists, however, have vigorously combated these claims, and in support of their point of view there recently appeared in *The New Voice* (Chicago) an interesting article from the pen of William E. Johnson, who has been traveling in England and Scotland as correspondent for that paper. He selected Glasgow and Huddersfield as the field of his investigations, for the reason that municipal ownership and "practical Socialism" are partly in operation in these cities. He says:

"Glasgow has done about everything possible for the workingmen save abolishing the rum-shops. She has erected for them homes in every portion of the city, which are rented to the poor at a nominal rate. Widows and widowers have two well-equipped homes where they are boarded at almost a trifling sum, and the babies are cared for by city nurses while the breadwinners are at work. Penny baths are erected by the municipality in all parts of the city where workingmen reside. Municipal tramways take laborers to their work at from one to two cents. Municipal ferries take workmen to the shops for five miles down the Clyde for two cents. Municipal concerts are free for the workmen in the evening; municipal lectures free; free night schools, with free courses in business and technical studies. A free employment bureau is maintained by the city to seek work for the unemployed. Almost without exception the city takes the part of the workingmen in labor disputes. . . . All this has the city done—but she has also licensed 1,746 grog-shops. . . . Forty-five thousand persons are arrested for drunken rows every year, and an annual average of 1,200 women are assaulted by drunken husbands—one hundred and seven poor women thrashed by their husbands each month."

In Huddersfield the outlook for temperance is not much brighter. Says Mr. Johnson:

"For a quarter of a century Huddersfield has had the reputation of being a 'Socialist city.' While all the things planned in Bellamy's Utopia have not been attempted, yet not a public function exists, save the telephone, which is not owned and operated by the municipality, and arrangements are now being made by the city for a municipal telephone service. . . . Nevertheless, the police statistics for the past five years show that during this period the total arrests have steadily grown; the arrests for drunkenness have, on the whole, slightly decreased; the number of saloons has remained substantially stationary, while it has been necessary to employ more policemen to keep order."

To the arguments of Mr. Johnson, *The People* (organ of the Socialist Labor Party, New York) replies as follows:

"As to the Socialistic character of Glasgow and Huddersfield, it amounts to just this: The municipal governments have carried out some beneficial, but very insufficient, measures for the relief of the working-people there. Among them may be mentioned cheap municipal street-cars and ferries, good lodging-houses at

cheap rates, cheap and good tenements, free employment bureaus, free concerts and lectures, free baths and playgrounds.

"Now these are all very good things, so far as they go. They are things that Socialists work for, whenever and wherever they get into power. They are things that Socialists in the municipalities of France and Belgium have done better than the English and Scottish reformers. But they are not enough. They are only first steps. They do not constitute Socialism, nor a tithe of the Socialist program. To call Glasgow and Huddersfield Socialist cities is ridiculous. . . . Moreover, it is not shown that drunkenness in those cities is worse than or even as bad as it was before the moderate reforms were instituted there. . . .

"When the workmen of any community receive the full product of their labor by working cooperatively for the common good; when this system has been in practise long enough for the people to have formed new habits, new customs, new ways of living, adapted to their changed conditions, then the test will have been made. And if, then, drunkenness continues as bad as before, we shall be prepared to admit 'Socialism can not cure the drink evil.' . . .

"Great physicians, criminal judges, students of sociology, and even some temperance reformers (as Miss Willard and, we believe, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton) have agreed that the drunkenness of the poor is the result of bad social conditions—poor food, bad housing, overwork, anxiety, and despair, all combined with ignorance. Among the rich we find drunkenness, too. And there we find its causes in idleness, luxury, and a generally unnatural way of living.

"Now the establishment of Socialism would put an end to the present evils of semi-starvation, bad housing, overwork, idleness, luxury. It would reduce the causes of anxiety to the minimum. It would insure every man a chance of healthy activity. It would allow no one to live off of others. It would give every man hope and pleasure in his work. And thus it would destroy the greatest causes of drunkenness and of other abnormal practices."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GENERAL HULLEN ought to tell a waiting world where he expects to eat his Easter dinner.—*The Ohio State Journal*.

MR. R. KIPLING has arrived at Bloemfontein, and the Boers are reported to be fleeing in every direction.—*The Boston Transcript*.

WHEN we remember how small Portugal is, it seems remarkable that the Delagoa Bay matter was ever arbitrated at all.—*The Detroit News*.

ADVICE TO CHICAGO VOTERS—Good citizens should not vote to place in the city council a man who would disgrace a penitentiary.—*The Chicago Record*.

BLAME THE TRUSTS.—There does not seem to be any way to work the approaching solar eclipse into any political platform.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

ONE valuable result has already been achieved by Mr. Sheldon's "ideal newspaper." It has made everybody think better of the real newspaper.—*The New York World*.



THE CARNEGIE-FRICK RECONCILIATION.

THE SHORT ONE: "Aye, Hal, thou'rt right. Why should we brawl and fight, when there's better plunder in sight?"

THE LONG ONE: "'Tis sage advice, friend Andy. Here comes our meat."—*The Minneapolis Journal*.

LETTERS AND ART.

MAETERLINCK: DEMIGOD OR DEGENERATE?

FEW names in modern literature, a recent writer has said, arouse such anger in the celestial souls of critics as the name of Maurice Maeterlinck. To the devotee of the Maeterlinck cultus, he is an incarnate god of letters; to the scoffer, he is the



MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

recrudescence of a degenerate imbecility. Perhaps both believers and scorn-ers have good reason for their opposing views, says Mr. A. R. Roper (in *The Contemporary Review*, March), tho he fails to bring out any notable points in favor of the demi-god theory. He writes:

"The average man, or even the average literary man, takes down Maeterlinck's first little volume of lyrics, 'Serres

Claudes,' and plunges into a passage which I may translate roughly as follows:

O hothouse in the midst of the forests!
And your doors shut forever!
And all that there is under your dome,
And under my soul in your likeness!
The thoughts of a princess un-hangered,
The weariness of a sailor in the wilderness,
Brazen music at the windows of incurables.

Sheer Earlswood, says the average reader; and yet, if he did but look closer, there is a sort of meaning in the piece. The hothouse is a type of the modern overcultivated morbid soul, in the midst of a wide, healthy nature, but cut off from the free air of heaven as by a thin viewless barrier of glass. The hungry princess—a favorite type of Maeterlinck's—is the soul pining in vain for its birthright of sympathy. That a beggar should starve, tho painful, is natural, and has no especial significance; a princess is born with a presumed right to live in abundance and tender care. The hunger of a princess, therefore, is a poignant image of forsaken helplessness. So, too, the mind isolated in its own morbid self-consciousness may be likened to a sailor in the desert, sick of the sand and the glare, longing for the cool breath of the waves. And the military music passing under the windows of a hospital for incurables is an obvious emblem of the vigorous healthy life outside that awakens vain aspirations and longings in souls sick, beyond cure, of doubt and melancholy."

Undoubtedly some of Maeterlinck's obscurity, remarks Mr. Roper, arises from the fact that he, a Fleming or Low-Dutch thinker, writes in a ruthlessly lucid medium such as is the French language, in which the lights and shades of mysticism appear sheer idiocy and balderdash. Then, too, Maeterlinck as a symbolist uses words as symbols of whole realms of thought, often far removed from their common import.

Mr. Roper points out the paucity of Maeterlinck's literary repertoire:

"As a dramatist, he plays on an instrument of one string. He can present one character alone—the sensitive, timid, fascinating, misunderstood, doomed being, belonging only half to this world, homesick for fairyland, with strange spiritual insight and strange mental deficiencies. It is a real type, if a morbid one. Then

Maeterlinck sets forth the mystic love of such a creature with her masculine counterpart, and the doom of both. He also hints at the silent tragedies that lie behind common life, and images forth the terror of imminent death. Has he done more than this? I do not think so. His personages are not human beings, hardly even types. We should not know one of them if we met him in the street. They express nothing; they call attention rather to what is unexpressed and inexpressible. Their silences, some critics have said, are more eloquent than any speech. But is this really the fact?

"Here we come on the important question that determines Maeterlinck's true place. Is the eloquence of his pauses really his own, or supplied by the audience? Is his queer Ollendorffian dialog the trelis for flower and fruits of spiritual meaning, or is it a weak and wooden crossing of laths? A symbolist may be defined as a man who says something else. Unable or unwilling to put his thoughts into definite words, he uses certain terms or metaphors to shadow it forth. Hence, symbolism is only justifiable, from an artistic point of view, when the real meaning of the writer can not be put into plain words, or can not be so expressed in proper artistic form. Beyond this, symbolism is unnecessary, and simply irritating. A painter may and indeed must indicate, by a symbolic use of color, certain effects that no paint can render; but for him wilfully to abstain from rendering what *can* be rendered truthfully would be coxcombry."

We all have this sort of eloquence, remarks Mr. Roper, and can all outvie Shakespeare and Homer in the dim recesses of our inner consciousness, in our "dreams between sleeping and waking." The rub is when we sit down to think out our dreams and write out our thoughts. Why should the silences in Maeterlinck's dialog be credited with an infinity of meaning? Says Mr. Roper:

"Never—or hardly ever—do his characters utter the inevitably right word of passion or emotion, the one speech that the person would say. It is cruel to contrast the riotous exuberance of Shakespeare's young fancy with the absolute Ollendorf of 'La Princesse Maleine.' Take the famous dialog of the Cowherd and the Nurse:

COWHERD: Good evening!

NURSE: Good evening!

COWHERD: It is a fine evening.

NURSE: Yes, fine enough.

COWHERD: Thanks to the moon.

NURSE: Yes.

COWHERD: But it has been hot during the day.

NURSE: Oh! yes, it *has* been hot during the day.

COWHERD (*going down to the water*): I am going to bathe (etc.).

This is not simplicity; it is impotence. And it is the same in moments of strong emotion. The characters never speak out their souls like Lear over the dead Cordelia. They simply repeat ejaculations three times. Hjalmar finds his love lying murdered, and this is all he has to say:

Yes! yes! yes! Oh! oh! Come! come! Strangled! strangled! Maleine! Maleine! Maleine! Strangled! strangled! strangled! Oh! oh! oh! Strangled! strangled! strangled!"

If this be tragedy, says Mr. Roper, then can tragedy be written with a *rubber stamp*!

Walt Whitman in Symphony.—Whitman has always been more of a prophet in England than in his own country, altho his fame in America has been steadily growing since his death. It is, therefore, rather fitting that England, which first gave pronounced critical recognition to Whitman's verse, should pay him the tribute of interweaving his verse with music. Mr. William M. Thomas, editor of *The American Art Journal* (March 24), writing of the new "Walt Whitman Symphony" just put forth in London by Mr. William Henry Bell, remarks that to English critics Whitman's "barbaric yawp" is what Wagner's music is to passionate lovers of the music drama. Whitman, to them, is something more than a man "clad in skins and eating wild honey"—he is, in the fullest sense of the word, a prophet.

with a new message in a new measure, which, when rightly understood, is full of music as well as of prophetic utterance. The "Whitman Symphony," says the writer, is in length and massiveness well adapted to the poet's manner of expression and thought:

"Mr. Bell is the composer of the 'Canterbury Tales' and 'The Pardoner's Tale' (Chaucer). His 'Whitman Symphony' was to be produced at the Crystal Palace on March 10. We hope it may prove to be a work of interest. We learn from Percy Betts that in length it exceeds Schubert's great Symphony in C, requiring a full hour for its production. The London *Daily News* says that while it is so long that the second movement, a 'Humoresque with variations on an original theme and waltz finale,' had to be omitted, it is a work of marked ability. *The News* adds:

"It seems a pity that young composers so often fail to perceive the merits of condensation. The symphony is not 'program' music, but it bears as motto Whitman's lines 'To Mine Own Folk,' and the opening allegro is to a certain extent influenced by the American poet's 'Song of the Broad Ax.' The third, entitled 'Elegy,' was doubtless suggested by the 'lovely and soothing death,' which has already formed the subject of an English cantata. It starts with a mournful subject, given out alternately by horns and wood wind, and followed by a funeral march, with a brighter cantabile second subject, the music, after much development and varied treatment, ultimately dying away till it becomes inaudible. The last movement is optimistic, and the coda may suggest 'The show passes, all does well enough of course.' The symphony is dated September 11, 1899."

LITERATURE AS A PROFESSION.

MANY well-known English writers, including the perennial Sir Walter Besant and Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, had their say a few months ago on the subject of the literary calling, its advantages and drawbacks (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, August 26, November 4, 1899). Now comes Prof. Brandér Matthews, in *The Forum* (April), to tell what he thinks about the profession of literature. In the first place, he says, the name is not a little vague. Such diverse callings as those of college professor, editor, lecturer are included in the term. Yet, says Professor Matthews, the object of journalism is almost the opposite of literature—the two arts are "incompatible and almost hostile, the one to the other":

"The man of letters is almost the exact antithesis of the newspaper man. He seeks above all things to express himself—to give form to a something within him that is striving to be born, to body forth his own vision of life, to record once for all his own understanding of the universe. He toils joyfully, without haste and without rest, never quitting his work till he has done his best by it, until at last he knows it to be as perfect as he can make it, however dissatisfied he may remain with his final achievement. The object of his effort may seem but a trifle—a little lyric or the briefest of short stories; yet he never relaxes his standard, believing that the Tanagra figurines called for as keen a conscience in the artist as the Attic marbles themselves. Tho he may work swiftly when the mood is on him and the Muse inspires, he is never in a hurry. And where the journalist writes every night what must be forgotten before the next new moon, the man of letters may keep to himself what he has done, even for seven years, as Horace advised; and in all that time again and again he may bestow on it ungrudgingly the loving labor of the file.

"Thus we see that journalism is a craft while literature is an art; and that the two callings are almost irreconcilable. The practise of one of them tends to unfit a man for the practise of the other. There are journalists, not a few, who have become men of letters, and there are men of letters who have gone on newspapers; but I can not recall the name of any man who won equal fame in both vocations. Bryant was a poet who was also the chief editorial writer of a daily newspaper; and one of his biographers tells us how careful Bryant was to do all his journalistic writing in the office of the paper itself, leaving his own home free from any taint of contemporary pressure. And there is an anecdote of Bryant that illuminates the conditions of journalism. A friend repeatedly urged him to advocate a certain cause, and

supplied him with facts and arguments in its behalf. Finally, an article appeared, and Bryant asked his friend if it was not satisfactory—if it was not good? The friend responded at once that the article was too good altogether, too complete, too final, since Bryant had said in it all he had to say on the subject, and, therefore, would not recur to it again, whereas what his friend had wanted was, that the editor should take up the case and keep on writing about it, day in and day out, until he had really aroused public interest in it."

Neither is the lecturer or the college professor necessarily a man of letters, says the writer. Both lecturing and teaching are *per se* wholly apart from the main purpose of the literary artist. And yet literature is in many cases—perhaps generally—the by-product of other professions:

"At the present time there are in the United States half a dozen novelists, as many dramatists, perhaps an essayist or two, or a poet by chance, each of whom receives from his literary labors alone enough to live on; and there are probably twice as many in Great Britain. But for the large majority of the men of letters of to-day, literature is still what it was in Charles Lamb's time—a very bad crutch, but a very good walking-stick.' For example, when the Authors' Club was organized in New York, in 1882, by seven men of letters, only one of them was then supported wholly by literature—a novelist who happened also to be the writer of certain school-books; and of the other six one was a stock-broker, one was the editor of a magazine, two were journalists, and two had private means of their own. Among the members of the Authors' Club of late years, there have usually been ten or a dozen of the officers of instruction of Columbia University who chanced to be authors as well as professors.

"Perhaps another fact will show how wide the membership of such a body must needs be. Mr. McKinley has sent five members of the Authors' Club abroad as ministers and ambassadors—Mr. Hay to London, General Porter to Paris, Mr. White to Berlin, Mr. Hardy to Athens, and Mr. Straus to Constantinople. And in doing this the President was but abiding liberally by a precedent of more than one of his predecessors. Irving was minister to Spain, Motley to Austria and to Great Britain, Bancroft and Bayard Taylor to Germany, Lowell to Spain and Great Britain. In this, the great American commonwealth has been following the example of the little Italian republics, which were wont to send men of letters—Dante and Petrarch and Boccaccio—on missions of importance, perhaps desirous only to make use of their learning, and perhaps perceiving in the literary artist himself some special fitness for a delicate task.

"However few the men of letters may be to-day who are supported by literature, pure and simple, they are not less numerous than they were yesterday. In our own language especially, the conditions of literature as a profession whereby a man may earn his living are far more favorable in the present than they ever were in the past. The expansion on both sides of the Atlantic, the swiftness of communication, the spread of education, the granting of international copyright have all united to pay the author a reward for his work never before offered. Shakespeare, at the end of the nineteenth century, would not need to be an actor to make a living. Neither would Molière, since we have also international stage-right. And Homer would not be forced to go on the road giving author's readings, in his time the sole resource of the epic poet.

"Whether this will be altogether a gain may be doubted. It did not hurt Homer's epic that he was rewarded for reciting it at the banquets of the rich. It did not injure Molière and Shakespeare as playwrights that they were also players; of a certainty it helped them. It is not well for the man of letters that he should be free from close contact with the rest of mankind. It is not the worst that can happen to a genius that he should be forced to rub elbows with the common run of humanity. . . .

"Hawthorne it was who declared that 'the only sensible ends of literature are, first, the pleasurable toil of writing; second, the gratification of one's family and friends; and, lastly, the solid cash.' And Stevenson insisted that 'no other business offers a man his daily bread upon such joyful terms; the direct returns—the wages of the trade—are small, but the indirect—the wages of the life—are incalculably great.' Thus Stevenson speaks of the artist at large; and as to the man of letters he maintains that 'he labors in a craft to which the whole material of his life

is tributary, and which opens a door to all his tastes, his loves, his hatreds, and his convictions, so that what he writes is only what he longed to utter. He may have enjoyed many things in this big, tragic playground of the world; but what shall he have enjoyed more?"

"The profession of literature is not for those who long for the flesh-pots of Egypt, as it is not for those who dwell in the Bohemia which is a desert country by the sea. It is not for those who do not enjoy its toil and who do not love it for its own sake. It is not for those who are thinking rather of the wages than of the work. Above all, it is not for those who have a high standard of wages and a low standard of work."

THE "JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA" AND THE NEW JEWISH SCHOLARSHIP.

A BANQUET was given in London a few weeks ago by members of the Maccabean and Jewish historical societies to Mr. Joseph Jacobs, who was then about to depart for America to assume an editorial position in connection with the projected Jewish Encyclopedia. Mr. Jacobs improved the occasion by bringing out a number of interesting facts regarding this work, now well under way, and the growth of Jewish scholarship, particularly in the New World. In his address, as reported in *The Jewish Chronicle* (London, February 23), Mr. Jacobs says of the new encyclopedia:

"Almost every Jewish scholar of note in America, England, and the Continent has given his adhesion to the scheme, and if carried out on the lines indicated in the prospectus, it ought to summarize the long line of research on Jewish matters that has been carried on through the nineteenth century. The twelve volumes should present to the world the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about that very interesting personality the Jew. . . . On almost all these lines an immense mass of work has been done recently by a few in the Anglo-Saxon world. The Talmud and how it has been formed—the inner life of the medieval Jew—the family histories of the chief representatives of the modern Jews—the Bible and its influence on Jewish medieval literature—the paradox and irony of the modern Jewish position—all these have been sought out and thought out till they can be presented with some approach to accuracy and fulness in encyclopedic form. Zunz and Rappaport at the beginning of the century began to build the stately dome of Jewish science. Masses of inquiries have dealt with the history of Jews in all lands. The bibliography of Jewish books, the thoughts of the Jewish sages and philosophers, even the numbers of every petty Ghetto in all Europe can now be accurately known. Above all, Jewish bibliography has been organized into a science, and every book or article on a Jewish subject can now be identified and consulted. We of the Jewish Encyclopedia can enter into the labors of Zunz, Steinschneider, Graetz, and their many followers in many lands. If we can adequately sum up their labors in alphabetic form, we shall, I consider, be doing a great work for the Jewish cause, both within and without the community. Externally, there will be, for the first time in the census of the world, an adequate census of what Jews have done for it, and a refutation, in the cold light of fact, of what Jews have been alleged to do against the highest interests of civilization. The long roll of Jewish literati, whatever be the value of their productions, will prove at least that many Jews have at any rate devoted their lives to something other than mere money-grubbing. Are the Jews accused of working more with the brain than the hands—if that be called an accusation—look at the encyclopedia article upon artisans among the Jews, and see there enumerated some 700,000 working with muscle for a scanty pittance.

"And internally, also, we shall at last have the very problems which disunited us brought consciously to focus. Disputed questions we propose to treat stereoscopically. We shall have Zionism treated by a Zionist and an anti-Zionist, and the greatest freedom of truth ought to result from the collocation. When the encyclopedia is completed we may use the noble words of Zola in a new sense, that the truth is afoot and must prevail. There is sad occasion, as we all know, for such a presentation of the Jewish truth. It has been obscured by malignity almost through-

out the civilized world, except in Anglo-Saxondom. This new imperialism and militarism that is seen in the whole of the world is almost necessarily brought into conflict with the Jewish system, which consciously or unconsciously, willy nilly, must in every country form an *Imperium in imperio*. 'Cosmopolitanism,' the enemy calls it; but what, after all, is that cosmopolitanism but the recognition of the essential unity and fraternity of mankind? May it not be one of the many missions of Israel to break down the barriers of international hatred and internecine strife? The ideals of the French Revolution are somewhat discredited nowadays; but wherever he is, the Jew must stand for liberty, equality, and fraternity."

Commenting editorially upon this address, *The Jewish Chronicle* (March 2) says:

"We doubt whether the full importance of the projected Jewish Encyclopedia, in connection with which Mr. Joseph Jacobs is leaving England for America, is fully grasped by the community, or is likely to be realized until a number of its twelve volumes have been in use for some time. But an attempt may already be made to gage the value of this vast undertaking. It is a work which has never been attempted before. Such fragments of it as are comprised in the German encyclopedias of Hamburger and Herzog and the English dictionaries of Smith, Kitts, McClintock and Strong, Cheyne, and Hastings have proved of immense help to Jewish students. A complete encyclopedia, written for the most part by Jewish scholars and from a Jewish point of view, should prove invaluable. . . . Not to speak of the benefits it will confer on historical and scientific research and the encouragement it will give to Jewish study among Jews, it is certain that a work of this character will serve a humanitarian purpose and tend to the removal of prejudice."

The Rev. Dr. Bernhard Drachman, writing in *The American Hebrew* (March 6), after alluding to some misapprehensions as to the character of the work which prevailed when the announcement of the Jewish Encyclopedia was first made, remarks that these have now all been removed, and "a great chorus of approval is heard from all parts of the Jewish world testifying to the beneficial and highly desirable character" of the undertaking:

"Such a work must teach even the most ignorant or careless what it means to be a Jew, to belong to a people which has left such a deep mark upon the history of the world, and which nothing could induce to fall away from the One, Ever-living God. Indeed, the Encyclopedia will not be so much a glorification of Israel; it will rather be—to quote a much-abused but still impressive phrase—'*Ad maiorem Dei gloriam*.'"

The Encyclopedia was first projected by Dr. Isidore Singer, of Vienna, who, finding the conditions for such an undertaking in Europe not improved by the antisemitic wave, came to this country two years ago and succeeded in completing his arrangements. More than three hundred scholars, it is announced, are now at work upon the Encyclopedia under the supervision of Cyrus Adler, Ph.D., Gotthard Deutsch, Ph.D., Richard Gottlieb, Ph.D., Marcus Jastrow, Ph.D., Morris Jastrow, Ph.D., Kaufman Kohler, Ph.D., Crawford H. Toy, D.D., LL.D., Isidore Singer, Ph.D., and Joseph Jacobs.

A New French Tragedy—M. Henri de Bornier's new historical play, "France d'abord!" ("France above all!"), dealing with the period of Louis IX., has been one of the events of the present season on the Parisian stage, and has on the whole met with favor from the dramatic critics. From the *Revue Encyclopédique Larousse* (February 10), we take the following critique of the play by Georges Pellissier:

"The time is in the minority of Louis IX., during the regency of Blanche of Castile; and it is the spirit of Blanche of Castile which seems to brood over the tragic scenes. Arrayed against her are the courtiers, and among them are two, present as ambassadors, who enjoin her to choose a husband who shall be regent. These two lords are Thibault, Count of Champagne, and Hugonnet, Count of Boulogne, the latter brother to Louis VIII., and

brother-in-law to Blanche of Castile. She, however, repels Hugonnel, who, sent as an ambassador, returns an enemy; but she falls under the influence of Thibault, for whom she feels a secret love. The theme of the tragedy is, in brief, the wavering of Blanche in the face of her destiny, the struggle between the mother who would preserve the crown for her son, and the woman who wishes to live with her lover. Hugonnel determines to revenge himself for the refusal of the queen, and conspires with his niece, Aliénor, who has been injured by Blanche of Castile. This Aliénor, on the coronation day of Louis IX., is to place on the head of the young king a poisoned crown. Filled with remorse, however, she places it upon her own head. She dies and Hugonnel is made prisoner; and as this *finale* is not sufficient, another is provided in a duel between Thibault and Hugonnel, resulting in the latter's death and the departure of Thibault to Palestine, carrying with him the secret of his love for Blanche of Castile."

The play at this point parts with history, which does not present this love in so platonic a light, but makes Thibault both a fortunate and a culpable lover, expiating in the Crusades the violent death of Louis VIII. M. Pellissier objects to the play for this departure from historical truth. "Why choose historical personages merely to travesty them?" he asks. "It is, as it were, a confession of impotence to warp the truth of history in its terrible puissance, and I feel certain that Blanche of Castile, just as she was, far surpassed in interest the vague figure shown at the Odéon by M. de Barnier." Other critics, including Emile Faguet, Gustave Larroumet, and Henry Bauer, speak favorably of the play.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE HISTORICAL NOVEL AND ITS RECENT SUCCESSES.

THE most marked feature in American fiction of the past year has been the predominance of the historical novel. Of the six most popular novels in the month of January, 1900, four—"Richard Carvel," "Janice Meredith," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and "Via Crucis"—have historical scenes for their background. The latest success—and, considering the question of time, the greatest success of all—is Miss Johnson's "To Have and to Hold," a novel dealing with early colonial days in Virginia. The latter book is already, at the end of little over a month, in its hundred and thirty-fifth thousand, while at least three of the first mentioned books are still in the high tide of their popularity. These facts are startling literary phenomena, and, as a recent critic has remarked, "if they do not give what Adam Smith calls a 'filip to the trade,' it will be because authors lack the commercial sense." We are not unlikely to be flooded by a downpour of historical novels during the next twelvemonth, and to have all the scenes of history, from Noah, the primeval sailor of history, to Cæsar, Charlemagne, Napoleon, and possibly Kruger, served up to us with every variety of literary spicing. Those contemplating historico-fictional authorship need not, according to the literary critic of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, feel backward by reason of a distrust of their personal equipment. "Any man," he says, "with a literary temperament and a capacity for compilation, stands a very good chance of success in this field." And he further encourages the incipient author in the following strain:

"The critics are bland and the public cordial, and there will be plenty of people to say that the fifth historical novel is better than any of the preceding four, and the sixth is more wonderful yet. And while hard work is necessary, it is a kind of work that can be systematized and makes comparatively slight drain on the creative force. It is a good, straightforward, definite job, with materials ready to your hand. A part of it consists in rearranging certain well-tried properties, and some parts could almost be let out on sub-contract. Almost any one will soon be

able to handle the George Washington scenes, and duels will become a mere matter of clerical routine.

"The public thus far has shown no disposition to discriminate between what a man invents and what he reproduces. This is what makes it easy. You do not have to create an atmosphere. It is already made for you. Historical associations will help you out when your art fails. Rig a man up in small clothes and silk stockings, give him a sword and a peruke and four or five old expletives, and a hot temper and a brave heart, and the thing is half done. Put in a few 'auns' and 'tweres' and 'tises' and 'say I's' and the conversation will fit any past century you like. In the older historical novel they reproduced the spirit of ancient Rome or Jerusalem by making all the characters say thee and thou and talk generally like the Book of Common Prayer, but at present one or two archaisms suffice, and there need be no consistency in their use. Richard Carvel's conversation often spans three centuries in a single sentence. But none of these things are noticed if enough happens. That is the one relentless law of the present historical novel. The hero must be kept busy from beginning to end, with never an instant's pause in heroism. There is no interest in him apart from what happens to him. The art that can so build a character that he holds you whether he is doing anything worth mentioning or not is not needed here. For the business of clinging to the masts of sinking ships, hurling back insults in other people's teeth, standing unmoved amid fearful carnage, and waiting for a proud, capricious beauty to recognize his worth, there is scarcely any need of a character at all. He is not a man but a literary storm center, and requires only four or five large, plain virtues and a good physique."

This is nothing against the historical novel in itself, the writer thinks. These books do a useful work, and at least leave the reader no worse off for reading them. They are monuments of diligence; and, since on the whole they have more facts than fallacies, they serve to impress some lessons of history upon their readers' minds.

NOTES.

The Criterion will soon appear in monthly form under the management of Mr. Francis Bellamy, who has had experience editorially with *The Youth's Companion* and *The Ladies' Home Journal*. The editor-in-chief is to be Mr. Albert White Vorse, who also brings editorial experience from newspaper work.

ANOTHER romance of the French Revolution is soon to make its appearance, written by Mr. William Sage. The book will be entitled "Robert Tournay," and will deal with many familiar characters, among them Robespierre, Danton, and General Hoche. The fact that even before its publication (by Houghton, Mifflin & Company) the dramatization of Mr. Sage's book is being arranged, makes it safe to assume that "Robert Tournay" will be full of dramatic incidents in its love element.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S play, "The Iron Tooth," does not seem to have met with much success in Berlin, altho not all the papers take that view of the case. The play, whose moral "is submission of the people to their Emperor," was beautifully staged, and the chief characters were entrusted to fine performers who have received honors from the Emperor playwright. The Berlin correspondent of the *New York Herald* says: "The acting and *mise-en-scène* were marvelous. The costumes were most beautiful, and the scenery such as has seldom been seen in the Royal Theater." But as the play progressed, disapproval became so manifest that, one report says, a number of the audience, ignoring the axiom "The King can do no wrong," came to the conclusion that the royal play was no good." After such a reception, many papers are doubtful as to the final issue of the play.

DR. WILLIAM R. HARPER thinks that the league of representative colleges formed recently at Chicago is "the most important movement that has taken place in higher education in this country in fifty years." The objects of the association are declared to be all matters of common interest relating to graduate study. It will also consider the advisability of requesting foreign universities not to admit American students to the examination for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy unless they have already presented a bachelor's degree from an American college or university. The chief aim of the organization, therefore, is to enable American institutions of learning to work in harmony and to raise and make uniform the requirements for higher degrees. It is thought that such united action will raise the standard of many colleges which otherwise now do not meet requirements for graduate work. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Johns Hopkins University, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of California, the University of Chicago, Leland Stanford University, the Catholic University of America, the University of Michigan, the University of Wisconsin, and Clark University have thus far cooperated in the movement, and it is hoped that other institutions will seek admittance into the association. Such united action will have a twofold influence, not only making a Doctor's degree mean more, but also keeping the graduate student abroad in touch with the university at home.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE PREVENTION OF HAIL.

EXPERIMENTS made in various parts of Europe on devices for the prevention of hail-storms by creating an explosive disturbance of the air have already been described in these columns. We now give a translation of an illustrated article contributed to *La Science Illustrée* by M. Victor Delosière, describing the latest work along this line. The matter has passed the



HAIL PREVENTERS RECENTLY EXPERIMENTED WITH, AT MONZA, ITALY.

experimental stage apparently, and we may expect to hear soon that it has been taken up in this country also. M. Delosière first reminds us that hail is a local phenomenon of thunder-storms, rare in the tropics, unknown in the polar regions, and of greatest frequency in temperate zones, especially in hilly localities, where they follow valleys and avoid forests. He briefly states the various theories of its formation, from that of Volta, in which electrical attraction and repulsion played a part, to the one generally accepted at present, which assumes that the hailstones are sustained, during their formation, by a rotary air current. All these theories of hail, however, are of more interest to the meteorologist than to the farmer, who is most anxious to know how to protect himself against its effects. How can he do this? First, of course, there is insurance, and many agriculturists avail themselves of this; but there is now a method by which hail-storms may be actually prevented. Says M. Delosière:

"The question of defense against hail was solved when it was proposed to combat it with artillery. Powder was first used in this way on the assumption that it would cause rain, and later,

by M. Albert Stieger, with the idea that it would prevent the formation of hail.

"This idea may seem absolutely original, but this is a great error. There is nothing new under the sun! The ancient Romans were acquainted with the phylloxera before us, and they used, like us, artificial clouds of smoke to protect their vines from nocturnal frosts. We will doubtless be told some day that they would also have known of the hail-protector mortars, only powder was not invented in their day. But altho the Romans had not these mortars, it is plainly shown by ancient accounts that various farmers of the seventeenth century used the explosion of powder to prevent hail from falling on their fields. It was also believed in that day that thunder-storms could be driven off by firing guns and ringing bells.

"These facts were completely unknown to M. Stieger, and of course do not detract from the credit due to him. In 1896 this proprietor of vineyards, the burgomaster of Windisch-Freistritz, having replanted part of his lands on the Schnitzberg, adopted the following plans to protect the young plants against hail-storms, to which this treeless region is now much exposed.

"Along a line about 6 kilometers [3½ miles] and at elevated points, he set up six brass mortars weighing each about 80 kilograms [180 pounds]. Each mortar was about 3 centimeters [1¼ inches] in diameter and was 50 centimeters [20 inches] long. M. Stieger organized a corps of volunteers composed of inhabitants of the neighborhood.

"During the first experiment, black and threatening masses of clouds advanced from the neighboring mountains. The fire of the mortars began, and after several minutes the clouds stopped, dissipated, and dispersed without sending down hail or rain on the protected region.

"The experiment was repeated six times in the course of the summer, always with success.

"So in 1897 the number of stations was increased: there were thirty-three in that year and fifty-six in 1898 in the same region.

"The effect of a violent disturbance of the air in preventing a hail-storm may be explained if we suppose that the superfusion of water plays a part in the formation of hail. The little drops would solidify separately on formation and could not unite to form large hailstones. The phenomenon would thus be in some sort regularized. On account of the excellent effects obtained with hail-protecting mortars the farmers of Venetia and Piedmont have established associations of defense against hail.

"It seems certain now that a mortar fitted with a conical mouthpiece can protect a circular space 500 to 700 meters [1,650 to 2,300 feet] in diameter. It is thus sufficient to space these novel pieces of artillery from 1 kilometer to 1½ kilometers apart. Experiments have been lately made at Monza, Italy, to determine the best form for the conical mouthpiece, its proper dimensions, and the charge of powder necessary to give a satisfactory result. They seemed to be quite conclusive.

"Our southern cultivators of the vine, who suffer such injury yearly from devastating hail-storms, are beginning to be moved by these facts. During the discussion of the agricultural budget a question was put to the minister on the subject. He promised to encourage experiments, and these will take place during the course of next summer. We shall keep our readers informed of the results."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Oxygen from Liquid Air.—It has been predicted by all those who are familiar with the properties of liquid air, which has only of late been obtainable on a large scale, that one of its chief uses would be in the separation of the atmospheric oxygen from its nitrogen. It has been assumed that this would be effected by mere evaporation of the liquid product, since the nitrogen is the more volatile of the two gases. According to the daily press, however, a method has been discovered by Prof. Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, Switzerland, one of the most eminent scientific men of the world in all that pertains to processes involving intense cold, by which the gases may be separated without liquefaction, altho liquid air must be used in the process to obtain the necessary low temperature. The process, we are told by *The Scientific American*, is about to be introduced in New York on a commercial scale. It consists in forcing through liquid air under a pressure of only about one atmosphere a stream of atmospheric air. This is cooled in the liquid air, and as it rises

its component gases separate by gravity and run off in tubes, the oxygen through the lower tube, and the nitrogen above. The carbonic acid, which exists in the air as an impurity, leaves the machine as a liquid. It is promised that with an expenditure of 500 horse-power, 500,000 cubic feet of oxygen, 1,000,000 cubic feet of nitrogen, and 1,500 pounds of liquid carbonic acid will be produced. The chief market which Professor Pictet expects to find for the oxygen is to support combustion at high temperatures in furnaces where coal is burned. In burning fuel with the oxygen of the air, there must be admitted to the furnace about three times the bulk of oxygen or nitrogen, and this absorbs a large quantity of the heat. By admitting oxygen Professor Pictet thinks that 40 per cent. of the present fuel bill can be saved.

AN ALPINE MYSTERY.

UNDER the title, "A Strange Luminous Phenomenon," Dr. Albert Battandier contributes to *Cosmos* (March 10) an account of a curious moving flame or light, observed nightly near a small Italian town. No satisfactory explanation seems yet to have been made, altho the appearance possibly belongs to the little-studied class of which the so-called "will-o'-the-wisp" is a type. The phenomenon appears near the Alpine village of Berbenna, where it has been seen nearly every night for about twenty years. It consists of a flame, ordinarily whitish, but sometimes colored, which moves in a definite course down a road and through vineyards, sometimes rapidly and sometimes pausing. Sometimes several flames appear, which unite into a single one at a certain point in their course. Says Dr. Battandier:

"The flame is constant in its effects. . . . It avoids man, and when it is approached it recedes more or less swiftly, according to the speed of the pursuit. . . . The forms of the flame vary infinitely—it appears as a cone, a globe, or a fiery serpent, and tranquilly glows or spits out sparks; it is 5 centimeters to 5 meters [2 inches to 25 feet] above the ground, moving along on the surface or advancing by leaps, and often stops abruptly. It sometimes disappears as if hidden by the tree-trunks; at other times it gives so bright a light that it illuminates the whole country. . . .

"The wind has no effect on its movement. . . . and rain and snow neither diminish nor extinguish its brilliancy. It has no fixed hours, but usually appears early in the night. When it has once shown itself it appears no more during the night, but its journey may last several hours."

These particulars, we are told, were gathered by Carlo Fabiani, and are published by him in the last volume of the transactions of the *Nuovi Lincei Pontificii*. Dr. Battandier notes that the whole matter can scarcely be said to have been adequately investigated, as this would require several trained observers and a series of experiments, covering perhaps months of work. Fabiani, however, gives four explanations of the phenomenon, from which the reader may make his own selection. The first, Dr. Battandier remarks, is hardly scientific, being that advanced by the dwellers in the region, who assert that the flames are the visible manifestations of the souls of the departed, or, according to some occultists, the astral bodies of the defunct, seeking reincarnation. Secondly, we may account for the testimony by saying that the inhabitants of the region are suffering from collective hallucination. There is much in favor of this explanation, such as the different accounts of alleged observers and the reported impossibility of approaching the phenomenon. Of course a hallucination enduring for twenty years would be unusual, to say the least, but Dr. Battandier reminds us that the cause of the hallucination, namely, the superstitious tales of the peasants, has certainly lasted during that time, so that a continued recurrence of the apparition would not be so remarkable. Another theory is that we have here a special case of what the French call *feu follet*—"will o' the wisp." This is generally regarded as due to marsh-gas, or to phosphoretted hydrogen, and there is

plenty of organic matter in the soil at Berbenna whose decomposition might produce these gases. But this does not explain why the flames did not appear until twenty years ago, nor why they move against the wind and always along the same course, appearing only once each night. Will-o'-the-wisps are proverbially capricious, and this phenomenon is more or less regular. A fourth explanation is that the flame is a "St. Elmo's fire"; in other words, an electrical brush-discharge; but this is open to precisely the same objection. Thus the matter is left unsettled, but Dr. Battandier notes several other cases of similar phenomena in Italy, and believes that by careful observation and comparison the mystery may be solved.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Trolley Wire for Automobiles.—Several years ago we described and illustrated an experiment made in Greenwich, Conn., with an automobile stage using an overhead trolley wire. The plan was not successful enough to come into regular use, but a modification and extension of it is now being tried in



TROLLEY MOTOR.

Courtesy of The Electrical World and Engineer.

France, and promises to be practically successful. An interesting feature of it is that the trolley-wheel itself is furnished with a small motor, which propels it along the overhead wire in advance of the carriage. Two trolleys and two wires are necessary, for of course there are no rails to provide a return circuit. The trial is taking place on a line somewhat over half a mile in length on a road along the Seine just outside the limits of Paris, the inventor of the system being M. Lombard-Gerin. An article in *L'Industrie Electrique* by Professor Hospitalier descriptive of the mechanism is abstracted in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (March 10), to which we are indebted for the facts. It is the opinion of Professor Hospitalier that the applications of this system are innumerable. The service of existing lines of road may be extended to serve localities the traffic of which is not sufficiently important to justify the extension of the main line.

Trolley-fed carriages in this case would constitute secondary lines, whose aerial wires, traversing the country, would also place at the disposal of farmers a source of power for agricultural work. From a central generating station lines could extend to the suburbs, to railway stations, manufacturing works, etc., thus creating at little expense a new market for current.

HEATING A TOWN WATER-SUPPLY.

TO attempt to warm the whole water-supply of a city by means of electrical heaters placed in the intake-pipes would seem at first sight almost absurd, yet the authorities of Marquette, Mich., believe they have hit upon a plan of warming the water of Lake Superior in just this way, altho the rise of temperature is to be only sufficient to prevent freezing. By carrying this plan into effect at a cost of \$25, they consider they have saved \$50,000 to \$100,000 by making it unnecessary to change the location of the pumping-station and intake-pipe. Says E. J. Hart in an account of the plan contributed to *The Electrical World and Engineer*:

"For many winters past the city has been greatly bothered by ice from the lake, which has choked up the intake-pipe so as to entirely shut off the water-supply and necessitate the closing down of the pumping-station. This has occurred dozens of times in the past few years, and water famines have resulted annually. It has been necessary in each case of a 'choke-up' to thaw out the mouth of the intake with salt, but this has only remedied the evil temporarily, and after some delay and a great deal of trouble. The trouble has grown to such proportions that the question of spending many thousands of dollars to change the location of the intake-pipe and pumping-station had been agitated."

The trouble at Marquette, Mr. Hart tells us, was not with the surface ice, but with "needle ice," as it is called. Surface ice is a protection to the intake, and the trouble comes when the ice-fields are carried out of the bay by winds which prevent new surface ice from forming. The water freezes then in minute needle-like crystals, and millions of these mass together and are carried into the intake-pipe. The vertical section of the pipe is two feet in diameter, but the masses of ice are sufficient to entirely block it. To quote again:

"About three weeks ago a famine of unusual severity resulted from an ice blockade of this sort, and the city water board solicited the assistance of some local engineers to remedy the trouble, if possible, permanently. Superintendent Charles Retaillic, of the municipal electric light and power plant, was one of these, and he devised a plan by which it is hoped to do away with the evil entirely. The plan provides for an electric heater of cylindrical form, hung concentrically within the opening of the vertical section of the intake-pipe. This heater was completed and put in place last week, and it will be tested as soon as the wind again carries away the surface ice and the conditions are suited to the formation of the fine ice particles that cause the trouble."

"The heater is of the iron resistance-coil pattern, and the only novelty about it lies in its adaptation to the use for which it is intended. It consists of an inner and outer drum of galvanized iron, respectively 19 and 21 inches in diameter, and both 5 feet in length. The inner drum has flanges at the ends extending outward, and to these the outer drum is soldered. The inner cylinder was wrapped with asbestos sheeting to a depth of nearly half an inch, and around this were wrapped convolutions of No. 18 iron wire, in one continuous spiral. Terminals were carried through the flange at one end, through water-tight gaskets of heat-proof insulating material. Iron shoulders are riveted to the apparatus, and by means of these it is hooked over the top of the intake-pipe. It extends from the top of the vertical section of the intake to within two feet of the horizontal section, and the former only stands seven feet high."

"Current is supplied from the electric-light wires at the water-works plants on the beach. It is carried through conductors intended for submarine service, and where the wires enter the water they pass through a conduit of iron piping to protect them from shore ice. The stove will generate enough heat, it is be-

lieved, to melt all the needle ice before it passes through the cylinder. The plan is not to keep it in constant use, but only when the conditions of the weather are favorable to the formation of this sort of ice."

WANTED: SOME CABLE-SHIPS.

THE United States is at present notably deficient in appliances for making and laying submarine cables, so that if we are to build a transpacific cable without aid from our English cousins, we shall have at once to set about erecting plants for manufacturing the necessary cable and must build or buy ships with which to lay it. *The Electrical Review* brings this important matter to the attention of the public in a leading editorial (March 21), in which it says:

"The process of manufacturing deep-sea cable of great length is one that is not generally understood. Almost equally important is the proper laying of the cable after it is made. In Europe the universal custom at present is for cables to be manufactured at points on deep water, the factories being adjacent to piers alongside of which the cable-ships lay, so that the cable is coiled up in the tanks on these vessels as rapidly as it is manufactured. In this way the unit of cable length is a shipful."

"To undertake successfully the building of the transpacific cable in this country will, therefore, necessitate the erection at the waterside of a sufficient plant or plants for its manufacture and the acquisition of several cable-ships to lay the individual sections. Such a factory with its machinery would cost about \$1,000,000."

"There are in the world about thirty-five cable-ships, of which more than twenty-five fly the British flag. Not one is American. The construction of the cable will, therefore, necessitate the building of at least two cable-ships, at a cost of about \$600,000 each. Their operation and other costs of transporting and laying the cable will bring this figure for the ships up to about \$2,000,000 before the cable is laid. The cable itself will cost in the neighborhood of \$13,000,000, this price being based on a length of seven thousand nautical miles and a price of thirty cents per foot of the finished cable."

The question of cable-ships, the writer asserts, is perhaps the most difficult one that we have to deal with. Such vessels can hardly be chartered for laying a seven-thousand-mile cable, for this cable will necessitate practically the continuous operation of one repair ship. The vessels must be able to handle long coils of cable and should be modern in all details. To quote further:

"It is also no mere sentiment that dictates the necessity for these ships to be of American register. It is stated on good authority that in some of the recent British cruisers and other naval craft provision has been made for cable tanks and cable handling, so that these ships can be used for cable laying, repairing, cutting, etc., when not required for their military functions. It would seem that this fact contains a valuable suggestion for us, and that some of the new United States cruisers of moderate size might well be fitted to undertake the task of laying the Pacific cable. This is not entirely sufficient, however, for repair ships, as was stated above, can not be dispensed with."

"The United States have a vast coast line and immense and growing maritime interests. They are the dominant power of the Pacific now, and their new territories in both Eastern and Western waters create an imperative demand for cable connections and facilities. They must have cable-making and laying plants. In the case of the transpacific cable the cost will be about \$20,000,000. If it cost twice that much we should still need it sufficiently to build it. It must be built, and that quickly. Consequently, in view of the facts stated above, if any department of the Government is to undertake its construction, one of the first essentials is the cable-ships; provision for their construction or the alteration of other vessels to fit them for this duty should be made immediately."

It is not to be understood, of course, that we have no cable-manufacturing plant in this country; only that it has not hitherto been used for making long submarine cables, and that it is not

situated in the necessary proximity to the Pacific Ocean. On this point *The Electrical World* says:

"Only those who are familiar with American cable factories and the quality and quantity of their output, can have an adequate conception of the tremendous growth of that industry in the United States. It is only in the branch of submarine cable work that our factories have been behind; and that is only for the reason that hitherto there has been little call or necessity for such work."

THE RAPIDITY OF MODERN INVENTIONS.

THE increasing speed with which useful inventions are introduced and perfected was dwelt upon by Sir W. H. Preece, the English electrician, in a recent address before the Association of Students of the English Institution of Civil Engineers. After some remarks on the dignity, responsibility, and opportunities of the profession, he alluded to the rapid differentiation of skill in modern times, and asserted that the progress of invention takes place at a compound rate. He said, according to a report in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (March 17):

"It took 3,000 years to mature the alphabet. It has taken 450 years to perfect printing, but 60 years in our days have matured telegraphy and photography, and only 60 months have been sufficient to apply Roentgen rays to assist the physician to apply his gentle art to restore to health the maimed and wounded."

Commenting upon this, the journal already mentioned says in its editorial column:

"This is ingenious, but risky reasoning. At such a rate, we ought soon to have startling, revolutionary inventions every fifteen minutes, so that instead of one bad quarter of an hour in the day there would be ninety-six. A kindly Providence forbids such things. Inventions not only have to be made, but they have to be digested and assimilated, and fortunately that takes time. Here in America we are always capitalizing the invention that is to be made to-morrow. In England they are just beginning to capitalize the trolley when we are taking to the conduit; and thus it runs all along the line. We would like to ask Sir William what great electrical invention has been made, not in the last fifteen minutes, but in the last fifteen months?"

"But that is after all an aside, and when a man who has done so much for the practical engineering arts stands up to laud them, we are heartily with him. It is true, as he says, that 'the engineer is not only a benefactor to his race but he is a necessity of the age.' And more, without him this age of long peaces and short wars, of greater comfort, happiness, and general welfare would not be. As to the general education of the engineer, the opinion of Sir William is in line with the most recent thought. The first foundation, he says, is clearly a broad, solid, general education, not specialized in any way until the pupil has reached a stage where he can work and think for himself. The late Franklin L. Pope, who was a strong believer in this dogma, on one occasion pointed out to the writer that every member of the technical staff of a certain large manufacturing company had been graduated from an academic college course before taking up technical study. As to the rôle of mathematics in the education of an engineer, Sir William calls it the shorthand of thought and the purest form of logic; this, together with 'experiment, the handmaid of observation, measurement, the instigator of accuracy and precision, and reasoning, the organ of common sense,' are denominated 'the tools that shape the store of knowledge which memory brings to his help when he is called upon to practise what has been learned.'"

Admiral Dewey and the Holland Boat.—Admiral Dewey does not seem to agree with the representatives of the navy who recently advised the Government not to purchase the Holland submarine torpedo-boat. He has sent to Representative Foss, acting chairman of the House naval committee, a report prepared by his aide, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell, on the trial of the boat in the Potomac on the 14th inst. According to *Electricity*, "Lieutenant Caldwell, who was on board the *Holland* during

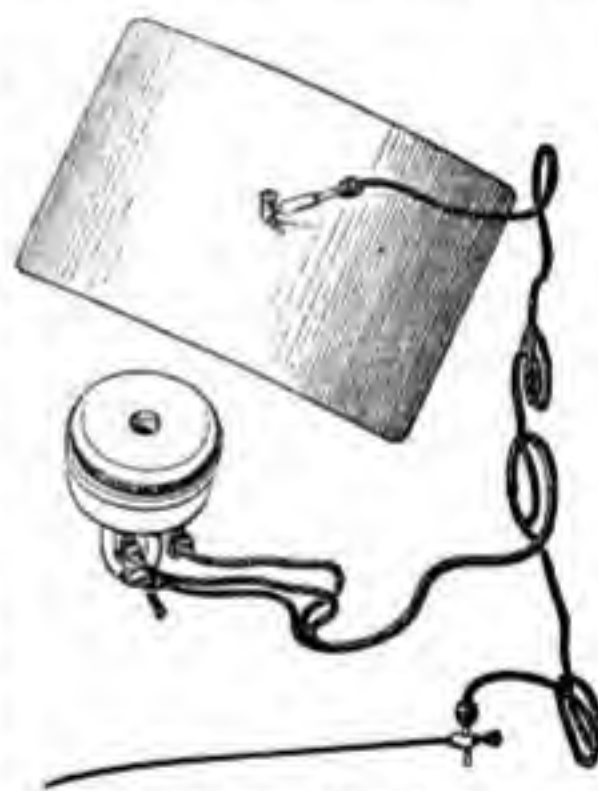
the trial, says that there was no accident or hitch of any sort. The mechanism worked easily, the crew was confident and skilful, the slight pitch of the boat on submersion disappeared when she attained the required depth, the torpedo was discharged with the greatest ease, and only a slight shock occurred when it left the tube. There was not the slightest confusion or hesitation in obeying orders. 'It is worthy of note,' says Lieutenant Caldwell, 'that from the first immersion the water as seen through the deadlights was entirely opaque, and at the maximum depth it looked entirely black. During the nearly three hours we were in the boat the air was entirely sweet.' Lieutenant Caldwell expresses the opinion that the duties of the crew could be easily performed by petty officers of the navy after a short trial. He says also that a determined enemy, with a submarine boat like the *Holland*, could have made the occupation of Manila Bay by Admiral Dewey's squadron impossible. In this and the other remarks of his aide, Admiral Dewey concurs."

A TELEPHONIC PROBE.

MOST of our readers will remember the "induction balance" with which President Garfield's surgeons unsuccessfully endeavored to locate the bullet that caused his death, and which figured largely in the sensational press reports of the day. The latest form of this instrument is a telephonic probe, which is

thus illustrated and described in *The British Medical Journal* (March 10), quoting from a recent work on "Therapeutic Electricity":

"It was De Wilde, a civil engineer, who (1872) first proposed the use of the electric bell as a signal of a metallic body in the tissues. An improvement on this is the telephonic probe. Its action depends on the difference of potential between two different metals, and upon the delicacy with which the telephone will disclose an electric current so engendered. A thin sheet of pure silver is placed upon an indifferent part of the body, and attached by means of a wire having a telephone in circuit to a silver probe or heavily plated exploring needle. If the probe be inserted into the tissues the telephone is silent, because there is no difference of potential that the telephone will register; but immediately a metallic body other than silver is touched there is a fall of potential, a current is produced, and the telephone indicates the fact. Used to verify the localization of foreign metallic bodies whose presence has been shown by radiography, this probe is a strikingly effective device."



TELEPHONE PROBE.

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A PLEA for power-brakes on trolley cars is made by *The Electrical Review*. It says: "The modern forty-foot trolley car full of people weighs a good many tons. To start it with any reasonable degree of swiftness requires the expenditure, for a few seconds, of about one hundred horsepower. Naturally, to stop it with the same degree of celerity will require the same power. To start it powerful motors and heavy gearing are employed; to stop it, a brass handle about eighteen inches long with a more or less able-bodied man at the end of it is used. The consequence of this arrangement is that the newspapers keep standing in type head-lines like this: 'Another Trolley Horror!' 'The Deadly Juggernaut!' etc. Is there not a lesson to be learned from these well-known facts? It is not as if there were no power brakes to be had, for there are several varieties, all good and all tested by experience." The new cars of the Third Avenue Company in New York are equipped with power-brakes, which apparently give satisfaction.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"WHY MEN DO NOT GO TO CHURCH."

THE alleged decrease in church attendance during the past few years has called forth much discussion, and many reasons have been offered for the phenomenon. The cause has been variously attributed to the church itself, to the individual, to society as a whole, and sometimes to all three. This latter view is that taken by Dr. Cortland Myers in a little book entitled "Why Men Do Not Go to Church." The author begins with the weaknesses of the church, and his most important arguments may be thus epitomized:

Men demand a church adapted to the dawning hours of a new century. Everywhere new conditions arise which have to be met, and the minister must see that he advances with the advance of civilization, and not remain in the old ruts. The intelligent application of the Gospel is what is more needed: usefulness is to be considered before attractiveness, and a true religious sentiment is to be awakened before many worldly comforts are thought of. The financial element in church life should not be a prominent factor, as it is in so many instances at the present time.

Again, if we consider the minister, and his power in the pulpit, sincerity must be at the heart of all that comes from him. Men are drawn by earnestness and honesty, and frankness, more than by the beauty and fragrance of flowers. Truth is what man wants, not the straining after effect, which results in verbosity, for he will come only to hear the unvarnished truth, red-hot from a courageous heart.

On the subject of courting the rich, and boasting of wealthy parishioners, Dr. Myers writes:

"In our great cities, up-town has its church magnificence, and down-town has its church reminiscence. The population in the poor districts has been increased by the thousands, while the churches have decreased for the thousands in a greater ratio. A gulf is fixed by traitorism to divinest truth. We have splendid buildings and able ministers and uncounted money, but we fail to reach the men, because we have run away from the place where most of the men live, and run away from the supreme mission of the church to seek and save the lost, and to recognize one of the lost to be just as valuable as the other. We discuss and mourn, but fail to act and remedy."

A positive theology, thinks Dr. Myers, with its unvarnished application to the common affairs of life, should replace the theory of evolution, which leads to adverse criticism of the Bible. When men go to church, they go to hear spiritual interpretation, as applied to themselves, and they do not care for individual criticism, which in most cases ends in doubt and skepticism. "The demand is for the Bible, not changed, but adapted." "With all the faults of this age," says Dr. Myers, "it admires reality, and hates 'cant' and hypocrisy." We are all fellow men in a world of many evils, and the way we are to be aided spiritually is by the human touch, by what is commonly called personality, or personal magnetism. One of the great faults of the church is "the lack of real living brotherhood in church life"; outside, in this busy world, we see union in all branches; the church should stand for unity, because a disagreement "means empty pews." Dr. Meyers continues:

"The cold world wants warm words, warm smiles, warm welcomes, warm hearts, warm prayers, and the warm atmosphere of the brotherhood of man in the place where they teach the fatherhood of God. There is another evil related to this one, or rather an expansion of it, in the lack of the brotherly relation, and of cooperation between the various churches. The world is not schooled in doctrinal distinctions, and can not easily recognize the necessity for church separation, and sometimes church opposition. No period in the world's history has witnessed more significant changes than this age in which we live. The tendency of the time in the political and business world alike is unquestionably toward consolidation and centralization and cooperation.

The man who fails to recognize this fails in his undertaking. The church which fails to adapt itself to this characteristic of the age must also fail to reach the men of this age. Cooperation must be one of the watchwords of the church in the dawning hour of the twentieth century. Organizations have been multiplied, and even different denominations separated into more divisions, and religious efforts have been scattered and weakened, and fields have been neglected while others have been crowded, and no great and united effort has been made toward cooperation in spending money and utilizing effort to reach men. Denominations with vital principles should live, and can live, even if we destroy sectarianism and bigotry."

It is this division which has driven men away from church, says the writer. "All denominations should get together, as business concerns, and, in the spirit of the age, map out the work and utilize the force," and in so doing, "denominations need not mean less, but Christianity should mean more."

In his other chapters Dr. Myers discusses ethical and social defects in man, and in society. The first duty of the church, he writes, is toward man spiritually, and the church will become a benefit to human society only so far as it benefits the individual. But man's misunderstanding of society and of himself, where, firstly, the church can not enforce, and where, secondly, the individual is blind to his proper position in the world, leads to unjust criticism and narrow views. Many outward influences are to blame for the absence of church-goers. Home life also has suffered material changes. "The tendency in this age is toward the destruction of some of the essential features of home and home life. Our great centers of population are practically homeless. Families have an existence within a few square feet of space enclosed between brick and mortar, but they do not live in homes."

Among other faults of society, the author in his final chapter criticizes modern invention, as encroaching on the Sabbath day. He berates the Sunday newspaper, which he calls "the modern criminal," for "it vitiates literary tastes, deadens religious feeling, destroys desire for worship, and drives worshipers from the house of God."

Social clubs, the encroachment of the bicycle, the evils of the saloon, and the predominance of materialism over spiritual things also come in for their share of Dr. Myers's condemnation.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON MR. SHELDON'S EXPERIMENT.

MR. SHELDON'S brethren of the religious press are in the main inclined to judge his recent attempt in Christian daily journalism with more patience and to accord it a little more commendation than did most of his brethren of the secular press. *The Independent* (undenominational) criticizes the week's issue of the *Topeka Capital* under Mr. Sheldon's editorship as being, first, "too preachy"; and, second, as lacking a proper and legitimate news instinct; but it defends Mr. Sheldon from the charges of charlatanism and blasphemy that have been so freely imputed to him. It says (March 22):

"There has been no little contemptuous talking and writing about the scheme of the publisher and principal proprietor of the *Topeka Capital*, to have the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon edit the paper, advertisements and all, for a week as nearly as he can as he thinks Jesus would edit it if He were on earth. We see no reason for such contempt. The aim is a right one. The principle of Mr. Sheldon's famous book, 'In His Steps,' is correct. A publisher or an editor ought to try to do his work, as every one else should, after the pattern and the great rule of universal love laid down by Jesus Christ. To call this a mere scheme for a big advertisement, or a foolish and pretentious mixing of the other world with this, appears to us ungenerous and unjust.

The aim, the ideal, is a right one, the only right one; and the single week of the Sheldon edition of the *Topeka Capital* is no solitary attempt of a newspaper to live up to this ideal."

The Watchman (Bapt., March 22) agrees with those who think the plan a sacrilegious one. It also thinks the outcome a failure:

"Coming to the consideration of the question, What kind of a newspaper has Mr. Sheldon succeeded in making? we should say, in a general way, that it is greatly inferior to our best religious weekly papers. His work is not marked by the breadth of information, the insight or balance that characterize journals of this class, while it very decidedly reveals a disposition to advocate facts of various sorts.

"Compared with the better daily journals Mr. Sheldon's experiment also appears to a disadvantage. His idea of suppressing news, because he does not think that it is well for people to be informed about it, is not a defensible one. The *New York Times* takes as its editorial motto, 'All the news that's fit to print.' That is a far saper standard than to resolve to print only that which you approve of having your readers know. A daily paper may be rightfully expected to give the news. If that is not so, then we ought not to have these papers at all. But all the news that's fit to print may be given by two journals with totally different results, dependent upon the editor's sense of proportion and method of treatment."

Zion's Herald (Meth. Episc., March 21) says:

"The experiment has been a decided disappointment, and to no one perhaps more than to Mr. Sheldon himself. . . . On the whole we regret the venture. It has belittled and profaned the name of Jesus, the one adorable Name. The conception as well as the experiment was a mistake, tho made in all sincerity and good purpose by Mr. Sheldon. We regret to see that he has been misapprehended and misrepresented. He is one of the most modest and conscientious of men. . . . He thought he could materialize his ideal of a Christian daily, but he has failed. That he was wholly sincere in his purpose does not change the result. We leave our readers to point the moral."

The Presbyterian (March 21) thinks that Mr. Sheldon "has failed to satisfy the public that Christ has especially appointed him for this kind of work." It adds:

"We wish Dr. Sheldon had let this newspaper scheme alone. We fear more harm than benefit will result from it. At best, it is only a possibility. It will require a series of years to test the practicability and value of the experiment. In some quarters it encounters contempt. The world is making it an occasion for mockery and jest. The Christian public generally takes very little stock in it."

The Congregationalist (March 22), altho an organ of the religious body with which Mr. Sheldon is affiliated, thinks his attempt a failure, and attributes this to what it regards as his initial error in the treatment of news. Even some of his religious news, it says, was "lamentably stale":

"For instance, a portion of the column entitled 'Religious Notes' contained statements that had been in type weeks ago, both in the religious and secular press. Mr. Sheldon missed a great opportunity when he did not develop this side of his paper, bringing to light exact and fresh information touching important religious interests. . . .

"The fundamental mistake was his attempt to do a work for which he had no training. One can not manage a modern hotel or run an express train with no other equipment than Christian impulses and ideals. To be sure, Mr. Sheldon possesses literary ability, but until a few weeks ago he had little acquaintance with the practical workings of a newspaper office. He thought that by giving half a day for several weeks he could become master of one of the most arduous and exacting of modern professions. The result of his experiment has revealed not only his inadequacy to the making of a modern newspaper, but his own personal limitations of thought and vision."

The Christian Standard (Disciples, March 24) says:

"In joining in with the popular criticism over the alleged defects of Mr. Sheldon's enterprise, the friends of a Christian secular journalism are apt to lose sight of the most significant lesson

of the whole experiment. . . . That 300,000 or 350,000 subscribers could be secured, from all over the country, for a daily paper published in a Western town of 50,000 inhabitants, is one of the pregnant facts of current history. Making due allowance for the influence of curiosity and the impulsive zeal of certain Christian workers, this remarkable response to the proposal to publish a daily secular paper on distinctly Christian lines shows that a large number of the best people are ready to support a higher order of journalism than is now represented by our metropolitan daily papers."

The Churchman (Prot. Episc., March 24) thinks that a primary defect in Mr. Sheldon's editorship was his lack of discrimination in the emphasis he gave to news which he used and his mistaken judgment regarding news which he debarred, particularly that relating to the stage:

"The stage may be pretty bad in Topeka, and indeed it is by no means ideal anywhere, but the instinct which takes people to the theater is both ancient and widespread, and has good grounds in human nature, and there are plays which it is profitable to see. The Christian teacher who will really profit the community is one who, after all due investigation, shall inform the public, as the editor of *Life* did a week or two ago, just what current plays are good to see, and what are bad. The heaping together of a great number of things, some of which are good, under a general ban offends that common sense which ought to have a recognized and honorable place in all moral teaching. One of the characteristics of our Lord was that He knew men. Anybody who would carry on a newspaper, or any other business in His name, must have a large fund of the same knowledge."

Ave Maria (Rom. Cath., March 24) says:

"We are not disposed to find fault with the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, the Protestant minister who has been conducting a newspaper out in Kansas as he imagines our Lord would have this work done. There are plenty of people, notably preachers, to throw stones at Brother Sheldon. We will not join them. If he were not doing good, we doubt whether the devil would stir up so much opposition against him. His methods may smack somewhat of sensationalism, but there are strong reasons for thinking that at heart he is honest and sincere. The energy and earnestness of the man are admirable. He is another John Wesley in this respect, and we wonder that devout Methodists have not noted the resemblance."

IS THE JESUIT ORDER MOHAMMEDAN IN ORIGIN?

THE startling hypothesis of Victor Charbonnel, recently outlined in a French review, that the celebrated Society of Jesus founded by Ignatius Loyola was instituted by him upon a Mohammedan model, has attracted attention from a German scholar, Dr. Arthur Pfungst, who in an article in *The Open Court* (March), translated from a late number of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, states the grounds upon which this theory rests. The argument is mainly drawn from the similarity between Mohammedan religious societies and the official rule of the Jesuit order. Dr. Pfungst says:

"At the time of Loyola, we know of two Mohammedan religious societies in Spain—the Kadryas and the Kadelyas, the latter so-called because they were founded by Sid Abdel Kader. The members of this congregation are called *sufis*, or *kuans*, i.e., brethren; they are subject to the *ucrd*, i.e., rule. They have a *dikr*, i.e., common prayer, which must be repeated several thousand times a day, and serves them as a means of mutual recognition. They are absolutely subject to a *sheik*, who governs the whole congregation. They live in *zanias*, i.e., monasteries, governed by *niokaddems*, or abbots.

"The reception of a novice among the Kadryas consists in an apprenticeship of at least a year and a day, in which the novice learns by heart all the rules of the order, and practises the virtues which are expected of him. Thirty to forty days of perfect isolation are required, during which time the novice is not allowed to speak except with his superior. He must demand in writing what he needs, and is not allowed to take more nourish-

ment than is absolutely necessary for the sustenance of life. The time of sleep is also limited, and is strictly submitted to rule. The novice's employment consists of prayers, meditations, and the reading of sacred books. Unless he be reading, the novice must 'close his eyes to illumine his heart.' In the same way the Jesuits expect a retirement of thirty to forty days, in which the first week is devoted to a purification of the soul. Light is permitted only for reading and eating. The novice is forbidden to laugh, and must speak to his superior only, who regulates his fasts and vigils. His meditations are limited to such subjects as death, hell, etc. The result of these spiritual exercises is the same both with the Kadryas and the Jesuits, a mental condition which prepares the mind for hallucinations.

"The similarity between the rules of the two orders can be traced in detail. The regulations of the Kadryas prescribe: 'If a novice is of a common nature, it is advisable to let him proceed by degrees, and only easy prayers should be imposed upon him.' The Jesuit rule reads: 'If the leader of exercises notices that his disciple shows only inferior natural faculties, it is advisable to impress upon him only lighter exercises.'

"The same regulations exist among both the Mohammedans and the Jesuits for the repetition of some definite prayers. Even the attitude in prayer is prescribed. The Mussulman Kuan must 'raise his eyes in praying, and gaze at one single definite point without swerving'—a method which was known to the Arabians as the best way of self-hypnotization. The same is literally prescribed for the Jesuit exercises. The Kuans pray in cadences, utilizing inspiration and expiration, and pronouncing some sacred word while breathing, then devoting the time of exhaling to meditation thereon. Between the various acts of breathing, no more than one single word must be uttered. In the same way the Jesuits know in their prayers one method which is called 'the third way of praying'; and is praying according to the rhythm of breathing as prescribed in the regulations of the Kadryas. And it is stated in the latter that a truly faithful Kuan 'will see, and hear, and feel, and smell, and taste' the object of his meditations. These words remind the reader of one of the Jesuit exercises in which it is said that 'Hell shall be meditated upon from the point of view of the five senses: first, I see with the eyes of imagination the enormous flames and the souls of the condemned entirely surrounded with fire; secondly, I hear with the aid of imagination the shouts and cries and blasphemies of the condemned against Jesus Christ and His saints; thirdly, I imagine that I breathe the fumes of sulfur and the odor of the pit or of fetid matter; fourthly, I imagine I see bitterness, tears, sadness, the gnawing worm of conscience; and fifthly, I touch the flames of vengeance and imagine vividly how the souls of the condemned burn.'

The inner organization of the two orders exhibits a like similarity, says Dr. Pfungst. The authority of the superiors is absolute among the Mohammedan orders as among the Jesuits; the novitiate, the mode of electing a general, the regulations as to property, the renunciation of judgment on the part of the member to the superior, so that the former is "forthwith as a corpse (*perinde ac cadaver*)" in the hands of the superior, are the same alike in the Christian and Muslim brotherhoods. Indeed, this very simile conveying the primary Jesuit regulation of obedience is used in the Sheikh Si Soosi's book of rules: "Thou shalt be in the hands of thy sheik as a corpse in the hands of an undertaker." Even the famous Jesuit motto, "*Ad maiorem Dei gloriam*" (to the greater glory of God), is of Mohammedan origin according to Abbé Charbonnel, and he adds that the spirit and aims of the Kuans and the Jesuits are the same. The abbé's denunciation, as given by Herr Pfungst, is a sweeping one, and will no doubt meet with denial by members of the Society of Jesus. Herr Pfungst says:

"The spirit of these organizations [the Kuans and the Jesuits] is an absolute theocracy, the aim a spiritual government over all worldly affairs. A specialty of the Kuans is their method of assassination and the disposing of adversaries through the murderer's dagger. Charbonnel abstains from drawing further parallels, saying: 'We do not mean to make odious comparisons, but we should in this place consider that the Jesuits have fre-

quently justified political assassination.' And he adds that this is one of the points which led to the expulsion of the Jesuits in almost all the states of Europe, and caused Pope Clement XVIII. to abolish the order.

"The salient results according to Charbonnel are the same in both societies—the Mohammedan Kuans and the Christian Jesuits. He says: 'Wherever among the nations Kuanism or Jesuitism penetrated races, political parties, and religions, wherever their spirit was impressed upon them, we find the same corruption, the same fettering of all energy, the same shadows of death. The whole Orient is dead, Uruguay and Paraguay are dead, the republics of South America are dead; Cuba and the Philippines are taken away, otherwise they would be dead too. Spain is dead. All these countries were the possessions of the Sufis or the Kuans, of the clergy and the monks. The dreary work of the sheiks and of the monastic generals has been complemented everywhere through the assistance of real soldiers!'

MAY ROMAN CATHOLICS ACCEPT THE THEORY OF NATURAL SELECTION?

THE impression has prevailed that the excommunication of Dr. Mivart was largely due to his acceptance of scientific teachings condemned by the Roman Catholic Church. A well-known Roman Catholic, Dr. William Seton, writing in *The Catholic World* (February), makes a plea for the acceptance of some scientific teachings which would imply that Dr. Mivart's controversy with Cardinal Vaughan (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 3, 17, March 3) was mainly on matters of theological dogma and Scriptural interpretation, and not science. Dr. Seton does not care to discuss the large question of "organic evolution as opposed to the old-time theory of separate, special creation of numberless organisms"; for, in the words of the Roman Catholic bishop of Newport, "it should be well borne in mind that the foremost Catholic men of science of the day not only hold a theory of evolution, but consider that there can be no doubt on the matter." Dr. Seton's object, is, however, to defend the doctrine of natural selection, and to "show that this factor is, when properly understood, not only not opposed to the idea of God's creative act, but that, on the contrary, His wisdom is manifest in it." Dr. Seton writes:

"As we know, Charles Darwin was guided to the discovery of his celebrated hypothesis . . . by the study of what Man has accomplished through artificial selection. He cites the common opinion of naturalists that the various breeds of the domestic pigeon—the carrier, pouter, tumbler, fantail, and others—are all descended from the wild rock-pigeon through slight differences accumulated by pigeon-fanciers during many successive generations.

"Man has done this for his own pleasure, until finally he has changed the original rock-pigeon not only outwardly, but he has brought about modifications in the skulls of the different breeds. The same thing man has done with the dog, horse, sheep, and other animals. The different breeds have been produced by man's selecting and accumulating in one direction the variations which suited his purpose, which variations are so slight that an uneducated eye can not appreciate them. The same principle of continual selection of slight variations has been followed in regard to plants. The gardener cultivates the best variety; then when a still somewhat better variety springs from its seeds, he selects it, and thus little by little the vegetable and the flower are modified and improved. . . .

"As every naturalist knows, animals and plants present individual differences under changing conditions of life. And here we declare our belief that when the Almighty created the first plants and animals, He did implant in them the power to respond to extrinsic factors acting on them. These extrinsic factors arouse, call forth, so to speak, dormant variations which are thrown out promiscuously in all directions, and there being far more births than there is room or food for, severe competition ensues, and certain ones among these variations are (of course metaphorically speaking) selected by nature as the fittest to survive in a changing environment; and the environment is, as a

rule, always more or less changing. This is what we mean by natural selection.

"Only for this God-given tendency in animals and plants to respond in a favorable way to outward changes—and only for such response there could be no selection—the Creator must have been continually working fresh miracles through new creations in order to adapt organic life to new conditions; for vast indeed have been the changes in sea and land and climates, in food and in enemies, since organic life first appeared. And we know by fossil remains, by the testimony of the rocks, that vast also have been the changes in animals and plants."

After tracing the course of evolution in the first geologic ages, and of natural selection in the Eocene epoch of the Tertiary age as evidenced in several species of mammalia, Dr. Seton says:

"We can not too often repeat that variations are the groundwork for natural selection to act on; and we say again that we believe Almighty God willed in the beginning that slight differences should appear in the offspring of the same parents in response to outward changes. And there must have been great changes in the conditions of animal life during the two million years which we may allow for the Tertiary period. As thus explained there is surely nothing in the hypothesis of natural selection that a Catholic may not accept, and, as Bishop Hedley tells us in the *Dublin Review* for October, 1893, theologians are already beginning to look upon Darwinism with a more favorable eye."

SCIENCE AND PROVIDENCE.

JUST as in the early ages of the Church Christianity found itself face to face with Hellenism, and found its energies and life crippled at every turn until through battle and partial compromise the issue was decided, so now, it is believed by many students of religion, Christianity must face Science and come to terms with it. So thinks Dr. D. S. Cairns, who writes in *The Contemporary Review* (March). "The position of Science," he remarks, "is incomparably stronger than the medley of philosophies and beliefs that early Christianity had to encounter. No educated man doubts the solidity and permanence of her contribution to human thought." In the light of the scientific conceptions of the present day, "Christianity seems an exotic," or, as Professor Hermann more bluntly put it, "in our modern world Christianity is an alien." Until this difference has been transcended, says Dr. Cairns, the aggressive force of Christianity will be crippled and hampered at every turn. One of the central problems in this contemplated concordat of Christianity and Science is the reconciliation of the Christian conception of the world, as a realm of Divine Providence, with the scientific conception of it as a Reign of Law.

"We must recognize that at first sight the demonstration of the Reign of Law in nature seems to conflict with that view of the world which we derive from the Revelation which culminates in Christ. If we take a man who has been living purely in the world of scientific ideas and transport him into the world of thought of revealed religion, we can not wonder if he shows signs of surprise and of revolt. He has changed his 'psychological climate.' He has been living in a world of uniformities, of measured spaces and forces and times, a world of which the central principle seemed to be its own consistent action; and the world into which Revelation would bring him seems to be ruled by radically different principles. For, from start to finish, there can really be no doubt as to the teaching of Revelation. In the clearest and most memorable fashion it proclaims that God's providence controls in their own interest whatsoever happens to His children. If you try to take this faith out of the Old Testament, Hebrew religion becomes a mere ruin. Take the Psalmists: what can shake their conviction that the whole power of God is at the disposal of the solitary faithful Spirit, for protection, discipline, and salvation; what can match their magnificent confidence in God as the Shepherd, the Fortress, and the Refuge of the soul? All the histories in like manner are based on this theory of human life, and the gigantic spiritual achievement of

Prophecy is undertaken and carried through in the strength of this faith. And when we come to the climax of Revelation we find this principle expressed with a clearness which can not be increased. 'Be not anxious for the morrow,' said Jesus, 'for your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of these things.' Nor does any one of the Apostles ever dream of moving from this ancient standpoint.

"Some years ago the present writer remembers reading a letter relating to the death of a friend who had perished in the wreck of an ocean liner which had gone ashore on the Spanish coast. The writer of the letter, in referring to this friend, rightly, from the Christian point of view, laid stress on the fact that her death was the Will of God, and was therefore best for her. A scientific writer, looking at the same event, might have viewed it as part of an immense context of phenomena. He would have taken the proximate causes—the strong shoreward current in the Bay of Biscay, the mists that at that season envelop sea and land, the deflection of the compass, perhaps, caused by the geological composition of the Finisterre Rocks, and so on. He would have shown that these again had their antecedents, climatic, geological, chemical, and so on, and these again their antecedents, reaching back through the ages. He would have shown further that these proximate causes must also have their consequents, and these again their consequents, and so forward throughout the future. He would have shown us, in short, a great system of things reaching onward from the primordial Fire-Mist to the ultimate Crack of Doom, and maintained that to alter any one part would be to alter the whole, and then would have turned on us triumphantly and asked us if we actually believed that all this vast process was set in motion to drown a particular person on a particular day for her own good. The difficulty certainly seems a serious one, and so long as we stand by the barely Positivist view of Science and the barely Individualistic view of Religion, it would seem to be insoluble so far as the intellect is concerned.

"But in stating these limitations we have already indicated the lines of a solution. It has become impossible for Science to remain at the purely positive standpoint; and Evangelical religion has in like manner outgrown the excessive Individualism which for a long time characterized it.

"Take first the drift in Science. The whole conception of Evolution is teleological. There is an interesting passage in Mr. Darwin's 'Life' in which this point is very clearly brought out by him in a letter to Prof. Asa Gray, thanking him for an article written in *Nature*, June 4, 1874. 'What you say about Teleology,' he writes, 'pleases me especially, and I do not think any one else has ever noticed the point. I have always said you were the man to hit the nail on the head.' The passage referred to in Professor Gray's paper is thus given: 'Let us recognize Darwin's great service to Natural Science in bringing back to it Teleology, so that, instead of Morphology versus Teleology, we shall have Morphology wedded to Teleology.' In the same strain Professor Huxley wrote: 'Perhaps the most remarkable service which Mr. Darwin has rendered to the philosophy of Biology is the reconciliation of Morphology and Teleology, and the explanation of the facts of both which his views offer. The teleology which supposes that the eye, such as we see it in man or in one of the higher vertebrata, was made in the precise structure it exhibits, for the purpose of enabling the animal which possesses it to see, has undoubtedly received its death-blow. Nevertheless, it is necessary to remember that there is a wider teleology, which is not touched by the doctrine of Evolution, but is actually based upon the fundamental proposition of Evolution' ('Darwiniana,' p. 110).

The vital point, says Dr. Cairns, is that in dealing with the positive or physical standpoint and that of teleology or final causes, we are dealing with two worlds. The Hidden Purpose moves upward through the several strata of the inorganic and organic realms until the central interest of the divine comedy concentrates on the fortunes of human society, the last and highest result of time.

"If this be so, if there is a real climax to the long history of nature, then it surely must needs be that no part of the long chain of process which leads to this consummation can be without meaning. Logical coherence compels us to suppose that the whole natural order is an immense system of final causes con-

verging at last upon one supreme *Telos* [Final Cause], the 'one far-off Divine Event to which the whole creation moves.' It is toward this end that law must be working, the ocean currents flowing, the mists rising and falling, the strata being piled mountains high, and human life being lavished by land and sea. All roads of Nature at last converge upon some mother city of Man.

"But is this version of the Scientific Conception of the Reign of Law in radical antagonism with the Christian view of the world? If the argument hitherto has been a sound one, it is, on the contrary, in profound harmony with it. If it is true that Science has advanced from the positive to the Teleological standpoint, it is true also that the advance of Biblical Theology has carried religious thought beyond the narrower Individualism in which it was bound, and has given it a vaster horizon and a larger hope. The Gospels also teach us that all God's individual providences converge upon a universal end, which is nothing else than the most perfect form of Society, a union of God and Humanity in the 'Kingdom of God.'"

THEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF "PARADISE LOST."

MILTON'S great epic is held responsible for a profound and long-lasting influence upon the religious and theological conceptions of a large part of the English-speaking world. Its theology is in the main in close accord with what is now called the "traditional view" of the Bible. Milton's purpose, of course, was to "reconcile the ways of God to men," and to do this he had to draw upon sources outside the creeds and even outside the Scriptures. A writer, Mr. H. Rawlins, Jr., in *The Westminster Review* (January) thinks that Milton's poem is, in fact, an indictment of his creed; that his noble and free spirit unconsciously revolted against his theological beliefs; and that "Paradise Lost," "with its massive splendor, crushes the dry bones of a system which it was meant to enshrine for men's reverence." The line of reasoning by which Mr. Rawlins reaches this conclusion is as follows:

"The most obvious and yet the most telling criticisms upon the Bible story of the Fall, when interpreted in the traditional way, are these—that the whole account is miserably meager for so stupendous an event; and that the *causes* of the catastrophe and the way in which it took place are altogether trivial and unintelligible. That the whole race of mankind should be ruined by a serpent enticing with a fruit, and that the whole incident should be explained in a single page of print, is so incongruous as to be ridiculous the moment it is thought about without implicit faith in Biblical authority. Now, in 'Paradise Lost' the theme is at least treated with fulness and dignity. The length of the poem is worthy of the issues. The crisis is elaborately led up to. There is a serious attempt to make the causes clear and show them to be sufficient. Bravely is the question of divine justice wrestled with. If Milton fails, as he does fail theologically, a hundred times greater is the failure of the literal theologian who sticks to Genesis.

"But even if the poet is held to have succeeded, all the new resources which he employs in aid of his attempt are themselves so many unconscious criticisms upon the Bible story.

"Paradise Lost' has twelve books, but the fatal fruit is not tasted till the ninth book. A general glance at the contents of the preceding eight books will at once give an insight into Milton's methods, and a more detailed examination will show how splendidly he built upon his false foundation. . . .

"In the first place, the figure of Satan in 'Paradise Lost' bears some fit proportion to the events which in Genesis are attributed to a mere serpent. The whole episode of the war in heaven and the expulsion of the fiends, especially the picture we have of the personalities of the rebel leaders—all this is not only a marvelous poetic creation, it also gives much-needed balance to a theological system. It provides something like an adequate cause for the ruin of mankind. But to feel the majesty of it in Milton's poem is to feel also the lack of majesty in the Genesis story. There is nothing whatever in the Biblical story to suggest that

the word serpent was meant in any but a plain and literal sense—it signifies just a paltry snake. The identification of this snake with a mighty spirit of evil, Satan or the Devil, came later; and it came just because the story, when taken seriously as the basis of a theology, would have been a sheer mockery without such identification. No Biblical writer read the new interpretation into the word serpent. This was the work of the systematizing theologians. It was they who identified 'the most subtle of all the beasts of the field' with the Devil who tempted Jesus and the Satan who (we are told in Revelations) fell from heaven. From time to time attempts were made to present his personality and history in some clearer and fuller form. But when Milton approached his subject he found ample ground not yet occupied. One can not resist the impression that he must have felt very keenly the curtness of the story of the Fall. The whole record must have seemed to him too incomplete and trivial for the stupendous issues involved. And, tho he could at times deny as stoutly as any one the right of the human mind to speculate in matters of religion beyond the bounds of the Biblical revelation, yet in this matter we see him impelled with irresistible force beyond those bounds. In any case, he deliberately aims at giving a full vision of events (as he imagined them) which preceded and led up to the temptation in Eden; and this is the boldest, the most original, and the largest part of his poem."

Nowhere, says Mr. Rawlins, does Milton's art "come so nobly into conflict with his theology as in his portrayal of Satan's affection and pity for the innocent creatures whom he is about to ensnare." A merely brutal enemy of mankind would have repelled every reader—Milton creates a being for whom we can feel a genuine interest, even admiration. "Milton has ruined the Genesis fable—for theology," says Mr. Rawlins; but from the point of view which no longer accepts for its guidance the ethical code of primitive barbarians, this is no calamity:

"This great work of art is at present much neglected, especially by those who have given up the old theology. Probably the chief reason (next to the flood of present-day literature and newspapers) is this—that the reader of the poem feels that he is expected to believe its main story as a truth of religion, and the instructed mind now resents that expectation. But the time is coming (for a large number of people the time has already come) when such expectation and such resentment will both have become impossible, and when it will be as natural and easy to discuss the plot of 'Paradise Lost' as that of 'King Lear' or 'Macbeth.' To reach this position is to cease to be disturbed by any question as to the historical validity or non-validity of the original fable, and to be free to enjoy the way in which it is treated. From this point of view 'Paradise Lost' is seen to be the revelation of a master mind struggling heroically with a theme not altogether tractable even in his hands, but ennobling it with the splendid riches of his imagination, and throwing broadcast pearls of wise and beautiful speech which are admirable and helpful for all time."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Liberal Congress of Religions, which aims to perpetuate the spirit of the World's Parliament of Religions held at Chicago during the World's Fair, is to be in session in Boston from April 24 to April 29. Its prime object, in the words of its secretary, is "not to create a new fellowship, but to emphasize, expand and incorporate a fellowship that already exists."

THE plan for establishing an American school of Oriental studies in Palestine is being actively pushed by a number of American colleges. Such an institution, it is thought, is much needed by the modern student of Biblical archeology, and is justified by the results obtained from the schools of classical studies at Athens and Rome. Prominent among the supporters is Dr. Richard J. H. Gottbell, of Columbia University.

By a slip of the pen, a recent statement in THE LITERARY DIGEST was made to assert that the Baptists are the most numerous of the Protestant denominations. According to the statistics which we have already printed for the past year the Catholics (three bodies) come first among Christian denominations with 2,446,304 members; the Methodists (seventeen bodies) come second, with 2,302,316 members; and the Baptists (thirteen bodies) come third, with 1,442,678 members. These figures, however, are not absolutely trustworthy, for church records are often imperfectly kept and often not reported. There is, too, a radical difference of method in reckoning membership in some of the Christian bodies. The Roman Catholics, for instance, report as members every baptized person, whether adult or infant, while most of the Protestant bodies report only those who have, as adults or adolescents, formally announced their Christian allegiance.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CONDITION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

ONE result of the South African war is a more rigid inspection, by the British, of the condition of their navy, and more especially of its artillery. Facts are being published which will be new even to naval men. *The Saturday Review* (London) says:

"At a time when the importance of an all-powerful navy is manifest, the parliamentary returns of the fleets of Great Britain and foreign countries is not a reassuring document. Of the fifty-three completed battle-ships with which we are credited no less than sixteen are still armed with inefficient artillery in the shape of muzzle-loading guns. These would be completely out-classed and outranged—to use an expression now being applied elsewhere—if pitted against modern ordnance. In the French navy there does not appear to be a single muzzle-loading gun. If an ironclad is worth retaining on the effective list, and having her machinery renewed, her artillery should be improved as far as possible. . . . When we find historic craft like the *Warrior* and the training squadron included, we may well doubt the value of a return containing such anomalies, and equally demand that our sea scouts should be up to date."

M. Lockroy, ex-minister of marine in France, recently published a book in which he set forth that the French navy is inferior to the British, except in its artillery. The excellence of the French guns has lately been shown, and as our own war with Spain revealed the importance of the artillery service, many English papers, even the most jingoistic, express uneasiness. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"Let us consider what it is that is claimed by Frenchmen for the armament of their navy. It is not that their gun has a greater velocity only, or is merely a better piece in itself, and apart from its ammunition and fittings. What they maintain is that the whole of their armament, guns, mountings, and ammunition taken together, are better, more simple, more military than ours, and in finer order than those of any other nation, and especially than ours. There is a look of ostentation about all this, which if we heard it from an Englishman concerning any belongings of our own would make us at once suspect the speaker for a windbag. But it is the case with the French that they may be thorough workmen, and able men, but also braggarts to an extent which no Englishman ever reaches save when he is also a quack and a fool. Therefore we will not jump to the conclusion that all French authorities tell us of the admirable qualities of their naval armament is mere exaggeration. Our critics at the admiralty, whose duty it is to make themselves acquainted with the facts, do not seem to be by any means confident. Here also we may allow for the English habit of self-depreciation, and may suppose that the technical authorities in the admiralty are expressly making the least of their own case. Still, when every allowance is made, we are left with an uneasy conviction that our war-ships are on the whole less well armed than the French. . . . Supposing now they can show that their navy is better armed than ours, will they not have a still stronger case for recommending a war at once?"

The Times, too, thinks General de la Roque must know what he talks about when he describes the French artillery as in every respect superior to the English. But the French are not the only ones to claim that their artillery is superior to that of the British navy. We take the following from an account published in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

"It is not at all impossible that Great Britain would experience as much disappointment in a naval war as now in her struggle on land. A portion of the English press have acknowledged that all is not as it should be; but the general public hardly know the extent of the corruption rampant in the navy. Many of the guns are made of bad material, are faultily constructed, and have wrong caliber. Guns must be manufactured with the utmost precision, else they are likely to burst and can not be de-

pended upon for accurate shooting. Krupp, for instance, owes his reputation to the fact that nothing is allowed to leave his works ere it is thoroughly tested and able to pass the most rigorous inspection. Now in England it is very common for cabinet ministers to be interested in large industrial establishments, and to draw large sums as shareholders or directors. It is, therefore, easy to understand that government contracts are not always given to the most reliable firms. Thus the guns obtained from the Italian branch of the Armstrong Company are said to be very faulty. (Naturally a part of the Italian artillery also leaves much to be desired.) Faulty caliber is a serious matter. For if the ammunition of a gun should run short, it may be found that ammunition supplied for another gun nominally of the same caliber is useless, and a gun is put out of action. To this must be added that many ships are armed with old, inferior guns, and therefore hardly able to cope with an enemy carrying the best modern artillery.

"The quality of the crews leaves much to be desired. Their discipline is not good, and that counts almost for more nowadays than personal courage. Their training also is faulty. There can be no doubt that the British navy has ships which might well be the envy of any nation: but, on the average, that navy is certainly not what it is 'cracked up to be,' and it may with certainty be assumed that the German—excepting, of course, in point of numbers—is much more serviceable."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

POLITICS AND TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

FRENCH papers, notably the *Journal des Débats*, have mentioned the visit of the Argentine training-ship *Presidente Sarmiento* in Spanish ports as a demonstration against the United States. It can hardly be regarded as such if we believe the *España Moderna* (Madrid), which keeps itself well informed on South American affairs. We take the following from its latest summary:

The visit of the Spanish cruiser *Río de la Plata* was the cause of much rejoicing in Argentina and Uruguay. All the more disappointing was it that the vessel should have been ordered to leave so suddenly. What made the Spanish minister of marine send that order? Only one explanation seems possible—the visit of Admiral Schley and his squadron. These United States vessels were given a grand reception at Buenos Ayres, showing beyond a doubt that the Argentine Republic is on the most cordial terms with the United States. We do not blame the Americans for making the most of this; but the presence of their ships was no reason for the Spaniard to leave. Or does some secret article of the Treaty of Paris prohibit the Spanish flag in South America? To many people it would seem that President Roca goes a little too far in his subservience to McKinley.

The writer thinks that, on the whole, Spanish America is very quiet just now. Mexico is sure to rest content with President Porfirio Díaz for another term, and all through South America there is a tendency to take the power out of the hands of the political generals, and appoint civilians. The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) also points out that the Southern continent is tolerably peaceful. Brazil and Bolivia have settled their boundary quarrels, and the new republic of Acre has been forced out of existence in consequence. The *Porto Alegre Tageblatt* declares that, at least so far as Brazil is concerned, the revolutionary tendency does not hurt business much. It declares that this is well known in England, Belgium, and the United States. We summarize as follows:

The most barefaced, stupid business tricks still seem to be effective. One of the oldest is to call a thing nasty if you want to get it away from somebody else. Even the children know of this joke. Jack says to Jill: "Huh! I would not eat that bit of cake. An ugly bug has been sitting on it." And poor Jill not only throws away the cake, but is even grateful to Jack, who, nevertheless, gets very much the best of the bargain. The cake is Brazil, and Jack is England. But lately Belgium and the United States have seen through the trick, and they join in the

merry game of frightening off poor Jill—Germany. Thus it happens that the German waits too long ere he invests his money here, and all the plums are picked up by others.

For seventy years the rate of exchange has steadily declined in Brazil. But neither is a dollar worth as much to-day in Germany as it was seventy years ago. Yet Germany has progressed wonderfully, and Brazil also has progressed. Brazil is as large as the European continent. Almost yearly there has been some sort of a revolt somewhere within her wide boundaries; but she has not fallen to pieces, and will not fall to pieces any more than Europe fails to be progressive tho she has wars. We Brazilians are a little hot-headed. We are familiar with weapons, and sometimes we break heads. But that is our private business. The security of capital in Brazil has nothing to do with it. Our trade and our industries are far removed from politics. Our *pronunciamentos* are facts; but the English use them to send out their lying telegrams, by which they seek to destroy our credit in order to have us all to themselves. Hence we are only too glad to see people from other countries coming to do business with us.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TALK OF AN ANGLO-FRENCH WAR.

IN France, Germany, Spain, Holland, and Portugal, the press discuss the possibility of an attack on their country by Great Britain. This talk is founded on the apprehension that England will attempt to restore what is called her "lost prestige" by a sudden descent upon some nation whose navy is much weaker than her own. Especially in France is this supposed danger a continual topic. *The Spectator* (London) remarks:

"We can not doubt from the information before us that Frenchmen as a body believe, or at least think they believe, that the British intend to attack them, that as soon as the army returns from South Africa a cause of war will be discovered, and that the British fleet will be used to lay their coast towns in ashes and 'snap up' their colonies. They are actually spending millions on home defenses under this illusion, and sending artillerymen in defiance of admitted law to man their arsenal in Madagascar lest we should pounce down upon it. To listen to some of their writers is to suffer as from nightmare, and even their Government, tho it retains its reason and expects no attack, uses the impression of the majority to obtain large votes for coast defense."

The Spectator says these French fears are groundless, and *The Times* assures France that Englishmen would much rather fight Germany. *The République Française*, nevertheless, says:

"We do not believe in the war. But the best means to make it impossible is to be prepared for it ourselves. We hope, therefore, that the Government and Parliament will put aside their petty quarrels for once, and apply themselves to the task which circumstances impose, namely, that of rendering invulnerable our coasts and our colonies, organizing a colonial army, and reinforcing our distant garrisons."

Nearly all the French papers complain that their own remarks anent the Boer war receive close attention in England while the no less stinging comments of the German press are generally ignored. *The Temps* (Paris), in a very moderate article, remarks that it is impossible for Frenchmen to revise their opinion in such a way as to please the English. It says:

"If the English would revise their own attitude; if, instead of their lust of conquest, they would adopt once more those principles of justice and humanity by which they can so easily be influenced, they would soon recover the sympathies of their generous neighbors. When will England cease to play the part of enemy to the whole human race, as she so foolishly does now?"

The *Matin* supposes that Mr. Chamberlain's question to the colonies, regarding the number of men that could yet be furnished by them, is pointed against France. The *Nation* (Berlin) expresses astonishment at the fact that Englishmen expect to meet with anything but distrust, and says:

"The former England, which assisted Italy, Greece, Bulgaria,

and Belgium to obtain their independence, that England had the sympathies of enlightened Europe. Modern England, which makes it her business to crush two small Dutch republics, must expect to be disliked. The sympathies of the civilized world to some extent prevented England's enemies from acting against her. To-day the United Kingdom has entered upon a career which must lead to increased armaments. But if she adopts a policy of guns and big battalions, she may find that other empires have bigger trumps."

The Handelsblad (Amsterdam) says:

"Undeniably the overwhelming majority of the French people are opposed to wars. But if a war must come, they prefer to fight England. When the British troops left for South Africa it was the cry 'Remember Majuba!' that accompanied them. If ever French troops battle with English, we will hear the cry 'Souvenez-vous de Fashoda.' For that humiliation is not forgotten or forgiven, and the increased energy with which the anti-English agitation is carried on since Lord Roberts's successes bodes no good."

Some Frenchmen certainly speak of an energetic initiative in case of war with England. General de la Roque, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, sets forth that Great Britain is not as invulnerable as some suppose her to be. At any rate, France is to-day less inclined to fear her neighbor across the Channel than at the time of the Fashoda affair, and England knows it. The "invasion cry" is raised once more in England. *The St. James's Gazette* is, perhaps, the most active in this. It even claims to have exclusive information, as it intimates in the following:

"It may be asked, How is it that *The St. James's Gazette* has come into the possession of so large and important a portion of the plan of the coming campaign? We can not divulge our sources of information. But, as the revelations of the Dreyfus trial have shown, military information, and that of the most secret nature, can be obtained in Paris for a consideration."

We give below a summary of what *The St. James's Gazette* claims to have discovered:

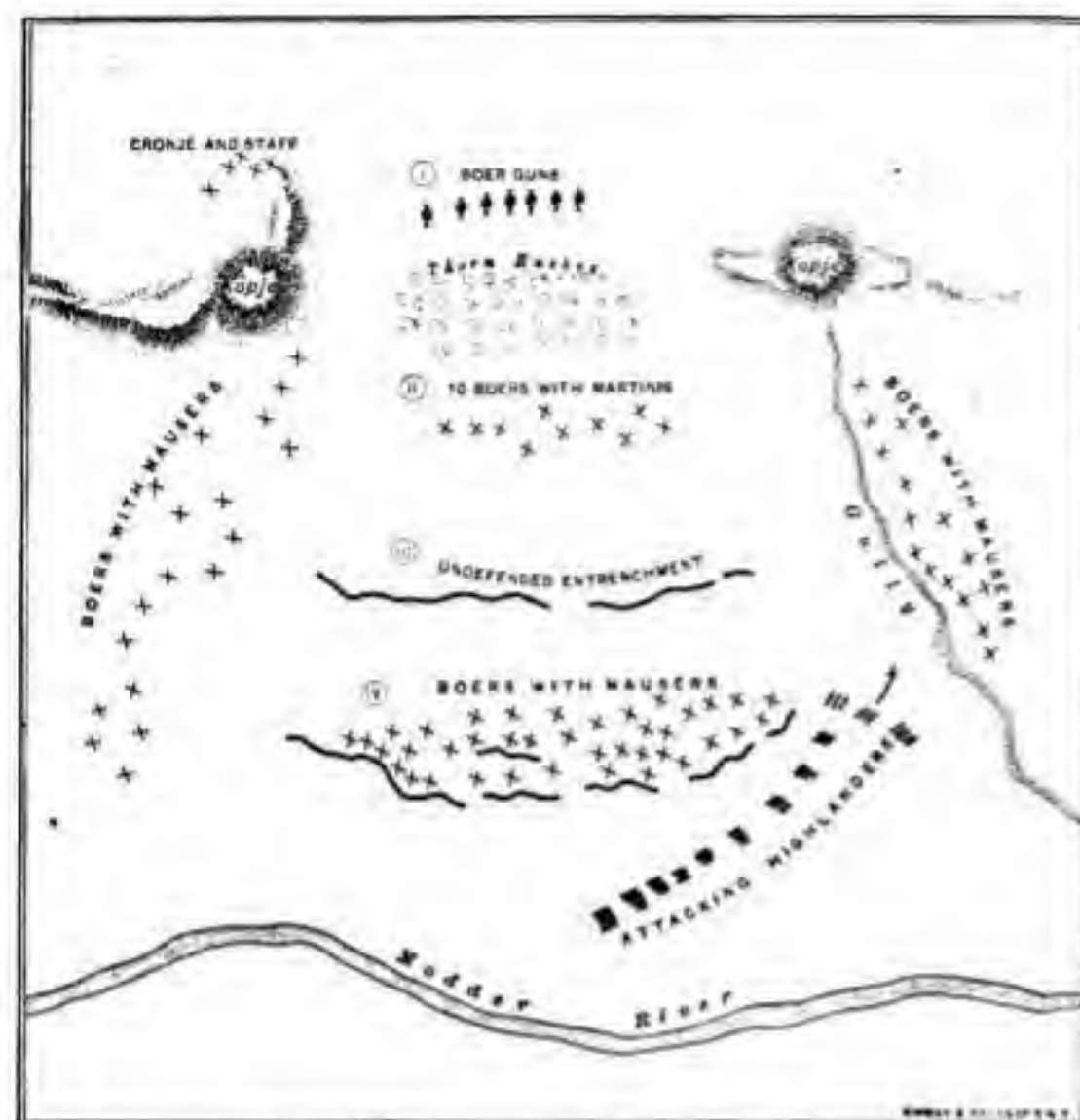
France, in 1875, submitted to Bismarck's threat of war, because he had the power to crush her. Again, France obeyed Lord Salisbury's mandate in 1898 because she did not then know that England would need nearly a quarter of a million men to prevent one fifth of that number of Dutch and Huguenot squatters from taking the Cape Colony. France may forgive Germany, the powerful, but she can not forgive England's "bluff" game. A war is inevitable before the commencement of the winter storms.

Four army corps and two independent cavalry divisions will be under arms in France for the next maneuvers, in August. If the order to mobilize is given at nine o'clock at night, 50,000 French troops can be passing on board ship by daylight the next morning, not counting the marines. England has at present hardly anything to oppose them. The British fleet will be induced to appear off the coast of Morocco by an attack upon that country. The one prominent fact, however, is that when the great exhibition closes, 200,000 men will be massed within a few hours' journey by train to the French ports nearest to England. A special service squadron should immediately be organized to ward off the blow.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Cronje's Tactics at Magersfontein.—The following Boer description of the manner in which General Cronje prepared for the British attack at Magersfontein is taken from an account given in the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam):

"The scene of the action is tolerably level ground, with here and there a small kopje. In the center of the Boer position, thorn bushes were planted by General Cronje's orders, for the purpose of masking his batteries. His guns, however, were not permitted to fire until the end of the second day. They were in reserve. In front of the trees were placed ten Boers with Martini-Henry rifles. They were ordered to fire volleys at certain intervals, the smoke of the old-fashioned powder being intended to convey the impression that the Boer cannon were placed there.

Next toward the enemy came a large, conspicuous entrenchment. It was without defenders; but served to protect the Boers armed with Martini-Henrys, as it received the enemy's cannonade. Next followed an entrenchment full of Boers armed with Mausers. Both flanks were protected by Boer commandos with Mausers.



SKETCH MAP OF BATTLE OF MAGERSFONTEIN.

The English hoped to outflank the Boers, but did not succeed. When General Wauchope reached the neighborhood of the Boers' first line (marked IV in the sketch), he was heard to exclaim: 'Here we've got them!' The next moment he fell, pierced by about forty bullets. The Boers to the left of Cronje's position never fired a shot, as it was not necessary.

THE THREATENING TARIFF WAR WITH GERMANY.

A LARGE proportion of the German people regard the meat inspection bill, which would prevent the importation of salted and canned meats at once, and that of fresh meat in 1904, with anything but pleasure. That the measure is directed mainly against the United States, in the hope that the United States Government may be forced to conclude treaties more favorable to German trade, is not doubted; but many Germans are not at all certain that the Americans can be thus driven to make concessions. The Berlin correspondent of the *London Times* says:

"There is, no doubt, a great preponderance of imports from the United States over exports from Germany to America. Yet these exports amounted in value in 1898 to 334,562,000 marks, notwithstanding the Dingley tariff, and exceeded the whole exports of Germany to Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Canada, and Mexico added together. Another important consideration is that while America, in the event of a tariff war, could easily obtain elsewhere the supply of toys, porcelain, cement, leather goods, millinery, and various products of the textile and chemical industries which form her chief imports from Germany, the German empire can not dispense with the petroleum, copper, maize, and cotton which she receives from America."

The matter is regarded with no little interest in England, as the German navy bill is supposed to hinge upon it. The Agrarians and other Conservatives are likely to oppose the navy bill, unless protection is granted the German stock-raiser. The *London Spectator* says:

"German merchants are desperately afraid of losing their

American market, and may give up the navy bill rather than provoke a war of tariffs. The German Government, of course, have no wish to make meat dear, but the stock-raisers have, and between their obstinacy about profits and the Emperor's obstinacy about his navy a very serious situation may be created. Nothing irritates Americans more than a tariff directed against them. They think themselves at once cheated and insulted."

That the German merchants are "desperately afraid" is hardly putting it too strongly, considering the manner in which they express themselves, in meetings as well as through their organs. The *Boersien Courier* (Berlin) asks, "What is the use of a navy for the protection of trade, if there is no trade to protect?" The member for Bremen warned the House that "the Americans would be very angry if their trade is interfered with." The *Völkisch* (Berlin) remarks that "any one who knows the Americans must be aware that a most determined tariff war must follow the exclusion of American meat." The Hamburg Trade Chamber words its protest as follows:

"The whole of German shipping, the whole of German export is at stake. The possibility of concluding a new commercial treaty with the United States is removed. Australia, England, and South America will, like the United States, threaten retaliation. Moreover, great injustice is done to the poorer classes. The price of meat, already too high, will become prohibitive. That the importation of meat is injurious to health is absolutely unproven."

The *Weser Zeitung* points out that the value of the meat imports are only valued at \$10,000,000, yet it is proposed to risk exports to the United States valued at \$77,000,000.

On the other hand, a large number of papers point out that Germany is losing by her trade with the United States, and that American tariff legislation has gradually forced the German industries into a position of dependence which is described as

"humiliating" by the *Dresdener Nachrichten*. The same paper claims that American lobbyists have influenced the German Foreign Office. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) says: "The Americans threaten to retaliate. We must show them that the foreigners can not frighten us." The *Neuesten Nachrichten* (Leipzig) says:

"Always this fear of 'retaliation' by the foreigner. When England takes our steamers, everybody, from Dan to Beersheba, shakes in his shoes for fear that expressions of dissatisfaction may hurt John Bull's tender feelings. When it is necessary to protect the health of our people by a measure which may be unpleasant to a dozen or so American merchants, we shiver because Brother Jonathan may get mad. Are we, then, really so helpless? We do not believe that a tariff war threatens. It would be a jump in the dark which the cute Yankees will not undertake, for fear of breaking their own legs."

We condense the following from an article in the *Deutsche Oekonomist* (Berlin):

The question is not whether Germany should become free-trade or protectionist in principle. We must and shall be the very strongest advocates of international free trade, now and in future; for a high tariff can only hurt us. It must cripple us. Our population is growing enormously, and more than any other civilized people are we forced to find markets beyond our own narrow, political limits. To earn our bread in peace, we must have free trade all over the world. If it should be absolutely necessary, we must not scruple to enter into a struggle with blood and iron even, to enforce that free trade. If imperialism and the high-tariff systems of other countries force such a war on us, we should arm to the utmost to bring it to a successful issue. If we are merely forced into a tariff war, we must prepare to carry that through as well, without foolish considerations. There is yet time to do so, and nothing would be more disastrous than to fancy that we may not fight with prohibitive tariffs for fear of being starved. Some nations are such enemies of progress that they surround themselves with a Chinese wall. They refuse to understand Graf von Bülow's *do ut des* policy. The advisability of proceeding against the worst offenders with prohibitive Agrarian duties is well worthy our consideration.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Ernest L. Harris, consular agent at Eibenstein, discusses European and American commercial competition, in a report dated January 24, 1900. Mr. Harris writes as follows:

"A recent article by George Wenersse in the *Grande Revue* says, in part:

"The danger is already at our threshold and is making itself felt. Brutal figures prove this fact most conclusively. A revolution which will change the commercial balance of power is taking place before our eyes. Until recent years, the Americans have been the best customers of European industries; they are now our competitors, and in very many branches have beaten us in the world's markets."

"Mr. Wenersse pays especial attention to the foothold which American manufactures have gained in the far East. The United States has succeeded in flooding China and Japan with guns, leather products of all kinds, machines of every description, electrical motors, etc."

"Gradually the Americans are pushing their way into the British colonies. The last railroad built in India has American rails. American manufacturers export their iron and motors, their machinery, and galvanic wires to Cape Colony. Egypt, too, has Philadelphia bridge-builders on the scene. Three hundred railroad coaches have found their way from Jersey City into the land of the Pharaohs, and electrical tramways are forged in the foundries of Pittsburg to connect Cairo with the pyramids. Even Europe is not safe against the invasion of American goods. Russia, France, Germany, and Italy must pay tribute. England herself buys American locomotives, steel rails, paper ware, railroads, coaches, and even coal. Sheffield, the home of the steel industry, has been dethroned by Pittsburg. It would be frivolity itself to remain indifferent to the expansion of this leviathan people."

"We have reached our present position without special effort on the part of our manufacturers. Our export trade is in its infancy. How may we best focus our efforts to increase it? I believe this depends mainly upon two things—schools and ships. We must have industrial schools, wherein our young men may be thoroughly trained for their vocation in life. If a youth expects to become a manufacturer of cotton, he should learn all about cotton—whether it be a growth of his native country or of Egypt, India, or the Caucasus. He must learn about picking, carding, spinning, and weaving. The same is true of the would-be manufacturer of wool, iron, and steel. Germany's

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We pay freight charges both ways if unsatisfactory...

Experience has given us such confidence in those who answer our advertisements that where we have no local dealer we will ship entirely on approval any style of our upright or grand pianos, and leave it to your judgment whether you would be better off to keep it and pay the price arranged—either in cash or



Remarkably Easy Payments,

or return it to us. This offer is backed by our business record of over 20 years, and has no catches or hidden entanglements—it is a straight business proposition. Think about all the best things that have ever been said about the best pianos. They would all apply to an IVERS & POND. Sum it all up in one sentence—**"No better piano is made or ever has been made."** The New England Conservatory of Music has purchased 239 of our pianos.

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS

to send for our handsome catalogue (free), and we will mail it with a personal letter quoting lowest prices and giving valuable information about piano-buying, including our unique easy payment plans giving from one to three years to complete the purchase. Old pianos taken in exchange.

IVERS & POND PIANO COMPANY, 121 Boylston St., Boston.

success as a commercial nation is to be attributed directly to her schools. The lad of Eibenstein who proposes to be a merchant divides his time between some business house and the industrial high school. There are schools all over the empire for boys in the lowest ranks of life; schools for the coming locksmith, shoemaker, blacksmith, etc. If it pays Germany to educate her laborers to manufacture products from imported raw material, what could we not accomplish through training-schools with the raw material at hand?

"As to ships, a per cent. of the freight from the United States is carried in foreign bottoms. If the English or German steamship lines are compelled by any chance to divert a number of vessels from the transatlantic traffic, loss will be incurred by our exporters of cotton, grain, etc. The more steamship lines the cheaper the freight. To-day, ships may be built at Bath, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Chester, and Newport News as cheaply as anywhere in the world."

PERSONALS.

Is the recent death of J. Schabelitz, the famous Zurich publisher and author, the world of art and letters has lost one of its extraordinary characters. He was a shrewd business man, an excellent linguist, a skilful writer, and probably the most savage publisher who ever lived. When he accepted the famous memoirs of Count von Arnim, he wrote on the postal card with the acceptance the proviso, "I reserve the right to correct your infernally bad grammar."

To an aspiring poet who had submitted manuscript he answered by postal card: "I refuse to be disgraced by printing your doggerel. I don't return the copy because you didn't enclose enough postage. If you will send it, with the price of this card, I will send it to you, but I don't think the stuff is worth the expense on your part."

One of his postal cards to a novelist read about as follows: "For heaven's sake, come and take away the unnamable mass of paper you left here for me to look at!" An ambitious historian was

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Join one of our Clubs and secure a High-Grade Watch—\$25.00, \$35.00 or \$45.00—or Diamond—\$40.00, \$50.00 or \$75.00. Privilege of \$1.00 a week, or \$5.00 a month payments. Our co-operative plan secures you the net wholesale cash price, and the benefit of the easy Savings Bank method of payment. Besides, you have the use of watch or diamond while paying for it.

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HEALING! BEAUTIFYING! Hyomei Antiseptic Skin Soap

Made from the fresh green leaves of the Tasmanian Blue Gum Tree.

"A bath with Hyomei Soap is a rare luxury."

Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Price, 25 cents.

The R. T. BOOTH CO., 35 Ave. I, Ithaca, N.Y.

We have no agents or branch stores. All orders should be sent direct to us.

New Summer Suits, \$5.



WE have just received from abroad some entirely new styles in Suits and Skirts for summer wear. We have had these illustrated on a supplement Sheet, which will be sent free, together with our Spring Catalogue and a choice collection of samples of Suitings, to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost. We make every garment to order, thus insuring that perfection of fit and finish which is not to be found in ready-made goods. We pay all express charges.

Our catalogue illustrates:

New Designs in summer Suits, \$4 up.

In Pique, Crashes, Cotton Cover Cloth, Ducks, Linens, etc.

Tailor-Made Suits, \$5 up.

In All-wool Serges, Cheviots, Broadcloths, Cover Cloth, Venetians, etc.

Duck, Pique, and Crash Skirts, \$3 up.

Separate Skirts, \$4 up.

Lined with Percale, well stiffened and bound with Corduroy; made of All-wool

Cloths, Serges, Cheviots, etc., in the latest effects.

Bicycle Suits in the newest fabrics, \$5 up.

Separate Bicycle Skirts, \$3.50 up.

Rainy-day Suits and Skirts made of double-face materials.

Our line of samples includes the newest materials, many of them being exclusive novelties not shown elsewhere. We also have a special line of black goods and fabrics for second mourning. All orders filled with the greatest promptness; a suit or skirt can be made in three days when necessary.

Write to-day for Catalogue, Supplement and Samples; you will get them free by return mail.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d St., New York.

From Bean to Cup

PURE! HEALTHFUL!!

Kuyler's

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

SOLD AT OUR STORES AND BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

STARK TREES BEST by Test—74 YEARS, Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We PAY CASH WEEKLY & want MORE HOME & traveling salesmen. **STARK BRO'S, LOUISIANA, MO.; Danville, N.Y.**

COE'S ECZEMA CURE \$1 at druggists. See box of us. Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland, O.

crushed by the following, written, like all of his correspondence, upon a postal card: "You are making the mistake of your life. You don't want to study history. You want to learn how to write."

ISADOR COHN, the New York Assemblyman from "de Ate," may not be a statesman, but when it comes to getting a bill through, he is certainly resourceful. He had distinguished himself during the present session of the Legislature by doing nothing but smile until his Dewey Park bill came up for consideration, and Slater, of New York City, moved to strike out the enacting clause. Then Cohn made his maiden speech and got his bill considered. Here is the speech: "This is my first speech, and perhaps my last this session. This is the only bill which I hope to pass, and I do not think that any one ought to vote against it. I have never voted against anybody's bill, and I don't think that anybody ought to vote against my bill. I have tried to be a friend to everybody, and I really think that everybody ought to be a friend of mine. This is a good bill. I don't see how anybody could be so unkind as to vote against it." Daniel Webster might have made a more eloquent speech, but the bill passed unanimously.

THE Anti-Death Penalty League of Massachusetts requested an opinion from William Dean Howells, and received the following reply:

"I think capital punishment a legal atrocity, and a species of homicide, incomparably more cruel than most private murders, since it inflicts death after long knowledge of death to come has multiplied its terrors for the victim. It is one of the most useless pieces of wickedness left in the world."

MAJOR ALBRECHT, who was in charge of the Orange Free State artillery and was captured with General Cronje, has a keen sense of humor. During his bombardment of Kimberley he kept a good lookout with his field-glasses, and when he saw a British shell coming he used to shout, "Koeat, Kerels!" ("Down, fellows!"), his men then immediately taking cover. One of his German officers, Lieutenant Heister, evidently thought it *infra dig.* for an officer to lie down, and seemingly resented the idea of being included among "fellows," and was so in the habit of remaining standing. At last, however, he was compelled to take cover, for Major Albrecht, noticing his behavior, laughingly cried when the next shell started, "Down, fellows, and Lieutenant Heister!"

AN amusing correspondence recently passed between Rudyard Kipling and a London publishing house that deals extensively in American works. A letter was addressed to the author in care of this firm and by it forwarded to him at Rollingdean, with the following note:

"The enclosed letter has just reached us from America, and you will see that we had to pay a letter fine of threepence on it. Your obedient servants, G—B—"

Here is Mr. Kipling's reply:

"DEAR SIR.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 10. The letter that you enclose was from a firm of pirate publishers on the Pacific slope, and Mr. Kipling is glad to learn that you are only out of pocket threepence by it. Faithfully yours, 'S. ANTERSON.'"

Then came the last of the correspondence:

"In forwarding you the letter from America addressed in our care, we thought we were doing a courteous act. We did not know from whom it came, but because it was from 'a firm of pirate publishers on the Pacific slope,' your secretary reports that you are glad to learn that we are only threepence out of pocket by it. This strikes us as the action of an 'absent-minded beggar.' Yours faithfully, G—B—, P. S.—Kindly put the threepence in the tambourine."

If You Feel Depressed

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. E. PITMAN, Lynchburg, Va., says: "I have used it in nervous depression and dyspeptic troubles, with good result."



PRICES \$5 TO \$12, EXPRESS OR FREIGHT PREPAID.

Racine Cabinet For Turkish Baths

THE RACINE CABINET is a strong double-walled room, rubber-coated inside and outside and fitted with a door. When ready for use, the walls are rigid, yet by merely tipping the cabinet you fold it in a second into a 6-inch space.

A patent alcohol stove heats the cabinet to 150 degrees in three minutes. For a vapor bath, pour a pint of water into the vaporizer. For medicated baths, put the proper drugs in the water. We send 35 formulas with the cabinet.

The Racine cabinet places in your home all the benefits of the best Turkish bath rooms. Not an essential feature is lacking. You save breathing hot air, save the risk of exposure afterward, save time and expense. The cost is but 3 cents per bath.

For the cure of rheumatism, kidney and blood diseases, no other treatment can approach it. The hot-air bath forces the impurities that cause the disease out from five million pores at once. In all sanitariums the Turkish bath is the most important treatment. All who value cleanliness, complexion and health will eventually own one of these cabinets. The quieting, refreshing, invigorating effects of the bath are the pleasantest sensations possible. One bath will always stop a cold.

The Racine Cabinet is guaranteed to be the best one on the market. Not in any way similar to the worthless affairs now advertised for this purpose. We sell on approval, to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory. Sold direct to users at from \$5 to \$12, express or freight prepaid; alcohol stove, vaporizer and face steaming attachment included. Send today for handsome illustrated catalogue, and order from that.

RACINE BATH CABINET CO.,
BOX X, RACINE, WIS.

BURPEE'S "Seeds that Grow"

If you want to get the Best seeds for your garden this year, you should send your address on a postal card for **Burpee's Farm Annual for 1900**

It is a bright new book, considered by intelligent planters everywhere, "the Leading American Seed Catalogue." You had better write to-day. Simply address **BURPEE, Philadelphia.**

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

In the Dining-Car.—HE: "Isn't it delightful to be dining together without a chaperon?"
SHE: "I should say so! Marriage is certainly a great economy."—*Puck*.

Ambitious.—"What I want," said the young applicant, "is a chance to rise in the business."
Very well. How would 3.30 A.M. suit you?—*Harvard Lampoon*.

Not Fitted for It.—VISITOR: "When you are grown up, will you be a doctor, like your father?"
BOBBY: "Mercy, no! Why, I couldn't even kill a rabbit!"—*Brooklyn Life*.

The Difficult Thing.—TEACHER: "Now, boys, who can tell me which is the most difficult thing to acquire in cycling?"
CHORUS OF YELLS: "The bicycle, sir."—*Tid-Bits*.

An Accommodating Neighbor.—PIANO-TUNER: "I called to tune the piano."
LADY: "I did not send for you."
PIANO-TUNER: "No, but the man next door did."—*Cornell Widow*.

Tis Ever Thus.—MRS. HENPECKER: "Doctor, I need a tonic. I am all run down."
DOCTOR: "Let me see your tongue."
MR. HENPECKER (*sotto voce*): "He won't find much evidence of it there."—*Philadelphia Record*.

Great Improvements.—"I see," remarked the observant boarder, "that meals are to be served in Chicago street-cars." "When," asked his neighbor, "will sleeping-cars be put on the Philadelphia street railways?"—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph*.

One Effect of the War.—HIS WIFE: "If you can stop reading about the Boer war for a few minutes, I have something to tell you about the book."
THE SUBURBANITE: "Yes? Is she going to trek?"—*Puck*.

Current Events.

Monday, March 26.
—Lord Roberts's movement on Pretoria will, it is expected, be accompanied by an advance of General Buller's force at Ladysmith.
—Mr. Forsaker announces that he will press the Puerto Rican bill to a vote; Mr. Davis introduces a free-trade substitute.
—In the House, the consideration of the Military Appropriation bill is begun.
—The court of inquiry on the wreck of the *Charleston* exonerates the officers of the cruiser from all blame.
—An exciting scene occurs at the examination of the men charged with conspiring to kill Senator Goebel, and bloodshed is narrowly averted.
—Rabbi Wise dies at Cincinnati.

Tuesday, March 27.
—Skirmishes are reported from several quarters in South Africa; at Warrenton the Boers have apparently decided on offensive tactics against Lord Methuen's force.
—Serious disturbances are reported in China.

One School Buys 239 Pianos.
This number of pianos under one roof seems a strange fact, but when they are all from one maker it becomes remarkable. In another column will be found an attractive offer from the Ivers & Pond Piano Co., to sell a piano by mail, and in this connection the following letter will be of interest:

NEW ENG. CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1898.
IVERS & POND PIANO CO., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—This institution has purchased since 1882 two hundred and twenty-seven Ivers & Pond Pianos, and last month we placed with you an order for twelve more, to be delivered early in September next. This increases the total of your pianos purchased by this institution to 239. The fact that we have used your pianos continuously for seventeen years and are still ordering them is a stronger proof than anything we can say of the high estimation in which we hold the Ivers & Pond Pianos.

Yours very truly,
FRANK W. HALE, Gen. Manager.

Digest readers are urged to learn about their free trial piano. Simply send for catalogue to the Ivers & Pond Piano Co., 127 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

A HOT BATH IN FIVE MINUTES



at any time, day or night, summer or winter, fire or no fire, if you have a Humphrey Crescent Instantaneous Water Heater. It is a comfort the more appreciated the longer enjoyed, a convenience which no well-appointed household can do without. An inexhaustible supply of hot water instantly, costing one cent a tubful. An ornament to any bathroom. Guaranteed perfect in every detail. No complicated piping—simply set up and connected with gas and water. You can not afford to be without this great home convenience and luxury. Write to-day for free illustrated price-list and booklet.

So simple any child can use it.

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GREATER LONGEVITY OF NON-USERS OF ALCOHOL

RECEIVED THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF AMERICA AND EUROPE—UNANSWERABLE

If you are a total abstainer, send, with your name and address, your age and date of last birthday, and we will include with the above information a proposition for an absolutely safe Life Insurance policy that will give you the full saving in cash to be realized on account of your temperate habits.

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Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Play Whist?



Then You Will Be Interested in This Table.

It is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets, and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price of each \$6.00, f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis.

GEO. H. RICE, - Green Bay, Wis.

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Most Durable and Decorative. Suitable for all buildings. Numerous designs. Send for Catalogue.

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HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL GYMNASTICS...

The principles and applications of Swedish gymnastics, massage, and orthopedics. By Anders Wide, M.D., 8vo, cloth, 382 pp. Illustrated, \$3.00.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., - New York.

The Starvation Plan

Of Treating Dyspepsia and Stomach Troubles is Useless and Unscientific.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but even now a course of dieting is generally the first thing recommended for a case of indigestion or any stomach trouble.

Many people with weak digestion as well as some physicians, consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to restrict the diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or to cut down the amount of food eaten to barely enough to keep soul and body together, in other words the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting to a man already suffering from starvation because indigestion itself starves every organ, nerve and fibre in the body.

What people with poor digestion most need is abundant nutrition, plenty of good, wholesome, properly cooked food, and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it.

This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and the true reason why they cure the worst cases of stomach trouble.

Eat a sufficient amount of wholesome food and after each meal take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to promptly digest it.

In this way the system is nourished and the over-worked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not, one grain of the active digestive principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets being sufficient to digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs, or other albuminous food.

Dr. Harlandson and Dr. Redwell recommend these tablets in all cases of defective digestion because the pepsin and diastase in them are absolutely free from animal matter and other impurities, and being pleasant to the taste are as safe and harmless for the child as for the adult.

All drug stores sell this excellent preparation and the daily use of them after meals will be of great benefit, not only as an immediate relief, but to permanently build up and invigorate the digestive organs.

Rheumatism and Gout

A prominent physician writes:

DEAR SIR:—Replying to yours on the use of TARTARLITHINE as a remedy in the treatment of gout, I will say that I have used it in the treatment of about a dozen cases with results that are a little less than wonderful. The characteristic feature of its action is the rapidity with which patients improve under its use. An improvement is noticeable within 24 hours. One of the most striking cases was that of a physician suffering from gout, muscular rheumatism and frequent bilious headaches. I prescribed Tartarlithine, and in one week there was absolute disappearance of all of the uric acid manifestations. The nervous irritability disappeared, and he stated that he had done the best week's work which he had accomplished in years.

Tartarlithine is supplied in bottles containing 50 doses at \$1.00 and can be obtained of all druggists or post-free by mail. Pamphlets with Testimonials sent FREE.

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a Russian fleet has arrived at Chemulpo, and the English cruiser *Terrible* has left Durban for Chinese waters.

—In the Senate, Mr. Foraker's amended substitute for the House Puerto Rican tariff bill is introduced.

—Secretary Root issues an order, making the Philippine archipelago the military division of the Pacific.

—The new Philippine Commission holds its first meeting.

Wednesday, March 28.

—General Joubert dies in Pretoria; it is stated that President Kruger will succeed to the chief command of the Transvaal forces.

—Ex-Consul Macrum appears before the House committee on foreign affairs.

—In the House, the debate on the Army Appropriation bill is continued.

—The German Reichstag adopts the Budget bill.

Thursday, March 29.

—President Kruger announces his intention to retake Bloemfontein within a week.

—In the Senate, a motion to strike out the 15 per cent. rates of duty in the Puerto Rican bill was defeated by a vote of 23 to 16.

—In the House, the Army Appropriation bill is passed.

—Secretary Hay and the Spanish Minister sign a protocol extending for six months the time allowed for Spanish residents of the Philippines to declare their allegiance.

Friday, March 30.

—Lord Roberts's troops drive a Boer force from a number of kopjes on the railway north of Bloemfontein.

—Funeral of General Joubert is held in Pretoria.

—The Portuguese Foreign Minister announces that Portugal will soon pay the amount of the Delagoa Bay award, and do it without recourse to a loan.

—The Arabs have been defeated by the French at Jurah in the Sahara desert.

—Another outbreak occurs in the Italian Chamber.

—The new Philippine Commission holds its last meeting and receives its final instructions before starting for Manila.

Saturday, March 31.

—General Roberts sends a telegram of condolence to President Kruger on the death of General Joubert, and Rudyard Kipling writes a poem on Joubert for a Bloemfontein paper.

—Governor General Davis declares in an interview that free trade is not advisable for Puerto Rico.

—Socialist obstructionists force the resignation of Signor Colombo, president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

—In the Senate, Mr. Fairbanks argues in favor of a tariff for Puerto Rico.

—The Kearsarge's double turrets prove a success.

Sunday, April 1.

—A British convoy and six guns are ambushed by the Boers near Bloemfontein and captured.

—Comment was caused at Albany over the failure of Republican county conventions to endorse Governor Roosevelt for re-nomination.

—Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, made a strong argument for the presence of Federal troops in the disaffected mining districts.

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CHESS.

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Problem 464.

By W. GLEAVE.

Second Prize, *Birmingham Daily Post* Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 465.

First Prize.

Aftonbladet, Stockholm, International Problem Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Two Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 459.

Key-move, Kt-Kt3.

No. 460.

1. Q-Q sq	2. Q-K R sq, ch	3. Q x Kt P, mate
1. K-K3	2. P-Kt7 (must)	3. Kt-B7, mate
1.	2. Q-R4 ch	3. Q-Kt3, mate
1. K-B3	2. K-Q4 (must)	3. Q-Q6, mate
1.	2. K-K3!	3. B-B5! mate
1. K x Kt	2. P-B3	3. Q-Q3, mate
1.	2. Any other	3.
1. K x P	2. Q-R4 ch	3.
1.	2. K-Kt3	3.
1. P x Kt	2. Q-B3 ch	3.
	2. K any	3.

Other variations depend on those given. A number of solvers were satisfied with Q-Q Kt sq as the key-move. It won't do. We will let you have the satisfaction of finding the proper reply.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; P. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; A.

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BRILLIANCY PRIZE, NEW YORK TOURNAMENT,

1899.

Ray Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 Kt-Q2	Q-K2
2 Kt-K3	Kt-Q3	17 P-QKt4	B x P ch (f)
3 B-K1	P-Q3	18 K-Rsq	Q-K3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	19 P-R7	Kt x B (g)
5 P-Q3	P-Q Kt4	20 R x Q	R x R ch
6 B-Kt3	B-B4	21 K-R4	B-Kt3 ch
7 P-B3	P-Q4	22 K-Kt3	R-K5 ch
8 P x P	Kt x P	23 K-Kt4	Kt-K7
9 Q-K2 (a)	Castles.	24 Kt-Bsq	P-Kt3
10 Q-K4	B-K3	25 Q-Q3	P-R4 ch
11 Kt x P (b)	Kt x Kt	26 K-Kt5	K-Kt4 (h)
12 Q x Kt	Kt-Q Kt3 (c)	27 Kt x R	P-B3 ch
13 Castles	Kt x QP	28 K-R4	H-R3 ch
14 Q-R5 (d)	R x B	29 P-Kt3	B x P mate.
15 P x R	R-Ksq		

Notes (abridged).

- (a) Castles, followed by P-Q4, is better play here.
- (b) Kt-Kt3 is preferable.
- (c) Sound and brilliant.
- (d) Q-Kt3, followed by Q-B3, is better for White.
- (e) If Kt-B3, Kt x B P.
- (f) Splendidly played.
- (g) A magnificent sacrifice such as has very seldom occurred in actual play.
- (h) Really magnificent.

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Somewhat jokingly we spoke of THE LITERARY DIGEST Chess Association when asking for players to take part in the "composite game." The name seems to have taken the fancy of many of our Chess-friends, and the proposition has been made to regularly and formally organize such an association. If this meets with your approval, it will be necessary to elect a president and secretary; whether or not we need a treasurer, to be decided by the opinion of the majority. If any rules or laws are needed a committee should be named to do this work. The only rule that we insist upon is that concerning membership: Any person can become a member of this association by subscribing to THE LITERARY DIGEST and sending name and address to the secretary. Of course, all present subscribers can become members of the Association by notifying the Secretary. If you think well of this, write to the Chess-Editor as soon as possible.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW ADMIRAL DEWEY'S ANNOUNCEMENT IS RECEIVED.

NO great wave of enthusiasm seems to have followed Admiral Dewey's interview announcing his candidacy for the Presidency. Very few journals are ready to commit themselves to his support without knowing his position on the leading questions of the day, and the only platform as yet enunciated by the admiral—"the flag and the Constitution"—most papers think decidedly too vague. His view of the Presidential office, too, is considered absurd by many. He is reported as saying: "Since studying this subject, I am convinced that the office of the President is not such a very difficult one to fill, his duties being mainly to execute the laws of Congress. Should I be chosen for this exalted position I would execute the laws of Congress as faithfully as I have always executed the orders of my superiors."

Altho the admiral at first expressed no preference for either party, speaking of a nomination by "the people," later interviews indicate that he hopes to be placed in the field as a Democrat either by displacing Mr. Bryan, or on an independent Democratic ticket. The Republican and the Silver Democratic press show no disposition to desert their prospective candidates, McKinley and Bryan, and even the Independent Democratic papers, for the most part, confine their expressions to regret that the admiral had not announced his willingness to run earlier, when his popularity was at its height. A few papers, however, indorse the admiral's candidacy heartily.

Among Republican papers, the *Chicago Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) says that "Admiral Dewey's notion of Presidential duty is so innocent and childlike that his best friends should advise him to seek information on this subject before proceeding with his imaginary candidacy. Even elementary knowledge would satisfy him that his announcement is a blunder and an injustice to his own record." The *New York Sun* (Rep.) calls the admiral's announcement "almost childish," and the *Boston Transcript*

(Rep.) says: "This latest of our indiscreet naval heroes makes such a revelation of naive vanity that his candidacy has already become ludicrous, too much so for any disaffected element of either party to prosecute it with straight faces." The *Chicago Tribune* (Rep.) believes, however, that "the substitution of Dewey for Bryan would give the Republican Party all it wanted to do to win a victory"; and adds "A candidate who has no record and whose simple and artless platform is that he will 'execute the laws of Congress' may be a dangerous fellow, especially when his opponent is the candidate of the party which has been in power for four years and which inevitably has made some mistakes and enemies during that time."

Among the Democratic press the *New York Journal* (Dem.) admits that Admiral Dewey is worthy of any reward in the gift of the nation; but, it adds, the Presidency is not a reward, it is a responsibility. It continues: "The *Journal* believes that Bryan will be nominated by the Democratic convention. As an American paper it would like to see Bryan nominated by the Democrats and Dewey by the Republicans, in order that whichever way the election went the people would have an honest President and an end of the corruption and favoritism which have disgraced the country under the McKinley Administration. As a Democratic paper it would carry at the head of its columns the name of William Jennings Bryan for President of the United States." The *Indianapolis Sentinel* (Dem.) thinks that the admiral's seeming indecision as to whether he is a Democrat or a Republican, his silence on such questions as the Puerto Rican tariff, and his "backing and filling" in his attitude toward Aguinaldo "indicate a readiness for subserviency to Congress that stamps him as a man whose sphere is under orders. He will not be nominated, and he would not be elected if he were nominated." The *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.) treats the matter lightly, saying: "The famous artillery punch of Savannah has had a more serious reaction than usual. What the admiral needs at this time is a good, strong, healthy man to advise him. The untimely taking off of the gallant Tom Brumby was the greatest loss Dewey ever sustained."

It seems to be pretty generally believed that Admiral Dewey's best chance lies in a rising of the Gold Democrats and other independent voters in his favor. The comments of the Independent



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ADMIRAL DEWEY.

From a photograph taken last month.

be a refreshing change from the present and immediately preceding Presidential reigns." The *Baltimore Sun* (Ind.) says that "meantime, pending the November election, the admiral, whether he win or lose, is entitled to the sympathy of the people. When the opposition gets done with him he will be lucky if he escapes with any part of his reputation left." The *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.), like many other papers, seem to be waiting for the admiral to disclose his views. It says: "The gallant admiral has hosts of admirers and no enemies in the country he has so highly served. But the people are entitled to know something more definite than they now know as to the way he stands affected toward the important issues which now divide opinion. He should hoist his flag and set his sail, so that we may know whither he is steering."

The *New York World* (Ind. Dem.), which tried to start a Presidential "boom" for him when he returned from Manila, and whose Washington representative obtained the interview in which the admiral announced his candidacy, gives him a hearty welcome. It says: "Welcome to the nomination table, Admiral Dewey! Draw up a chair and unfold your napkin. The last comer is not always the worst served. And the extreme agitation among those already seated is not a bad sign for you." The *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) seems willing to support Dewey. It says:

"Dewey showed unfailing good judgment in his professional service in the East. His chief distinction, the thing people most praised him for on his home-coming, was his perfect judgment. That is good evidence of first-rate capacity, and no higher praise was bestowed on Grant. . . ."

"He is the very embodiment and personification of the new era upon which the United States have entered, of the new world questions which *The Times* has always felt that it was worth the cost of the Spanish war to have thrust upon the attention of the American people, too long occupied with narrowing and ignoble issues of home politics. Is it not better for the Democratic Party; is it not, after all, very much better for the Republican Party and for the country, that the candidate of the opposition should be a man who has a creative and visible relation to the things of the new historical epoch than that the campaign should be made by one who spends his time and his breath in loud declamation on repudiated, dead, and forgotten propositions?"

"Admiral Dewey has done in an unconventional way an act that we think must be esteemed fortunate and of good augury."

Another paper of considerable influence that looks upon Dewey's candidacy with favor is the *Philadelphia Times* (Ind.),

which says: "That Dewey would make a patriotic and faithful President will not be questioned, and the announcement of his candidacy gives the Democrats the only opportunity to save themselves from another defeat that would mean little less than annihilation." So, too, thinks the *Columbus Press-Post* (Dem.) which declares that "with no reflection upon Mr. Bryan it may truthfully be said that if Dewey is nominated at Kansas City he will certainly be the next President, a certainty that does not appear from Mr. Bryan's candidacy, however great or popular he may be."

PROSPECTS OF THE PUERTO RICO TARIFF.

LITTLE doubt is expressed by the Washington correspondents that the Puerto Rican tariff bill, as passed by the Senate last week, will be adopted by the House this week, and be signed by the President. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 40 to 31, the only noticeable features of the vote being the affirmative ballot of Senator McEnery (Dem.) of Louisiana, and the opposition of six Republican Senators, Davis and Nelson, of Minnesota, Hoar of Massachusetts, Proctor of Vermont, Simon of Oregon, and Wellington of Delaware. In the House there are seven Republicans who oppose the tariff, Messrs. McCall of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois, Heatwole of Minnesota, Crumpacker of Indiana, Lane of Iowa, and Warner of Illinois.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, is a civil government as well as tariff bill. It provides that on all imports entering Puerto Rico from foreign countries the tariff rates of the United States shall be paid, besides five cents a pound on all coffee; permits books printed in Spanish and all books imported from the United States to enter free of duty; imposes on goods imported from the United States into Puerto Rico and from Puerto Rico into the United States 15 per cent. of the tariff rates now existing between the United States and other nations; provides that the duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico shall be used for the government and benefit of Puerto Rico; recognizes the inhabitants as citizens of Puerto Rico and as entitled to the protection of the United States; recognizes the laws of Puerto Rico so far as they are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States; admits Puerto Rican shipping to American registry and to the coasting trade; provides for the substitution of American for Puerto Rican coins; extends our statutory laws, except internal revenue laws,



FIRST WHITE HOUSE FLUNKY: "What's all that noise in the next room about?"

SECOND FLUNKY: "Why, that's the President changing his mind."

—The St. Louis Republic.



HAWAII GETS A SCARE.

PUERTO RICO: "And the goblins'll git you, if you don't watch out!"

—The Minneapolis Journal.

to Puerto Rico; defines the powers and duties of the governor of Puerto Rico; provides for the appointment by the President, for four years, of a secretary, attorney-general, treasurer, auditor, commissioner of the interior, commissioner of education, and five other persons to constitute an executive council, at least five of the eleven to be native inhabitants; vests legislative powers in the executive council and a house of delegates containing thirty-five members elected biennially; provides that the chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court and the marshal be appointed by the President, and the judges of the district courts by the governor; provides for a resident commissioner of the United States, who must be a *bona-fide* citizen of Puerto Rico, thirty years of age, and able to read and write English, and who shall be entitled to official recognition by all departments; provides for a commission to compile and revise the laws of Puerto Rico, and provides, lastly, that the act shall take effect May 1, 1900.

If This is Oppression, Make the Most of it.—"There might be some force in the talk about oppression of unrepresented Puerto Rico if Congress were to levy special and higher taxes on it than on the home Territories for federal purposes. But it has done no such thing. It levies no taxes on Puerto Rico for federal purposes, and for local purposes levies a tax of which Americans trading with Puerto Rico must bear a share, instead of putting the whole burden on the island. If that is oppression of Puerto Rico, make the most of it. In fact, it is uncommon generosity, and nobody would dare question it except in the confusion over the novelty of a customs tariff being levied for purposes of local taxation, a course warranted in this case by the peculiar conditions of the island, and fairly entitled to a trial before being denounced. It no more violates pledges given to Puerto Rico than would the levying by Congress of a direct tax for building a road in the island.

"The substantial vote by which the bill was passed is gratifying testimony to the ability of the Republicans in Congress to face the problems of expansion and act on them as actual situations demand, undeterred by the misrepresentation of enemies or the qualms of friends. They have not been driven into making a precedent which might embarrass, as in the Philippines, but have prepared the way to a needed final settlement of the constitutional power of the Government in outlying possessions. At the same time they have given Puerto Rico an open door to prosperity and practical means, financial and administrative, for conducting the affairs of the island. Only a little time is needed to prove the value of that work and silence slander and calm fears. The sooner the act of the Senate can be followed by the signature of the President and the beginning of the regeneration of Puerto Rico, the better for Puerto Rico, for the United States, and for the Republican Party. Speedy action is good patriotism and also good politics."—*The New York Tribune (Rep.)*.

A Remarkable Case of Party Bossism.—"Aside from the indefensible character of the Puerto Rican bill on constitutional grounds, and from the standpoint of humanity and fairness, its passage is probably the most remarkable case of party bossism that was ever known in this country. The opposition to it was notable as coming from the people. There were very few Republican Congressmen who made any stand against it of their own initiative. But out through the country everywhere the people rose up against it, and the Republican newspapers merely voiced public sentiment in their opposition to it. There has not in years been so extensive and open condemnation of a party measure by party organs and by men who have been considered party leaders, but despite their protests the machine moved on with its work as relentlessly as if not a word had been said. There has not been a moment's hesitation on the part of the Republican managers. The delay has only been sufficient to whip enough recalcitrants into line to insure the passage of the bill. They have served notice on the Republican masses that they must swallow what is set before them and ask no questions. Bow to the machine leaders' will or feel the party lash. There is no shibboleth of Republican fealty now but 'stand by the President.'

"While it is disgusting to see how the picked representatives of the Republican Party in Congress crouch under the party

lash it is interesting to note how correctly Mark Hanna has estimated the lack of nerve and backbone among his followers. There has never been a time before in the history of this country when one man so completely dominated the Government as this beefy money king does at present. The President is completely under his control, and the action of the House caucus shows that Congress is likewise ready to do his bidding."—*The Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.)*.

BOER AND BRITISH RAIDS.

IN two Boer raids and a few skirmishes near Bloemfontein Lord Roberts appears to have lost more men than General Methuen lost in the disastrous battle of Magersfontein, and more than Buller lost in his reverse in December at Colenso. The Boers, too, are thought to have suffered a serious blow in the death of the French Col. Villebois de Mareuil, killed in a British raid led by General Methuen northeast of Kimberley. The capture of 450 British and seven guns on March 31 twenty miles east of Bloemfontein, the capture of nearly 600 more last week about thirty-five miles south of Bloemfontein, and the loss of 200 or more killed and wounded in small engagements north of the city have led many papers to the belief that the Boers are trying to surround Lord Roberts and his army and shut them up in the Free State capital. This audacious movement and the Boer successes about Mafeking, where General Snyman defeated Baden-Powell's garrison and Colonel Plumer's relief force both in one day, last week, seem to have greatly heartened the pro-Boer press. Says the *Detroit Journal*: "All the evidence submitted by the correspondents with the British army to the effect that the Boers were about to quit the game seems to have been born of hope rather than to be a deduction from facts. It may easily appear in the near future that the war has hardly more than begun." "There is no longer any talk in London," remarks the *Springfield Republican*, "of capturing Pretoria by the middle of May." The *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* says:

"The Boers are giving military experts a surprise second only to the shock they administered when their columns dashed suddenly over the border into British territory and enclosed Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking in an iron net at the beginning of the war. With an audacity which is alike opposed to the teachings of the text-books and the predictions of professional soldiers in England or elsewhere, they have enveloped Roberts's huge army at Bloemfontein with a cloud of swiftly moving detachments, behind which considerable masses of their combatants are supposed to be concentrated. Despatches from the Orange capital are carefully censored, and it may be taken for granted that news unfavorable to the British side is minimized as far as circumstances permit. But when the correspondents with Roberts telegraph descriptions of the mounting of the long-range naval guns for the protection of Bloemfontein, it is evident that, for the moment at least, the British forces are compelled to stand on the defensive."

The *Detroit Tribune* predicts that "now that the Boers have discovered that they can take liberties even with Lord Roberts's army, their confidence will increase." The *St. Louis Republic* adds: "And in figuring on these new developments it must never be forgotten that the Boers are a manful and liberty-loving people fighting for home and freedom. Such a people as a rule may not safely be reckoned as whipped until they have been exterminated." The *Baltimore American*, indeed, thinks that British success is not certain. It says: "The cause of the Boers does not appear to be so desperate, after all. There is such a thing as demoralizing an army. The finest troops existing have been demoralized by bad generalship, and a few more affairs like those which have recently occurred in South Africa may demoralize the British army, and make the work of conquest very difficult, if not impossible." Another British difficulty is noticed by the *Philadelphia North American*, which says:

"Of course, the more men Roberts detaches to guard his com-



GEN. LOUIS BOTHA,

Who succeeds General Joubert as commander of the Boer army. Commanded the Boers at Colenso and Spion Kop.



GENERAL SNYMAN.

The Boer commander besieging Mafeking, who won two battles last week.



Courtesy of The Philadelphia Press.

CAPT. CARL REICHMAN, U.S.A.

United States military attaché with the Boer army. It is rumored that he led the Boer attack on Colonel Broadwood's column at Koorn Spruit, where 450 British were captured.

THREE NEW BOER LEADERS.

munications, the fewer he will have for fighting at the front. As the Boers concentrate their forces for the final stand the British will not have the advantage they had over Cronje. Their attacking column will be the end of a line five hundred miles long. It will not be so easy for them to envelop the forces of the republics as it was at Magersfontein. The fact that Roberts with his two hundred thousand men has not yet been able to relieve Mafeking shows that his work is not so simple as some enthusiastic Englishmen have thought it."

The military situation is sketched by the *Philadelphia Ledger* as follows:

"The position is that Lord Roberts, with probably 40,000 to 50,000 men, is at Bloemfontein nearly surrounded by a thin line of Boers, having possession of the water-works of the town, and operating both east and west of his railroad communications to the south, and that the Boers have to face, not only Lord Roberts, but General Methuen, who may descend upon them from the northwest, and General Gatacre, who has a considerable force south of the scene of Boer activity. The Boer position is, of course, precarious; but they are mobile, and may be able to get away and avoid a fight, except on their own terms. They abandoned Bloemfontein, on the ground that it was not defensible, and now they have Roberts and his army cooped up there. Roberts could break through their lines if they would stand, but he has nowhere to go until his lines of communication, now threatened, have been made secure. The Boers can not beat him in a stand-up fight; but they may keep him tied up for a long time, and harass him greatly by raids upon the railroad and isolated detachments of his troops."

Considerable comment was set going last week by the resignation of Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who has just returned from a trip to South Africa, where he visited both armies. Mr. Davis explains his resignation by saying that he comes back a Boer sympathizer, and resigns his government position so that he will be free to advocate the Boer cause. Some of the press refuse to treat Mr. Davis seriously. Thus the *Boston Herald* says:

"We are told that Mr. Webster Davis is now rejoicing in his freedom. 'What's banished but set free?' is his exultant shout. He is free to tell all he has seen and all he has learned about the Boers, which he could not properly do, you know, while in office. He has a past which he believes will make a seductive background for a lecturer. And for the rest, he has voices, and emotions, and tears. The nation shall know the truth about Oom Paul and his people. He gives a foretaste of what he has to

present to astonished American audiences. In this preliminary sample of his wares, he reveals what was not suspected before, that he knows all about the science of war, being able to pronounce authoritatively that Pretoria is untakable. Where he gained his competency to judge, who can tell? It must be accepted as the power of genius. He and Consul Macrum should travel together and divide time. They are a drawing pair. Separately, they drew themselves out of office without half trying. Let them combine in one show to exhibit what they can do yoked."

The *Detroit Journal*, however, says:

"But in any event the position taken by Mr. Davis must go far toward confirming the opinion widely held in this country that the Boers, whether clean or the contrary, whether rude or of elegant manners, whether bigoted or broad-minded, have a large measure of right on their side in the present contest, and that they are fighting for national existence of a kind that is not undeserving of perpetuation, even if it does not mark high water in the scale of civilization."

SUPERIMPOSED TURRETS OF THE "KEARSARGE."

THE first trial of the new arrangement of big guns on the battle-ship *Kearsarge*, last week, has brought out some interesting remarks on Yankee inventiveness and its relation to supremacy on the sea. It is said that Lieutenant Strauss suggested to Admiral Sampson the device of placing smaller turrets on top of the big ones, when the admiral was head of the ordnance bureau; and both have expressed themselves as highly pleased with the results of last week's trial. The *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* explains as follows the new gun plan and what it is expected to do:

"It looks very much as tho American ingenuity and enterprise had once more worked an important revolution in the methods and mechanism of naval warfare. Experts in foreign navies as well as our own officers have waited with interest for the practical demonstration of the operation of the unique superimposed turrets of the new battle-ships *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*. No other nation had ventured the apparently dangerous experiment of placing four heavy guns in pairs above each other on ship-board. When this Yankee innovation was attempted, predictions were freely made that its results would prove disastrous both to the ship and to the men in the lower turrets.

"As the news despatches show, nothing of the sort occurred.

The *Kearsarge*, which is an exact copy of the *Kentucky* in all respects, has just been through an exhaustive and decisive gun trial at sea, and the doubled-storied turrets, with their unmatched concentration of destructive power, have borne the test triumphantly.

"The trial took place in the presence of Admiral Sampson and of several other prominent officers, in addition to the regular complement of the vessel. The utterances of these men prove that the unfavorable effects feared from the new device were altogether absent. The gunners in the lower story of the turret were not injured by the blast of the eight-inch guns above, as had been prophesied, and the accuracy of their aim was not interfered with. It was the purpose of the demonstrators to fire the two thirteen-inch and the two eight-inch guns simultaneously, in order to measure the shock to the vessel caused by such a tremendous discharge. This was not accomplished, owing to the fact that the primer of one of the lower big guns was defective; but the other thirteen-inch monster and both the upper guns were fired at the same instant, and no harm whatever was done either to the vessel or the crew by the concussion.

"Admiral Sampson emphatically declares that it has been proved that the strength of the ship is easily great enough to

four guns simultaneously, a tremendous waste of ammunition will occur. Then, too, the thirteen-inch guns in the lower turret are intended for use against the heavily armored body of the enemy's ship, while the lighter guns above are for use against the lightly armored ends and upper works; and as the turrets can not move independently, all four guns must be used on one part of the ship. Moreover, if the lower turret is disabled, the upper one is also put out of action. "These are criticisms," says the *Hartford Times*, "which the double-turret partizans will find it hard to answer."

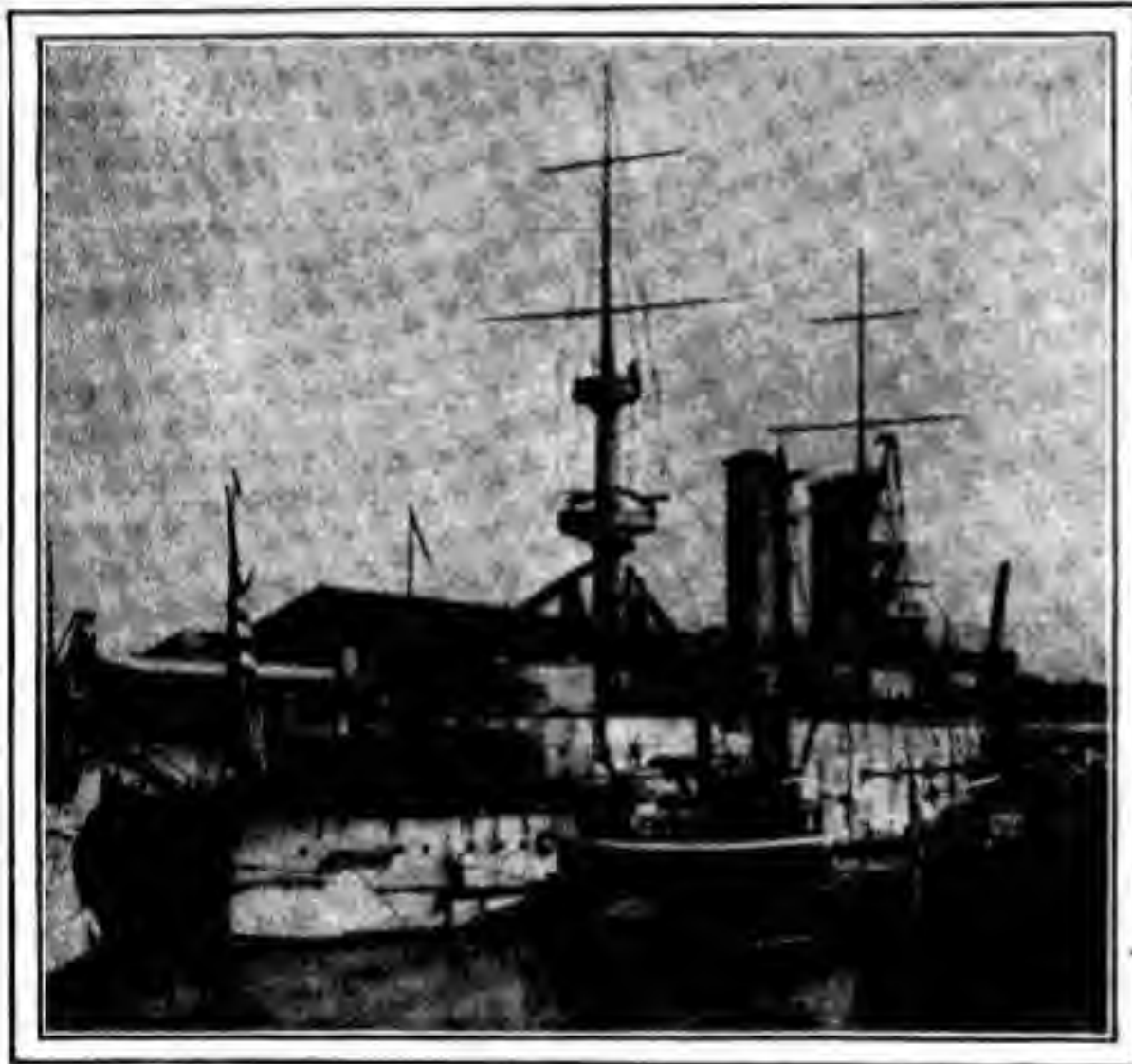
QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE unusual interest manifested on two continents in the Queen's visit to Ireland is due, of course, to the feelings of antipathy that have so long existed between the Irish and the English, and a general curiosity to see to what extent recent events may have allayed those feelings. The prominent part taken in the British campaign in South Africa by Irish generals

(Roberts, Methuen, Kelly-Kenny, and others) and Irish regiments has called forth something very like enthusiasm in London for the "wearers of the green." To what extent this feeling is returned, it is yet difficult to tell. In the department of "Foreign Topics" this week we quote expressions from a number of British and Irish journals. American comment is for the most part destitute of any very pronounced opinion, except on the part of some of the Irish-American press. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* says that "if the royal visit should be a prelude to a better understanding between the two peoples and a consequent gratification of the natural Irish desire for a larger measure of Home Rule, the visit begun to-day will be entitled to a place in the record of the most important events in the history of Great Britain in the nineteenth century." The *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph* thinks there is reason to hope that such a wish will be realized, because the Queen's visit "must make a strong appeal to the sentiments of chivalry entertained by all true Irishmen, and apart from the brilliancy and magnificence of her reception officially provided for there is abundant evidence that the Irish people appreciate the motives of her visit, and respond heartily to the feelings of amity prevailing throughout Great Britain which this visit is intended to manifest."

The *New York Sun*, however, thinks that "it will scarcely be pretended that Irish Nationalists have any cause to regard with satisfaction the reign of Queen Victoria, or to feel any gratitude to the sovereign herself. The truth is that the sentiment of loyalty has become wellnigh extinct in the greater part of Ireland, and that the epithet 'Loyalist,' adopted by the larger landowners and by the Protestant minority in Ulster, has become a term of reproach among the people at large." The *Irish World* (New York), under the caption, "England's Insult to Ireland," says:

"In the month of April, year 1800, the English Government resolved to destroy the Irish Parliament in Dublin; and the destructive resolution was villainously put into effect soon after. In this present month of April, year 1900, the English Government sends the English Queen to Dublin. There is nothing now in Dublin to indicate that that beautiful city is the capital of a nation. The 'Castle' is there, a symbol of foreign conquest, but



THE NEW BATTLESHIP "KEARSARGE,"
Showing the after pair of turrets.

stand the strain of the simultaneous discharge of the four guns; and his testimony is echoed by Captain Folger and other officers. No ship in the world, the admiral asserts, 'could stand the impact of these four projectiles' smiting at one point with a force capable of crushing in the heaviest armor that floats.

"When the *Monitor* was built the navies of Europe were reconstructed in haste. The double-storied turret may be destined to bring about structural changes hardly less vital than those inspired by the success of the original invention."

In a later trial all eight of the big guns in the two pairs of turrets were fired at once without disturbing the ship's balance or injuring the men in the turrets.

Rear-Admiral O'Neil, the naval chief of ordnance, is not yet convinced, however, that the new device is a success; and Chief Constructor Hichborn, who has always been opposed to the two-story turret idea, thinks that his objections still hold good. In battle, he says, there are twenty misses to one hit, and by using

in Parliament. 'The Castle still stands, but the Senate's no more.' When a great movement was on foot to restore Ireland's Parliament, a few years ago, this same Queen 'soured' on Gladstone, who favored the movement, and did all that lay in her power to baffle the hope of the people of Ireland. Her soldiers out in Africa are now bent on the destruction of another parliament and the spoliation of another nation. And there are Irishmen, in the English army, who are lending assistance to this wicked work! It is to honor the brute valor of those English-Irish mercenaries—those traitors to Ireland and liberty—that the English Queen pays a visit to Dublin. She goes there not for love of the Irish people, but to popularize enlistments in her service and to help along her recruiting sergeants. She goes there, figuratively, with the 'Queen's Shilling' between her fingers. The flunkey element, of course, will sink to the level of their degradation. We hope patriotic Irishmen, on the other hand, will resent the English insult in the way it deserves."

A TEN YEARS' WAR.

IT is ten years since Jacob A. Riis wrote his book on "How the Other Half Lives." Now he is ready with another book which reviews the results obtained during this past period and the lessons which they suggest for future battles with the slums. A long-cherished project of Mr. Riis has just been brought to a successful close—a Tenement-House Exhibition on Fifth Avenue, in New York, designed to furnish an object-lesson to "the First Half" of how "the Other Half" lives. His book, therefore, appears at this time with special significance. He explains the genesis of the slum in the following fashion:

"In a race there are usually some who for one cause or another can not keep up, or are thrust out from among their fellows. They fall behind, and when they have been left far in the rear they lose hope and ambition, and give up. Thenceforward, if left to their own resources, they are the victims, not the masters of their environment; and it is a bad master. They drag one another always farther down. The bad environment becomes the heredity of the next generation. Then, given the crowd, you have the slum ready-made."

As far as the final remedy is concerned, Mr. Riis says: "Justice to the individual is accepted in theory as the only safe ground-work of the commonwealth. When it is practised in dealing with the slum, there will shortly be no slum. We need



TYPICAL EAST SIDE TENEMENT BLOCK IN NEW YORK.

Where 2,500 persons have their "homes": the only playground of 2,000 children. (From a model of the block, exhibited at the Tenement House Exhibition.)

not wait for the millennium, to get rid of it. We can do it now." Mr. Riis dates the awakening of the civic conscience in New York from 1879, when the slum was arraigned in the churches and the story shocked people into action. Money was raised to build model houses, a bill was passed in spite of the opposition of the landlords giving the health authorities summary powers in dealing with tenements. But the landlords, with the help of the politicians, managed to transfer the whole assessment of half a million dollars for park benefits to the city, altho they themselves

were the principal financial beneficiaries, through the rise of their land values. Then came the Parkhurst and Lexow disclosures, the era of Colonel Waring, and finally the return to Tammany rule which obtains to-day.

Mr. Riis considers the stretch which reform has covered in the past ten years a long one. Among the hopeful signs of the present he cites the tearing down of unsanitary tenements, the building of schools, the relatively clean condition of the streets, the making of public parks, playgrounds and play piers, the people's clubs, and the destruction of the police-station lodging-rooms which were always foul dens.

"Twenty-nine years have passed since I slept in a police-station lodging-house, a lonely lad, and was robbed, beaten, and thrown out for protesting; and when the vagrant cur that had joined its homelessness to mine, and had sat all night at the door waiting for me to come out—it had been clubbed away the night before—snarled and showed its teeth at the doorman, raging and impotent I saw it beaten to death on the steps."



JACOB A. RIIS.

Police-Commissioner, now Governor, Roosevelt abolished the police-station lodging-houses. The worst of the tenements have been bought up and torn down. "Bottle Alley" and "Bandits' Roost," "Bone Alley," "Thieves' Alley," and "Kerosene Row" all are gone; "Hell's Kitchen" and "Poverty Gap" have acquired the appearance of decency. But in spite of such improvements Mr. Riis is obliged to record that only the outworks of the slum have been taken. More tenements are being built every day on twenty-five-foot lots. The common type is the double-decker, and the double-decker is hopeless. He says:

"In 1880 the average number of persons to each dwelling in New York was 16.37; in 1890 it was 18.52. In 1895, according to the police census, 21.2. The census of 1900 will show the crowding to have gone on at an equal if not at a greater rate."

With all his delight in the reforms which have already been accomplished, and with all his trust in human nature, Mr. Riis is not unmindful of the present dangers of New York. He does not mince matters in describing the rule of Tammany, as it has returned to the city, since the overthrow of the administration of Mayor Strong. He writes: "The Health Department is wrecked. The police force is worse than before Roosevelt took hold of it, and we are back in the mud out of which we pulled ourselves with such an effort." In conclusion he appeals to the reforming power of human sympathy, to the humane touch. "When we have learned to smile and weep with the poor," he says, "we shall have mastered our problem. Then the slum will have lost its grip and the boss his job. . . . Until then, while they are in possession, our business is to hold taut and take in slack right along; never letting go for a moment."

It only remains to enumerate the practical measures which Mr. Riis advocates for eradicating the slum. In addition to the suggestions contained in this brief digest of his book, it may be interesting to refer to the address which he made in closing the

Tenement-House Exhibition on March 24. As reported in the daily papers Mr. Riis said that the recommendations of the legislative committees of 1857 and 1867, made after investigating the tenement districts, hold good to-day. The remedies they suggested were the requirement that housekeepers or landlords live on the premises, and licenses restricting the number of inhabitants permitted to the tenements. A \$2 license fee, Mr. Riis said, figuring on the basis of the present 40,000 tenements, would support the body of sanitary policemen necessary to enforce the law. Continuing, Mr. Riis said:

"Doubtless drunkenness ruins many homes, but friends, don't you know, I've seen ever so many homes which caused drunkenness. There is nothing, however, in the tenement-house desolation of to-day to compare with what existed forty years ago. Some day we'll put up a monument in this town for our first municipal saint, Colonel Waring. . . .

"In the first place the public conscience must keep the door open for constant discussion upon this vexed question. Secondly, we must compel the builder to understand that he is his brother's keeper, at least to the extent of not murdering him. For certainly to smother children is murdering them. Thirdly, the public conscience must enforce the law. The governor spoke of that in his address at the opening of this exhibition. That's what we most need in this town, friends—the enforcement of the law. . . . I am looking for great things from rapid transit—not up and down the island, but across the rivers on both sides. Then it must be that with the steam and electric transportation, and homes that will be built on Long Island, the tenement-house slums of New York will be relieved."

Mr. Riis's writings are sprinkled with epigrams. Here are a few of them:

"Vested rights are to be protected, but no man has a right to be protected in killing his neighbor."

"You have no more right to kill a man with a house than you have to kill him with an ax."

"Deal honestly with the boys of your slums or they will deal dishonestly with you."

"Egypt used to have the sacred bull. We have added stupidity. We have made the grass sacred. The grass is sacred, but the boy is not."

"The true work of reform is at the top, not at the bottom. The man in the slum votes according to his light, and the boss holds the candle."

"The boss is like the measles, a distemper of a governing people's infancy. When we shall have come of age politically, he will have no terrors for us."

"Charity in our day no longer means alms, but justice."

PROHIBITION IN TWO WESTERN STATES.

IN the first issue of Mr. Sheldon's *Topeka Capital* prominence was given to a statement from some of the leading citizens of Kansas regarding the working of the prohibition laws in that State. Governor Stanley and three ex-governors testify to the necessity of prohibition and to its success in Kansas. "If prohibition in Kansas has done nothing more than close the open saloon," says ex-Governor Humphrey, "it should have the support of all those who desire peace and good order in society." Ex-Governor St. John thinks that "license is a sin against God, and ought to be made a crime against humanity." Ex-Governor Morrill says that "one great benefit resulting from the prohibition law has been that it has made the liquor traffic disreputable and the use of intoxicating liquor unpopular," and Governor Stanley declares: "I have often said, and say yet, that I believe prohibition at its worst is better than high license at its best." A mass of testimony from well-known citizens, professors, lawyers, and clergymen, is printed to show that prohibition in Kansas has meant less drunkenness and higher morality in every grade of the community.

An equally encouraging account of North Dakota's prohibition

laws is given by Judge Charles A. Pollock, of Fargo, N. D. Writing in *The Christian Endeavor World*, he says:

"The time was in the State when the liquor elements controlled the policies of the parties. That time has gone, and public sentiment is becoming so strongly in favor of prohibitory methods of dealing with the traffic that the politicians are discovering means to satisfy that public demand. At the last state election about 46,000 votes were cast. The Republican Party triumphed by 10,000 majority, having the following plank in its platform: 'We believe in the strict observance of all laws, and especially that no backward step should be taken in the maintenance and enforcement of the prohibition law.'"

"With such a record, the dominant party will hardly be expected to recede from its present position upon the liquor question."

"In my district, covering the counties of Cass, Traill, and Steele, during the license period there were about 125 saloons. Fargo, then a city of 6,000 inhabitants, had 41. There is not a saloon to-day in the entire district, and at this moment I am not aware of a single place where it is claimed there is a 'blind pig.' That there may be a few such places, I have no doubt; but, if they do exist, it is so under cover as to avoid the diligence of the officers. The law with reference to the sale by druggists for medicinal purposes is without doubt used in many cases to cover unlawful sales; but time and patience will eradicate that evil."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Boer generals have only to die to become immensely popular with the British.—*The Baltimore American*.

GENERAL BELFUR would do well to fight shy of the little town of Fourteen Streams.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

It is asserted that the person responsible for Dewey's presidential aspirations is no gentleman.—*The Tacoma Ledger*.

THE loneliest man in Kentucky just now is the fellow who has not been suspected of killing Goebel.—*The Ohio State Journal*.

ROBERTS started for Pretoria yesterday. It is a long time until Christmas, but then the roads are bad.—*The Chicago Record*.

THE British have not fully decided what to do with Kruger, but they have some time yet in which to make up their minds.—*The Chicago Record*.

As Mr. Shakespeare would put it, "Thrice must he be armed who hath his quarrel just over the line in Kentucky."—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

UNLESS matters are carefully managed some ambitious person will arise and try to pose as the George Washington of Puerto Rico.—*The Washington Star*.

LI HUNG CHANG has acquired control of a newspaper in Peking, and may hereafter be properly referred to as a yellow journalist.—*The Chicago Times-Herald*.

"YOUR capital is not large." "But quite sufficient. You see, our business is peculiar in that it does not necessitate any evasion of the laws."—*The Detroit Journal*.

SENATORS who declare that the public mind will soon forget Puerto Rico and be fastened on something else, must contemplate doing something awful to the country.—*The Chicago Record*.

MR. CARNEGIE and Mr. Frick have set a good example in making peace rather than fighting their way to each other's pockets through the courts. They have compromised with at least a hundred millions of dollars at stake. Why can't men whose differences are measured by \$50?—*The Springfield Republican*.

"How do you intend to treat the Puerto Ricans?" asked the friend. "We don't intend to treat 'em at all," answered Senator Sorghum. "We intend to keep 'em reminded that now and henceforth forever it's their treat."—*The Washington Star*.



TAKING UP THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE LATE RICHARD HOVEY, AND
"TALIESIN."

IT is believed by many that in the late Mr. Richard Hovey, whose untimely death at the age of thirty-five occurred last February, America lost a singer who might in future years have taken high rank among our leading poets. He was one of the most serious of our recent verse writers, and his ambition is known to have contemplated still higher flights than he had already taken in his most considerable poem, "Taliesin." A review of the latter work appears in *The Bookman* (April) by Mr. Curtis H. Page. "Taliesin" is a poet's poem, he says—or, to use Mr. Hovey's own phrase, a masque of art:

"As a part of his 'poem in dramas' on the Launcelot-Guenevere story, it introduces the second trilogy as the 'Quest of Merlin' introduced the first, and prefigures the Quest of the Graal, which is to be the subject of the following play, as the 'Quest of Merlin' foreshadowed the 'Marriage of Guenevere.' Yet in a way it stands alone, not only independent of the other dramas of the series, but apart from them, a symbolic Masque, a poem of poetry; it is also a presentation of life, but of life chiefly in relation to art and the artist. Perhaps for these reasons it may not make so broad an appeal as Mr. Hovey's other dramas, which present life more simply and directly. Yet it is in many ways his highest poetic achievement. Let me define more exactly, and not shun superlatives where they are needed as the only means of defining a unique work. It is the greatest study in rhythms that we have in English. It is the greatest poetic study

has set out on the Quest of the Graal, but knows not what path to take, meets in the enchanted forest of Broceliande with Taliesin, the poet, on his way to Arthur's court. Taliesin seeks counsel and teaching from Merlin, poet of the Druid years and prophet of half-forgotten nature-gods, who lies enchanted by sleep under the spells of Nimue, in the dim dream-forest. The voices of sleep would overcome Taliesin also, but at last he takes his harp and subdues them by his song—imaging into vivid expression,

My love for thee dost take me unaware
When meet with lesser Kings my brain is wrought,
As in some nimble interchange of thought
The silence eases and the fancies store,
Suddenly I am still and thou art there,
A visionless visitant and unbesought,
And all my thinking trembles into naught
And all my being opens like a prayer,
Thou art the lifted Chalice in my soul
And I a dim church at the thought of thee;
Brief though the moment be, the mass is said,
The benediction like an aureole
Is on my spirit, and shuddering through me
A rapture like the rapture of the dead.

Richard Hovey
F Feb. 1891.

Richard Hovey.

FACSIMILE OF RICHARD HOVEY'S MANUSCRIPT.
Courtesy of *The Bookman*.



RICHARD HOVEY.

that we have of the artist's relation to life, and of his development. And it is a significant study of life itself in its highest aspirations.

"Three such statements as these about a new poem demand justification, which can be given only by presenting directly something of the poem itself. And the three elements are so interwoven into each part of the poem, and so interwoven with each other, that they must be presented simultaneously, in their development through the three Acts—or 'Movements'—of the Masque. At the beginning of the first Movement, Percival, who

in a lyric form of peculiar beauty, the fundamental thought of this first part of the Masque. It is the thought of the poet's instinctive relation to life and to his art; the thought that he must neither deny his temperament or his dreams or his inspiration, nor yet be possessed by them, but must possess and rule and shape and use them:

Yet still to you,
O dreams, I turn;
Not with a prayer,
But a bidding to do!
I surmount and subdue you;
Not without you but through you
I shall forge and fare
To the chosen bourne.

And, yet more, it is the thought of all our life in its relation to the universe, and of our lives in their relations to each other, through that dim under-world of instinct from which we are sprung, in which all love, all friendship, all knowledge, still take their rise and on which they still depend, even as the relations of star to star depend on the deep and vasty dark of ether through which their pulsing fires vibrate each to each:

O vast of Sleep
Wherein we grew!
Whence wrench by wrench
Self heaved its steep!
The bond abides;
Your mighty tides
Still clasp and clench
The soul to you.

In your darks indwelling
The lonely Mind
Regains its deeps. . . .

For save in you
(Strange under-life!)
We can but trust
If the world be true,
Or if our vision
Be but derision,
The smoke and dust
Of a phantom strife.

Oh, then, to gain
The eternal streams!
Nor fail as flakes
In the gulping main!
No lordship losing,
To fare on fusing
The self that wakes
And the self that dreams!

MISS CHOLMONDELEY AS A LITERARY ARTIST.

SINCE the success of her "Red Pottage"—the leading novel of the year in England—Miss Mary Cholmondeley is regarded by many critics as a serious aspirant for a high place among leading contemporary novelists. Her remarkable power in drawing character, her humor, and her sympathetic and intelligent touch are largely recognized; but in the important matter of her handling of the plot, opinion is not so favorable. In *The National Review* (March), the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton refers to the "hopeless framework" of "Red Pottage," and says:

"No one can help admiring the skill with which almost all the situations are treated, while resenting this very skill expended on such material. For the characters live and move, irritate and enchant, just as they might in real life; it is only the difficulties and complications that surround them which force an unwilling attention from the reader. Miss Cholmondeley has not allowed us to take refuge in a realm of romance and adventure where we can believe anything, but has selected the men and women we all meet, put them into drawing-rooms and hansom cabs, and then proceeded to weave round them preposterous entanglements belonging to a fantastic time. The result is a marred success, and is bound to be so, looked at as a whole. A writer like Hawthorne might have succeeded, but only because he would have shed over the whole story that atmosphere of mystery and unreality in the midst of every-day life, which perhaps among writers of English no one has ever done so well. . . . The first qualification for the novel of adventure is that its mechanism should be vivid and real, arresting the attention of the reader at once, by the tapping, say, of a blind beggar's stick, or the entry into Paris of a ragged gentleman on a wretched horse. But adventure as such—pure adventure—is very rare nowadays in London drawing-rooms, and if we are to believe in it, it must be given us in a different shape from Miss Cholmondeley's 'Red Pottage.'"

The reason why we revolt and refuse to accept Miss Cholmondeley's plot, says the writer, is because it is not a fitting stage for the characters, "who are supremely good," to perform upon. She continues: "Can there, in a sense, be any stronger praise than thus violently to take up the cause of these imaginary people against the person who created them? Lord Newhaven, Hester, the Gresleys, Dick, the Bishop, Rachel, Scarlett—they are one and all excellent, and drawn with that rare detachment and impartiality which betrays the observant and sympathetic attitude of the author." Mrs. Lyttelton concludes as follows:

"The reader very much hopes to meet Hester again in the next novel, which is going to be Miss Cholmondeley's greatest achievement. Next time she will surely give us a series of the events which come into the ordinary lives of the people she knows so well how to draw—we could never have too much of the Gresleys or the Bishop—the quieter, the more detailed the story the more we should love it. Miss Cholmondeley's real talent and power lies in the drawing of character with profound and witty comment, and this implies a long range of the greatest gifts—perception, humor, thought, pathos, emotion. If when she has got her people alive she will let them go, let them shape their own stories in common, every-day conditions, we shall be the richer by a beautiful and tender book, a book that will not merely amuse or interest, but will create and inform new sympathies and help its readers both to laugh and to cry."

LONGEVITY OF LITERARY MEN AND ARTISTS.

LONGEVITY as an index of literary usefulness is by no means conclusive, for a Keats, dying at twenty-five, is of infinitely more value to the world than a Tupper, who lived to be nearly eighty; but, in general, longevity is accepted as an index of the relative beneficence of different environments, and it is pleasant to learn that not only in the professions, but in the fine arts and literature, the average age is in this century far higher than in preceding times. In *The Forum* (February) Mr. W. R. Thayer

claims that tho this has been called a degenerate age, in which people "live too fast," there is really no foundation for the opinion. Mr. Thayer gives a list of 46 poets who lived, on an average, 66 years. Among these are Landor and Manzoni, who died at 89, Tennyson at 83, Wordsworth at 80, Whittier at 85, Béranger and Browning at 87. Only seven of the forty-six writers failed to reach the age of 40.

Of 39 painters, only one died under the age of 40, while their average age was 66 years. The oldest of these was Cornelius, aged 84, and Watts, aged 80, while the youngest was Fortuny, aged 36.

Of 30 musicians, 4 lived to be over 80, 9 to be 70 or more, 7 to be over 60, while only 4 died under 30. The oldest of these, Anber, died at 89, and the youngest, Schubert, at 31.

Mr. Thayer, in conclusion, says:

"A general summary of all these groups and individuals shows that the average duration of life has been about sixty-eight years and eight months, viz.:

Summary.		Average.	
46 Poets.....	66	18 Philosophers.....	63
39 Painters and sculptors.....	66	38 Historians.....	73
30 Musicians.....	69	58 Scientists and inventors.....	79
20 Novelists.....	61	14 Agitators.....	69
40 Men of letters.....	67	48 Commanders.....	71
22 Religious.....	60	112 Statesmen.....	71
15 Women.....	59	Average, 68 years 8 months.	

"It may be urged that a considerable minority of these persons grew up in the eighteenth century and died before the distinctive conditions of the nineteenth century had full play. This is true; but on analysis we find that most of the long-lived belong to those whose career fell wholly within the nineteenth century. Roughly speaking, 1820 may be set down as the year when the general adoption of steam-power revolutionized methods of manufacturing and of travel by water; as early as 1840 railways were beginning to affect the distribution of population and of commercial products; by 1860 the electric telegraph had come into general use; and since 1860 one invention after another has helped to quicken the rate of speed at which society moves. Accordingly, we can say that the distinctive conditions of the century have been in full swing for nearly fifty years, and that, if injurious, their effects would be seen on the men who reached their prime about 1850 or subsequently."

HENRI DE REGNIER AND SYMBOLISM.

HENRI DE REGNIER stands, in the common estimate, as one of the most important figures of the symbolistic school. He is a poet of genuine power, but weird and pessimistic—a natural effect perhaps of his symbolism. He is a prose writer also, and many see in his work an imagination fraught with things eerie and grotesque, and resulting in an effect comparable to the vividness of Poe.

Before beginning the course of lectures on French poetry and the symbolistic school, for which he has lately come to America, M. de Regnier himself defined what he means by the term "symbolism." We quote his words as reported in a recent issue of the *Boston Transcript*:

"The point that many critics of this falsely called 'decadent' school have ignored is the fact that all true poets of all countries are more or less symbolists. It is not the actual, lexicographic meaning of the word that inspires the imagination, but the sound of the word itself or its peculiar significance in the phrase in which it occurs. Remember symbolism in poetry is not a means, but an end. The prose realist employs such words and in such a way as will best describe a thing or emotion as it actually exists. He neither invites the imagination of his reader nor leaves room for it. It is the function of the poet, on the contrary, to express his own emotions. He realizes that his ideas are beautiful. He would convey them to the reader as they are. It is then that the poverty of common speech forces him to place known words in uncommon sequence or to resurrect an archaism that his idea may be better expressed. He is in no sense an analyst of emo-

tions, but an artist, pure and simple: his function is not with life and nature, but with the imagination."

In *The Bookman* (April), Jane Grosvenor Cooke enters into a more lengthy discussion of symbolism. She says:

"The symbolist shows that he is one by differing as widely as possible from every other symbolist—that is, he is determined to do exactly as he chooses, unfettered by traditional usage, and to express his own joys and sorrows and general impressions with all attainable candor and spontaneity. He is always introspective, reading his own weariness and impatience, his own rare delights and frequent recoils of dread, into his surroundings. Perhaps this intense individualism was the greater shock to the public for clashing directly with the prevailing naturalism. There was in it, too, an infiltration of foreign qualities, which accentuated its strangeness. There are many foreigners among the symbolists—Maeterlinck and Ghil, the Belgians; Merrill and Vielé-Griffin, the Americans; Vignier, the Swiss; Moréas, the Greek, and others, and they certainly have introduced some non-French ways of feeling. The mysticism and lack of locality which characterize symbolism are not French qualities, but acquired from abroad—from the dreamy and sensuous charm of English pre-Raphaelitism and from the minds of foreign stamp, which selected the French language as their means of self-expression. The symbolist does not expect always to convey a clear meaning, for he aims to suggest what is spiritual and illimitable, and this he can only do vaguely with his partial and limited means. It is the heart, not the mind, of things that he tries to probe, and all his effort is to suggest and convey emotion, not to state fact. He seems to possess abnormal faculties for seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting, and smelling, particularly for smelling, and his physical surroundings oppress his morbidly acute consciousness with their hopelessly ugly and sordid elements. So he is sad; and sad, too, because educated out of pleasant self-illusion. He still dreams, but with his eyes wide open and a mocking smile at his own folly on his lips. He avidly pursues material pleasures, but scorns himself for doing so, and makes constant demand for nothing less than ideal satisfaction. His ideal is vague, best summed up as beauty—beauty which is divine goodness and harmony and satisfaction—of which he catches tantalizing glimpses through partial manifestations, or rather symbols of it, furnished him by material fact."

The symbolist therefore is one who is self-centered: his poetry must be self-revelation, and as such can hardly fail to lack that universality which appeals to all and not to the few. Hence M. de Regnier depicts his individual as "an intellectual aristocrat." Miss Cooke continues, referring to M. de Regnier:

"There is something about this tall, young Frenchman, with his meditative, blue-gray eyes, his long, nervous fingers, his ease of bearing and gesture, which suggests acute and delicate sensitiveness and impatient disgust of mediocrity; and these dispositions characterize everything he has written. 'Any one who wanted to paint him so as to express his whole nature at once should show him descending the broad stairways of Versailles,' declares a fellow poet, Albert Samain. The poor, the humble, the ignorant, make no such appeal to his sensibilities as to those of François Coppée, for instance, and so far as possible he ignores those who must exist for the support of the intellectual *élite* to which he consciously belongs. His refinement isolates him. The human lives around him look sordid, trivial, ignominious, and he avoids contemplating them, and creates a misty dream-land for his aspirations. The fair green forest of his fancy is laced with devious footways, abounds with gleaming fountains and twilighted glades, and has nothing in common with primeval wildernesses. Here fair creatures and strange monsters, nymphs and fauns and satyrs, sport and sorrow; and here he wanders, a sad, inactive spectator of his own life, haunted by Hope and Memory and Regret, while sere leaves of dead illusions flutter down in a soft, continual shower."

This predominance of fancy, this isolation from all things worldly—where, afar off, the roar of humanity comes as a warning and as a deep, angry shriek of the brute in man's nature—

this, it has been said, constitutes the characteristic note in all that Henri de Regnier writes.

As to his technique, it has been pointed out that independence marks his work. Miss Cooke continues:

"Much of his verse abounds in irregularities, which are certainly daring, but which under his skilful manipulation result in pleasantly novel and sonorous effects. He has expressed his opinion that, after all, it is the rhythm, not the number of verses, in a stanza which matters, and his original combinations of lines of varying length and most erratic feet are undeniably pleasant to the ear. Lately he has evinced a disposition to return to the ample and stately Alexandrine of French classicism, and has shown himself well able to make it a richly musical expression of his theme. There is a certain vastness in M. de Regnier's conceptions, something imposingly grandiose, suggesting the vague rhythms of waves and winds which the Alexandrine suits."

Thus the symbolistic school has what Matthew Arnold considers "the eternal note of sadness," but it has accomplished some positive results. "To be thoroughly in sympathy with it," Miss Cooke concludes, "requires a mood of mental leisure and a certain *blasé* attitude toward life, from which healthy men and women are usually safeguarded by intense interest in their own lives, an inalienable sense of responsibility and a utilitarian desire to extract the utmost good from the means at hand."

SARAH BERNHARDT IN "L'AIGLON."

THE renown of M. Edmond Rostand, and the marvelous success of his earlier work "Cyrano de Bergerac," made the production of his new drama "L'Aiglon" at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, Paris, an international event. With little or no exception thus far, the continental and British critics have spoken in terms of praise of the play and of Mme. Bernhardt's impersonation of the chief character, altho the consensus of opinion appears to be that the dramatist has not in this play reached the masterly heights that he attained in "Cyrano." The French dramatic critic of the *London Standard* (March 16) writes thus from Paris:

"The play is laid in Austria, between 1830 and 1832. It commences with a scene at Baden, a gay health resort situated at a comparatively short distance from the Austrian capital. It serves chiefly as a prolog for the introduction of the personages, of whom the most important, after the Duke of Reichstadt, are Flambeau, an old Grenadier Guard, who has succeeded in approaching his idol's son by getting engaged as lackey in the Schönbrunn palace to Metternich; the Emperor Francis; Marie Louise, the Duke's mother; and the Countess Camerata. There are in all no fewer than forty-nine personages whose names appear on the playbill, to say nothing of numerous other stage-walkers. The drama was, however, written especially for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, and, therefore, has the defect or advantage of throwing every one else completely into the shade. For any one else the rôle of 'L'Aiglon' would be crushing; but Mme. Bernhardt's marvelous talent elicited loud applause from the house, which was crowded with dramatic critics and the *élite* of Parisian society."

"The second scene is in the Duke of Reichstadt's apartment at Schönbrunn, formerly inhabited by his father, Napoleon I. 'L'Aiglon' is not a prisoner, but yet a person who longs for liberty, and dreams of recommencing the *épopée* of his father. Several plots for his escape are made, and promise success, but he in the first instance puts off their execution, because he considers he is not yet sufficiently prepared for the grand and glorious part he wishes to play in the world. . . .

"In the fourth act there is a powerful scene between Metternich and the Duke of Reichstadt. Taking him before a mirror, Metternich tells the Duke to scrutinize his features and examine his pale face. Is that a Napoleon? No. The greatly afflicted by his examination of the reflection of his face and frail form, the Duke decides to attempt to make his escape by the aid of his friends. The last arrangements are made at a masked ball or—

ganized by Metternich in the grounds of Schönbrunn palace. The Duke is to go to Wagram, where a horse will be waiting for him. When in the night he reaches the spot, accompanied by his faithful Flambeau, dressed in his old uniform of a Grenadier Guard, he, by his hesitation, compromises the success of the enterprise. The police arrive before he has mounted the horse which was to have carried him out of the reach of Metternich and toward France. The conspirators are allowed to withdraw without being arrested; but the Duke returns to Schönbrunn, nominally in command of the Austrian regiment of which he is colonel, and which had been sent to Wagram to facilitate his entrance into the palace without scandal. The last scene is that of the death of the Duke."

The final scene, which is pronounced by the Paris dramatic critic of the *London Times* to be wholly unique in literature, is thus described by that writer:

"It is the custom at the Austrian court that when a member of the imperial family receives the death-bed sacrament all the others should be present. But it is desired to conceal from the King of Rome the fact that his last hour is at hand, and a chapel has been arranged next to his bedroom. One of the young archduchesses comes to entreat him to accompany her to the altar. Napoleon II. refuses. It is this last communion which she begs him to accept. 'Why now,' he replies, 'for there is no member of the family present?' 'It is a favor that I ask of you,' she replies, 'and which you will grant me because I love you.' So the Duke allows himself to be led to the chapel. The doors are shut. At this moment the imperial family and Metternich appear in the bedroom. The court *huissier* informs him that Napoleon II. is about to partake of the communion; that, meanwhile, since it is impossible for him to look round, the *huissier* will open the doors, but that there must be complete silence, and that, once the communion accomplished, the doors would be closed and the imperial family must quit the bedroom. This, in fact, is what is taking place when one of the archduchesses, who is deeply in love with him, utters a cry of despair, and Reichstadt appears in the midst of the family. He understands. Marie Louise, in whom the sorrowing mother's heart awakes, sobs out, 'I don't want him to die.' But he dies, nevertheless, and under Metternich's eyes, while by his orders a colonel of the guards recounts the episode of the baptism of the son of Napoleon I. 'You regret nothing?' he asks of Metternich. 'No, nothing,' Metternich replies. 'I did it for the peace of the world, for the safety of the empire, for the Emperor.'"

All of the lines, says *The Times* critic, are of an extreme splendor, and all have the epic swing. As to Mme. Bernhardt, he writes: "She is herself, so to say, the entire piece; and when I say that never has her tragic genius reached such a height, I shall have summed up in a single word all that language can express of admiration."

The Paris correspondent of the *New York Tribune* gives the following description of the characteristically Gallic scene on the first night:

"The enthusiasm was immense. It was a triumph both for Sarah Bernhardt and for Rostand. All who are prominent in letters and in public life defiled last night before the actress and the author as they stood in the brilliantly lighted reception-room. Victorien Sardou, after the third act, threw himself into the arms of Rostand and kissed him. Coquelin ran up to Sarah's loge and embraced her. M. Casimir-Perier, ex-President of the French Republic, accentuated his congratulations by pressing his lips to Sarah's hand. So did also the veteran General Saussier. Among those who thus expressed their congratulations in the form of kisses were Ludovic Halévy, Paul Hervieu, Henri Houssaye, Prince Murat, Count Robert de Montesquieu, General Zurlinden, and General Brugère."

"It was a sight to be witnessed only in Paris. The *'emballage'* was prodigious, and the enthusiasm was almost indescribable. At the close of the play, when, in accordance with time-honored French tradition, Sarah Bernhardt advanced to the footlights and in a firm voice said, 'The drama which we have had the honor of playing before you is by Edmond Rostand,' the author received a fresh ovation, and shouts of 'Rostand!' 'Rostand!' resounded on all sides, mingled with those of 'Sarah!'

'Sarah!' In short, there were all the elements that constitute a theatrical first night's triumph. But it should be recollected that this *élite* audience was stirred by its personal sympathy with Sarah Bernhardt and with Edmond Rostand, and was also keenly disposed toward the patriotic illusions of the Napoleonic legend. When, removed from this magnetic influence, one begins in cold blood to analyze the play, it is difficult to find a satisfactory explanation for all this enthusiasm. The writer put this question to Victorien Sardou, to Jules Lemaitre, and to Félix Duquesnel, the incisive dramatic critic of the *Gaulois*. All three admitted that the enthusiasm was largely due to causes beyond the play itself, and could not be expected from any other audience but a French one."

THE MUSICAL IMPULSE THE BEGINNING OF ALL CULTURE.

HERBERT SPENCER, in a well-known essay, has undertaken to trace the beginnings of music; but, in the opinion of the English musical critic, M. J. Donovan, he has not taken a step beyond the crude physiological aspect, presenting music as simply a putting forth of nerve energy. Mr. Donovan now attempts (*Westminster Review*, March) to go back to the psychic impulse which he thinks must have preceded the physiological aspect, and to account for the origin of this impulse. In doing so, he finds that it is the very beginning of culture, the first phase of man's elevation from the brute.

History and even geology, Mr. Donovan thinks, help us little in such a search. Axes, arrow-heads, pottery, fishing-gear, and other implements of work abound in the remains of primeval man; but the only musical instruments found are "the supposed whistles made from the phalanges of the reindeer found in the caves of Périgord and elsewhere, the flute-like tubes found in the caves of the Pyrenees by M. Piette, those discovered at Langerie Basse by the Abbé Landesque, and at Rochebertier in Charente by M. Fermond." And yet Mr. Donovan claims that the art of music not only "lies at the very root of all human culture in the earliest ages," but had its beginning even anterior to man's entrance upon the earth, in the play of brutes. He writes:

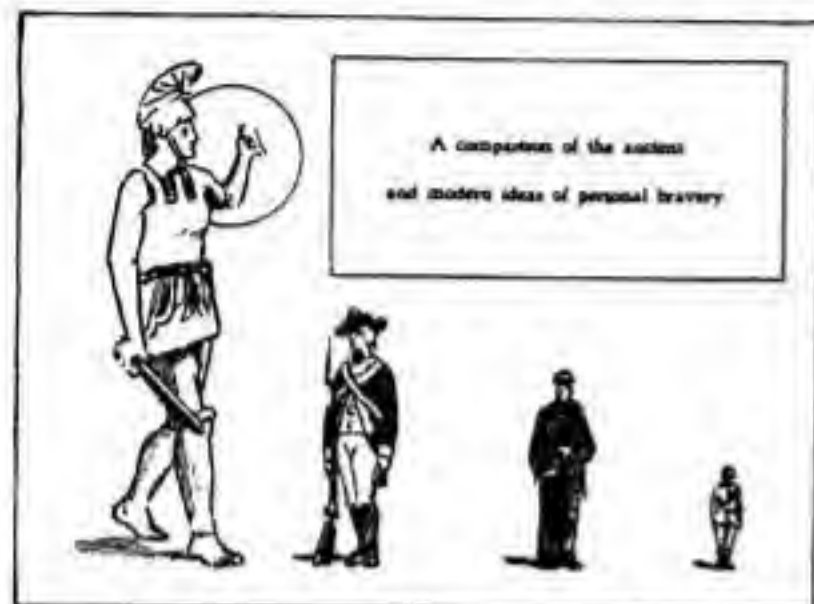
"Of course it may be, at first, a vague, far-off, slow-working motive; it may have taken long periods to become effective in creating during play a demand for rhythmic stimuli—a demand which would impel the playing brutes to bring their movements into rhythmic form. But, no matter how far below the plane of conscious effort the motive worked at first, if a playing brute once moved a muscle, let us say, stamped a foot, and *attended* to the muscular sensation of it, or the sound of it; if a brute once *attended*, and stamped again, and *attended* again to the succession of stamps, at that moment the great obstacle to the free output of nerve-energy in play would be in some degree removed, and the motive to *attend* again would be established. Thus would begin that growth of rhythmic movement and sound which we call the art of music, thus would begin that unique sort of pleasure which is brought into existence while we *attend* to rhythmic movement and sound; thus our race must have learnt to attend to constructed rhythms until this act of attention became as natural to man as the breath of life; so natural, that the infant is capable of it long before it is capable of any other act of attention; so natural, that it is no easy task for a sanguine theorist to separate the act of attending to musical constructions from the pleasure of music in order to show that this pleasure may be simply the animal delight of play; only in music it has become specialized in its great reservoir of constructed rhythms."

Among primeval men, the "musical" results at first achieved in a similar way might be the veriest wildness and have turned him into a yelling, leaping monster. The rhythmic excitement of savages encourages this supposition. But when the next playing mood came, the movements would again become rhythmic, "the spur for seeking absorption of attention being always the psychological motive." "Thus, slowly but inevitably," Mr. Donovan adds, "would be established the first condition of education from brute to man, thus would be built the first school-house wherein the brute attention could be broken from the slavery of brute instinct and appetite."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME ORIGINAL IDEAS IN WARFARE.

THE present struggle in South Africa is regarded by M. Bloch, the Russian writer, as confirming in all important particulars the contentions of his recent work. This was brought out in a recent article translated for these columns. But according to Hudson Maxim, who contributes to *The Home Magazine* (April) an article on "The Warfare of the Future," M. Bloch's



COMPARATIVE LOSSES IN BATTLE IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.

In the times of Cæsar about fifty per cent. of the participants were killed. In the Napoleonic wars about twenty-five per cent. were killed and wounded. In the Civil War about twenty per cent. and in the British Boer War less than ten per cent.

views on the impossibility of war could only be sustained by an acknowledgment that there is at present no war at all in South Africa. The very existence of the Anglo-Boer conflict negatives the thesis that war has now become impossible, altho it may confirm many other statements of the Russian writer. Warfare has certainly, however, taken on new and terrible aspects. Mr. Maxim, who has contributed not a few inventions to this end, describes some of them in the article to which reference has been made, and outlines others that are not yet perfected. In the first place, Mr. Maxim is of the opinion that the present field siege-gun is capable of great improvement. He says:

"A gun could be made, weighing no more and costing no more than the present seven-inch howitzer now used in the United States service, and which, instead of throwing a bursting charge of only ten pounds of black powder, would throw a projectile carrying a bursting charge of fifty pounds of high explosive—five times the quantity of explosive that is now thrown—and the high explosive being four times as powerful as black powder, it would equal in force 200 pounds of black powder, and the projectile would have an explosive energy forty times as great as it now has. This could be accomplished by making the gun longer and increasing the caliber without increasing the weight, and by employing a specially made progressive smokeless powder, which would exert a comparatively low initial pressure and maintain it well up to the muzzle."

Mr. Maxim believes that larger siege-guns may be made in segments, starting with a breech-piece and a thin, rifled tube, upon which wire-wound belts or rings could be forced and secured by strong longitudinal stay bolts. The gun might be further supported by an independent structure, similar to the long pneumatic guns erected at Sandy Hook. Torpedo-guns could thus be made to throw 500 pounds of high explosives beyond the range of any field siege-gun now in use. Mr. Maxim believes that the production of a veil of smoke in front of an enemy's position will be specially provided for in future warfare. Projectiles could be thrown carrying from 100 to 500 pounds of smoke-producing materials, and smoke-producing torpedoes may

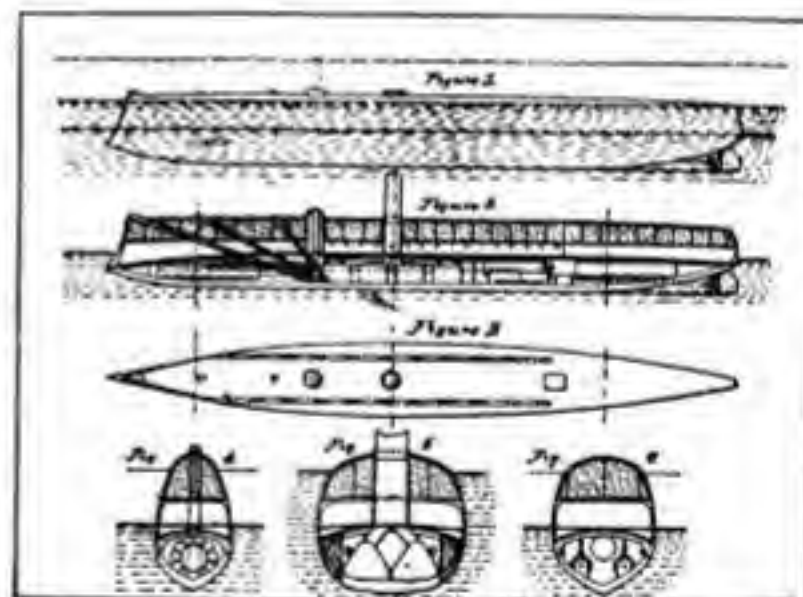
likewise be used with effect for the production of dense smoke to veil flanking movements of an army in battle, or in covering a retreat. "The ink-fish," says Mr. Maxim, "is a good illustration in nature. He covers his retreat with a cloud." The writer goes on to say:

"Projectiles, or aerial torpedoes, carrying from 100 to 500 pounds of sulfuric anhydride, might be employed. The anhydride might be carried in metallic capsules, packed in an outer shell or casing similar to shrapnel. By a small bursting charge of explosives the capsules of sulfuric anhydride would be scattered over a large area. Let each capsule be provided with orifices, so that, upon striking, it would fume off and send up a dense and heavy vapor of concentrated sulfuric acid, which would blind and singe and burn men in trenches or behind breastworks, and force them from their positions. The cry will be raised that such warfare would be barbarous and would not be permitted; yet, while some ugly wounds would be inflicted, especially when a capsule should strike and enter the flesh of a victim, in the main the effect would be not the production of a large number of severely wounded or slain, but a forced abandonment of positions."

In general, the prohibition of the throwing of poisons by international law is regarded by Mr. Maxim as not likely to be obeyed in future warfare. He says:

"It is sufficient only for us to recognize the fact that international laws, like spiders' webs, are made for the authors of those laws—made to bind the weak, while the strong can break through."

"We may confidently expect the employment of the most efficient means for securing the salvation of a nation when her salvation shall come to depend upon the use of those means, bombs charged with 500 pounds of such substances as cyanide of arsenic, hydrocyanic acid, etc., carried in a similar manner as that already described for charging with sulfuric anhydride. Such quantities of such poisons, thrown upon fortifications or trenches, would produce enormous volumes of heavy, poisonous vapors, which



THE BATTLE-SHIP DESTROYER.

Fig. 1 is a side view of the battle-ship destroyer, partially submerged for action. The highest water-line shows the boat completely submerged, while the lowest water-line in the figure shows the boat in cruising position. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. The ports are seen in dotted lines and the three torpedo guns in section. Fig. 3 shows the tubes carrying automobile torpedoes. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are cross-sections.

would hug the earth, filling rifle pits, trenches, and depressions with very rapid and widespread destruction of life. Thrown into cities, such bombs would prove exceedingly disagreeable.

"A torch bomb could be made by charging a projectile with calcium carbide and water, with an igniting device and burner, and means for bringing the water in contact with the carbide for the production of acetylene. Bombs could be made which would upon striking throw up a flame to a distance of ten feet, and which would, for ten minutes, give off a most dazzling light."

Some other "improvements" suggested by the author are a magnified kind of shrapnel in which each bullet is replaced by a separate explosive shell; the use of dynamite for digging trenches by planting and exploding cartridges in earth; and a submarine

battle-ship-destroyer, which he proposes to drive at high speed through the water by the combustion of an invention of his own, which he has named "motorite." To quote his description:

"Long candles or rods of a self-combustive material, similar to smokeless powder, a foot in diameter, solidly encased and sealed in steel cylinders a hundred feet long, would be ignited at one end, and as the sides of the rods would be protected from ignition, they would continue to burn only from one end, and the heat would be utilized to evaporate water, and the steam produced and the products of combustion together would be utilized directly upon powerful turbines, the exhaust gases escaping at the rear beneath the water; or the smokestack port might be opened, and the exhaust conducted through it to the outer air.

"In a vessel of the size described, thirty cylinders 100 feet in length could be provided and filled with solid rods of motorite a foot through. The motorite contained in one of these cylinders could, under a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch, burn for more than an hour, and the products of combustion, together with the steam generated, would supply to the turbines 25,000 pounds of mixed gases and steam per hour. At the rate of 25 pounds of steam and gases per horse-power hour, this would develop 1,000 horse-power for that time. If half the number of cylinders were ignited at once, 15,000 horse-power would be supplied for two hours. If the whole number were ignited, then we would have 30,000 horse-power for an hour.

"By increasing the pressure slightly, the rate of combustion could be doubled or quadrupled, and 60,000 horse-power could be furnished for half an hour, or 120,000 horse-power for fifteen minutes.

"Motorite would prove expensive fuel, as it would cost about \$2 per horse-power hour, and it would, therefore, cost about \$60,000 to run the boat for an hour with 30,000 horse-power. Altho expensive, it might enable the attainment of results which would make even this expense not worth considering."

The armament of this craft, Mr. Maxim tells us, would consist of two lateral submarine tubes 150 feet long, each charged with ten automobile torpedoes, with means for successively discharging them rapidly. The torpedo-throwers need not throw far, and the pressure, therefore, would be low. The torpedoes could be charged one upon another like the balls of a Roman candle. The discharge would be controlled from the lookout tower by an electrical keyboard, and could take place so rapidly that the operator could discharge 500-pound torpedoes as fast as a typewriter can strike off the letters of the alphabet. Says the inventor in conclusion:

"A few thousand dollars expended by some government in the construction and testing of this battle-ship-destroyer would save very many millions, and, perhaps, an empire. Were the French or Germans to recognize in time the import of this invention and proceed at once with its construction and trial, and then follow with a few of them, they might, as a reward, wrest from England the mastery of the sea. It might even be in the power of little Holland to become again Queen of Neptune's domain."

Does Worry Cause Insanity?—The popular modern notion that worry is at the bottom of most of the nervous troubles of the present day is negatived by the observations of Dr. Clouston, of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. In an address at the annual meeting of that institution recently, he held, according to an account in *The Hospital*, "that purely mental and moral causes played a comparatively small part in the production of insanity, as compared with causes which were bodily and physical. In only 11.5 per cent. of the cases they had had to deal with had trouble and anxiety or mental shock produced the disease. The remainder of the great mass of the cases were due to causes acting on the brain through the body—drink, faulty development, gross brain disease, strong hereditary predisposition, child-bearing, and such-like causes; and as showing how mental troubles were caused by bodily disease, he said that the recent epidemic of influenza had caused more insanity than all the public and private anxiety in connection with the war." "These remarks," *The Hospital* goes on to say, "have a very definite bearing on preventive measures. Without doubt the present

generation is apt to coddle its nerves, and almost to plume itself on the delicacy of its organization. It is widely held that so great is the influence of worry in the production of nerve disease that those prone to nervous breakdown should be in every way protected from irritating and disturbing influences. The medical profession is not entirely without blame in this matter. The phrase, 'it is worry, not work, that kills,' has received high and wide professional sanction, and it is to be feared that we are far too ready to prescribe a placid mental life rather than a rigid bodily regimen. But we can not get out of the old philosophical dictum which sums up so much in the few words, *mens sana in corpore sano*, and we find the spirit of the old adage breathing in what Dr. Clouston says about the bodily origin of so much of the insanity which we meet with on every hand. He says that the only two great methods to lessen the nervous disturbances in civilized societies are (1) to live according to physiological and moral law, and (2) to arrange suitable marriages."

RELATION OF ELECTRICITY TO MATTER.

THE question, "What is electricity?" really means in most cases, "What is electricity's relationship to matter?" To explain an electric charge is to explain what happens to the material body that is charged; and to understand an electric current, we must know what occurs in and around the material conductor. An interesting theory of this relationship, developed chiefly by Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge University, England, has been noticed from time to time in these columns. It is continually being put into new literary shape and has now reached a stage where it may be grasped by one not an electrical expert. An explanation is made in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, in a series of editorial paragraphs, some of which we quote below. Professor Thomson's theory is based on the fact that he has evidence, as he believes, that the masses of flying matter constituting the cathode rays in an excited Crookes tube are much smaller than the atoms of chemists and physicists, and that these smaller "corpuscles" of different substances seem to have similar properties. Thus a corpuscle of hydrogen does not appear to differ from a corpuscle of nitrogen. Says the editor of *The Electrical World*:

"This theory, if it continues to gain favor and support from the accumulation of experimental evidence, bids fair to revolutionize our preexisting ideas concerning matter and its electrical properties.

"It had until recently been supposed that matter could not be divided more finely than into molecules, and that these were chemically divisible into atoms. But the atom was the end of all dissection, while an atom of iron was absolutely and completely distinct from an atom of some other substance, such as lead. Now it would seem that we can tear off minute chips from atoms, and that the chips so torn off lose identity and can not be distinguished from one another. Of course, the suggestion naturally follows, as a matter of speculation, that if we could tear off a sufficient number of chips from the atoms of any substance, it might be possible to rearrange or reconstruct the chips in a new way, and possibly produce an atom of a different substance; or, in other words, that the process of tearing chips away from atoms is analysis of matter into 'protyle,' or the mother substance from which all chemical elementary substances may have been originally constructed."

Professor Thomson's last paper, which appears in *The Philosophical Magazine* (December), is an attempt to show that matter exists in an ionized condition, or electrified state, in the cathode rays, in the neighborhood of an active incandescent lamp filament, and near the surface of a metallic reflector immersed in gas, upon which ultra-violet light falls. In each of these different cases he calculates the electric charge, and on comparing the charge of a gram of negatively electrified matter in cathode rays with that shown by Faraday's researches to be carried by a gram of hydrogen in an electrolyzed solution or plating bath, he finds that while in the latter case it is in inverse proportion

to the electrolytic equivalent in the former, the charge per gram is constant, and about seven hundred times greater. To quote further:

"The question which arose from this result was, Whether the charge which an atom could carry in a cathode ray was greater than that which an atom could carry in an electrolyte, or whether the charge was the same in both cases, but the carrier was only a corpuscle in the cathode ray, and a full-sized atom in the electrolyte? To answer this question Professor Thomson undertook to measure the charge produced by ultra-violet light on a zinc plate by a very pretty but intricate process, which involves the production of an artificial rain cloud in a chamber illuminated by ultra-violet light shining on a zinc plate near the top of the chamber."

The result showed that the charge carried by an ion, the unit of matter considered in its action toward electricity, is always the same, whether the ion be in the electrolytic solution or in the cathode ray. It is the mass of the ion which changes, and this mass must, therefore, in the last-named instance be about seven hundred times smaller than a mass of the atom. In other words, in this case the material carrier of the electricity is a mere chip, or, as Professor Thomson called it, a "corpuscle." From these results some remarkable inferences are drawn. First, an atom is made up of many equal corpuscles, of which the hydrogen alone contains about seven hundred. Electrification of a gas consists in the detachment from its atoms of chips carrying a negative charge. In the electric decomposition of solutions (as in electroplating) the charged chips move and the atoms may remain at rest. More than one chip may be detached from an atom, but the force required is increasingly hard in each successive case and generally the number is small. Friction possibly electrifies substances by rubbing off chips from the atoms. *The World and Engineer* says in conclusion:

"No doubt many consequences will be found to flow from the theory if it once takes deep root in experimental verification. The principal idea is that a definite group of corpuscles produces a non-electrified atom, and that the destruction of this fabric by the removal of a corpuscle immediately leaves the fabric positively, and the corpuscle negatively, electrified. This is a sort of reversion to the Franklinic doctrine of electrical fluids that can not fail to interest the student. It is also interesting to contemplate a Crookes tube as a protyle factory; but the process of manufacture must be so slow that concrete protyle does not seem yet attainable."

A NEW FIGURE AMONG FRENCH SCIENTISTS.

AN octavo of 800 pages bearing the formidable title, "The Constitution of the World," and bristling with formulae and figures, has just been published in Paris. The author is a Frenchwoman nearly eighty years old, an invalid for years; and her book, according to Emile Gautier, who writes of it in *La Science Française* (March 16) is "one of the most powerful and original of the twenty-five last years of a century that has seen Lamarek and Renan, Humboldt and Proudhon, Littré, Darwin, and Spencer." The author's name is Clemence Royer, and tho unknown to the mass of people, even in her own land, she is, says M. Gautier, "one of the most extraordinary figures of our time," while her book is a "systematic *résumé* of the labors of a career consecrated wholly to science in its most transcendental and delicate phases." She was the first to translate Darwin into French; and France, according to her eulogist, owes its knowledge of the great English biologist wholly to her lucid commentary on his work. She has written widely on such different subjects as geology, esthetics, ethnology, astronomy, and comparative physiology, and is even more convincing and clear as a lecturer than as a writer. Of her scientific attitude, M. Gautier says:

"Many great minds, with Auguste Comte, have recoiled before

the unfathomable difficulties of the universe, which seemed to them too high, too complex, or too arduous for feeble human intelligence to solve. Clemence Royer has none of this timidity. 'Nothing,' she says, 'is unknowable, save what does not exist; nothing is incomprehensible save the contradictory, that is to say, the impossible.' In what follows she goes forward for 800 pages with marked energy, decision, and nervous force to attack the problem both mathematically and experimentally, balked by no obstacle and treating in turn of the constitution of matter, of atomic and etheric dynamics, of the inner mechanism of energy, of the vital process, and of the evolution of the worlds, in an alert and limpid style whose brilliance illumines with unexpected clearness the profound gloom of the well whence scientific truth has risen with so great difficulty."

There may be but a few hundred persons in the whole world, M. Gautier thinks, who will read and understand Clemence Royer's book; but even so its goal will be attained. The spectacle of an aged woman, in poverty and retirement, writing such a book as this, is one to make every man of science thrill with sympathy, all the more that her ideas may be too deep or too high to affect the ordinary course of scientific thought. — *Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE application of the electric motor to small implements continues to extend. It is even finding a field of usefulness in surgery, as a motive power for instruments required in the mechanical work of that profession. The accompanying illustration shows a saw, operated by an electric motor, for use in operations where a hand-saw has been employed to cut bone, etc.



A MOTOR-DRIVEN ELECTRICAL SAW.
Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*.

This rotary surgical saw is thus described in *The Electrical Review*, March 21:

"The motor, . . . running at 2,200 revolutions per minute, develops in the neighborhood of one-tenth horse-power. It is arranged to be held in the hand of an assistant by means of the leather strap shown in the illustration, this construction enabling

the assistant to follow the surgeon about who is using the saw as may be necessary for the purposes of the latter. The current is fed to the motor through a double push-button, such as is used with electrolier fixtures, so that holding it either in the same hand used to carry the motor or in the other, the assistant can instantly start or stop the saw as required. Attached to the motor shaft is a flexible spiral coil incased in a braided sheath, the whole being three feet long. This enables the utmost freedom of movement on the part of the operator, who holds the saw in his right hand as shown. The saw is not directly connected with the end of the shaft, but is attached to it through a right-angle bevel, so that it operates in a plane parallel with the end of the shaft. This is for greater convenience in handling the saw as it puts it in a better position for use.

"This machine has already found an extensive use in several of the larger hospitals in New York City, and has proved of value in severe operations where the shock attending the use of the slower-acting hand-saw has frequently proved fatal to the patient. In the difficult operation of craniotomy it has found especial use, and has made a good record in both this and resection operations. The whole apparatus weighs about 12 pounds and is thus easily carried by the assistant, who stands near the operator."

CAN OVEREATING PRODUCE CANCER?

THE theory is advanced by Sir William Banks, in a recent series of lectures delivered before the British Medical Society, that overeating, or even a "high standard of general nutrition," may predispose to cancer, which he believes to be eminently a disease of the healthy and robust. Thus abundance of food, which is a result of national prosperity, and on the whole a powerful factor in the improvement of public health, is not without its drawbacks. "More than one hygienic prophet," says *The British Medical Journal*, in a note on the subject, "has lately uplifted his voice in warning as to the evils of overfeeding," and Sir William but adds one more reason for deploring and discouraging it. Says the writer of the note just quoted:

"The theory is not altogether new, but it undoubtedly acquires new strength from the adhesion of a surgeon of his experience and sagacity. He points out that the increase of cancer coincides with an increase of food throughout the country [Great Britain]. Ever since the passing of the Corn Laws, he says, bread has been cheap and plentiful, while during the last twenty years the importation of animal food from other countries has been enormous. The increased wages and emoluments of all classes in this country have enabled them to purchase freely of the best there is to be had in the whole world of things to eat and drink. Our working classes fare admirably. Our better classes eat infinitely too much, especially of animal food partaken of at breakfast, lunch, and dinner. But for the athletic tendency of the age and the general passion for games and exercises which pervades all classes, this over-stuffing must have proved very dangerous. Sir William Banks is pretty well convinced that, when a man is over forty-five, excess in food is perhaps worse for him than excess in drink, and believes one of the results of too much nourishing food is the production of a widely spread, second-rate kind of gout, of a different type from the acute and furious attacks produced in former days by the copious drinking of beer and port wine. Sir William Banks is distinctly of opinion that it has also to do with the increase of the constitutional tendency to cancer. The theory is supported by the fact that the increase of cancer in males has been more rapid than in females. And it is precisely the male population that eats heavy food in ever-increasing quantities, whereas the female remains much as she was before in this respect."

The Risks of Siphons.—The common siphon-bottle is by no means as innocent as it looks. We are told in *The Scientific American* that the ordinary charging pressure is from 120 to 150 pounds to the square inch, and when a bottle so charged falls a few feet the jar is liable to cause an explosion. The same result may occur by exposure to heat. *The Druggist's Circular*, in a

recent article on the risks of the siphon, cited several cases of the kind, and recommended that a special warning label setting forth the risks of handling siphons be placed on every bottle. "The moral obligation to protect one's fellows from danger is obvious enough, and pharmacists and others who sell siphons could readily force the bottler to affix such labels. The siphon should always be carried by the head. Children should be specially warned to do this because they are apt to find the bottles heavy and clasp them close to the body. Sudden changes of temperature should be avoided, and the cold bottle should not be grasped with the hand. The courts seem to have always held in siphon accidents that the bottler was responsible, if there was the slightest defect in the siphons or the slightest carelessness in handling them. The driver of a wagon containing filled siphons was delivering some of them to a customer; one of the bottles fell and struck the ground where it burst into fragments, striking a man in the face, permanently impairing his vision. A suit was brought against the manufacturer whose wagon was delivering the water. A verdict of \$1,000 damages was obtained. The case was carried to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and the judgment was affirmed."

A Shell Searchlight.—Recent experiments at the naval proving-station at Indian Head may obviate the necessity of using the searchlight on shipboard on occasions when it is desired to "pick up" objects within a limited distance and yet conceal the ship's position from an enemy. "The invention," says *The Marine Review*, "consists of a shell filled with gas. When the shell explodes it illuminates a considerable area. Its one weak point is that so far no shell has been found with walls sufficiently heavy to stand the shock of explosion required to project it more than a mile or two. Four-and 6-inch rifles have so far been used in the trials, and the best results secured have been with a shell that explodes and sets the fuses burning when one mile distant from the ship. Lieutenant Strauss, who has charge of the station, has made some very successful trials with the invention recently, and is encouraged to believe that if a shell can be made which will stand the shock of exit from the rifle and at the same time will explode at the proper time, a light can be produced that will answer many purposes of the searchlight and have the advantage of not disclosing the precise locality of the vessel firing the torch. Its usefulness would be apparent in a closed harbor, where it might not be advisable to use a searchlight at all times. After the tests have been concluded at Indian Head, several specially made projectiles, filled with the new invention, will be sent to some of the ships with a request that they continue the trials when practicable. It is believed that a shell can be manufactured capable of discharging the explosives at a distance of at least five miles."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

Corks that have been steeped in vaseline are an excellent substitute for glass stoppers, according to *The National Druggist*. "Acid in no way affects them and chemical fumes do not cause decay in them, neither do they become fixed by a blow or long disuse, which latter fact will be appreciated by those who often lose time and temper by a 'beastly fast stopper.' In short, they have all the utilities of the glass without its disadvantages."

"The pathology which new conditions of life is ever creating," says *The Lancet*, London, "tends more and more toward conditions where the absence of sleep may play a prominent causative part. We improve our sanitation and our general hygiene, and we abolish the plagues of our forefathers; but we work our nervous systems more in a day than they did in a week, and we fall victims to insomnia and the whole train of nervous disorders in which worry, overwork, and want of sleep occur as etiological factors. Sleep all men must have who use their brains much, and especially all men whose work is associated with extra worries."

REGARDING the present remarkable demand for copper, an American authority is quoted in *The Mining and Metallurgical Journal* as saying: "The consumption of copper in this country, as well as abroad, is phenomenal. As this is the electrical age, copper is being put to new uses every day, and the demand is naturally large. The product of the various mines throughout the country has been sold months ahead, but the demand appears to be as pronounced as ever it was. England is now in the market for a large amount of American copper, thousands of tons of it being required for war purposes. Germany and France are also buying liberally. The demand from the latter country can be traced to the construction of telephone systems in the various countries. Germany needs it for traction and manufacturing purposes. It is estimated that one third of the entire copper production of the country is now being exported."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SOME EASTER CUSTOMS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

EASTER, perhaps more than any other religious festival of the year, has been prolific in symbolic customs and popular observances. The astronomic significance of the day, as the date of the vernal equinox, when the sun crosses the celestial equator and rises after a period of apparent decline, now as in pagan antiquity, forms the basis of many of these customs, en-

building chanting in low voices. They go, or so the ritual runs, to see 'where they have laid Him.' At last twelve strikes, and a wonderful scene occurs, that can but faintly be realized by those who have not witnessed it. '*Christos voshres*' ('Christ is risen'), cries a priest, and the people echo the cry. The members of each family embrace. '*Christos voshres*,' say strangers to each other, the answer being '*Vo istini voshres*' ('He is risen indeed!'). Meanwhile the priests, in their most gorgeous robes gleaming with cloth of silver and gold, march round the churches singing triumphant hymns. Without, the bells clang out, the cannons thunder a salute, the houses and streets are illuminated. So Easter Day is welcomed in with the Greek Church."

The Western Church also has its ecclesiastical and popular Easter rites. Chief among them is the ceremony of "washing the feet," performed on Maundy-Thursday in many of the great European cathedrals, and in not a few Roman Catholic churches in this country. In former days, the king performed this humble rite, in memory of Christ's last evening with His disciples. James II., not a particularly humble scion of the Stuarts, was the last English king to perform it. In Austria, however, it is still kept up with great pomp by the aged Franz Josef. Mr. Robinson says:

"Surrounded by the chief of the Austrian nobles in the gorgeous robes of their various orders, he walks through the streets of Vienna to perform the *Fusswaschung*, as the ceremony is called. In Jerusalem, the Patriarch washes the feet of pilgrims, presenting to each a wooden cross some seven inches high with spaces left for relics—a most valued possession. In Venice the *Lavanda dei Piedi* is performed by the archprêtre in the Cathedral St. Mark, that glorious building in which the exquisite and fantastic are carried to the point of sublimity. Under the wonderful mosaics of the middle nave a space is cleared, and to the benches there set out come hobbling thirteen old men in what can best be described as long white dressing-gowns. Each of them removes a stocking. Then, accompanied by a train of priests and acolytes, comes the archprêtre and seats himself in a great gilded chair. A sort of apron and sleeves of white linen drawn over the hands are then slipped on to preserve his valuable robes from the slightest stain, and, rising, he passes down the line of old men, dabbling a little water on each foot out of a golden ewer, and wiping the spot with a towel. While the old men are putting on their stockings, he washes his own hands with a marked thoroughness, and the ceremony is over. Impressive it may be, but the humility of the archprêtre is not peculiarly obvious, either in the actual performance of the ceremony or in his general bearing."

Even in England, some ancient popular Easter customs still linger. Of the custom of "lifting" on Easter Monday and Tuesday, once well known in the north of England, together with some other similar superstitions, Mr. Robinson writes:

"It was performed by two lusty men joining hands across each other's wrists, and then, having made the person to be heaved up sit upon their arms, they lifted him three times into the air. This custom had, undoubtedly, originally been intended to signify the joy of the people at the Resurrection of our Lord."

DR. MCGIFFERT'S WITHDRAWAL.

THE various assertions and counter-assertions regarding Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert's relation to the Presbyterian ministry which have been made during the past month have been somewhat confusing. Now, however, according to an "authenticated interview" in the *New York Tribune*, Dr. Birch, the prosecutor of the heresy case, says that Dr. McGiffert has decided to withdraw from the Presbyterian ministry, and has actually sent a letter to the moderator of the New York presbytery asking that his name be erased from its roll of membership. From this "authenticated interview" (which is, however, a report rather than an interview, in form at least), we quote as follows:

"Dr. Birch regards this [Dr. McGiffert's withdrawal] as a victory, but he will be quiet and dignified about it, believing that



CEREMONY OF THE "WASHING OF FEET" AT ST. MARK'S, VENICE.

twined often with distinctively Christian meanings. In the word "Easter" itself we have the name of the Teutonic goddess Eostre, closely associated linguistically with the Anglo-Saxon word "east," the Latin "aurora," and the Greek *ēōs*, meaning dawn, the time of resurrection of the sun-god from the dead. In *The Quiver* (London, April), Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson tells of many of these curious Easter rites and customs. The Easter egg is, he remarks, a survival of the old legend of a bird changed into a hare in the spring, and the hot "Easter cross buns" are a relic of the cakes offered to Eostre—afterward marked with the sign of the cross to destroy their pagan significance.

Some of the Russian Easter customs are particularly interesting. Mr. Robinson writes:

"Until a few years ago, a Russian breaking the great Lenten fast of seven weeks was punished not only by religious penances, but by a heavy fine levied by the police! Much could be written of the magnificent ceremonies that fill the Holy Week in Moscow, that ancient city, the center of national and religious life among the peoples of the Czar. The crowds that throng the churches look faint and wan from their long abstinence and exhausted by hours of kneeling, for no seats are allowed. The Monday of the week sees the preparation of the *myro*, the so-called holy oil used for the baptism of children, the consecration of churches, and the coronation of the Czar. In cauldrons of silver and gold the oils and spices simmer, while priests slowly stir it and read prayers without cessation. Into it finally are poured a few drops from the holy flask, brought from Constantinople when the Greeks fled before the invading Turks. Before the holy flask is half-emptied it is always refilled with the fresh *myro*, the idea being that thus there is always a minute portion of the holy oil that it originally contained left within it.

"With Good Friday, mourning falls upon churches and people. Lights are extinguished, black is everywhere seen, the bells are silent. An embroidered tapestry of Christ is carried and laid in a coffin amid solemn chanting. As Saturday evening draws on a look of expectancy is seen on every face. The churches are crowded with silent worshipers. Shortly before midnight the tapestry is removed from the coffin. A priest approaches it and signifies that it is empty. Then a procession moves round the

he will thus do more for the cause he has been fighting for than he would otherwise. When Dr. McGiffert withdrew it was a tacit admission—and everybody will understand it in this way—that he could not refute the charges made against him. He and his friends must have read the appeal very carefully for it was absolutely unanswerable. . . .

"As for Dr. Birch's plans, he will act firmly, giving up none of his rights, but, for all that, with a Christian spirit. The appeal will be considered by a judicial committee of the General Assembly, and if it is decided to be in order, as it will be, it will come up for consideration. It will doubtless be entertained, for everybody will wish the case settled. Then Dr. McGiffert having decided to withdraw, the case against him will drop. Whether Dr. Birch will insist on action against the New York presbytery for dismissing his charges against Dr. McGiffert, I do not know. But I am sure that if the General Assembly shows a strong desire to drop it, Dr. Birch will not be insistent, for the history of the controversy will go on the records, and Dr. McGiffert will have withdrawn."

The Outlook (undenom.), commenting on the report that Dr. McGiffert will transfer his membership to the Congregational Church, says that, "in the latter denomination, as indeed in almost any of the larger Protestant denominations except the Presbyterian, he would certainly be warmly welcomed." It regrets Dr. McGiffert's withdrawal, but says that he can not be expected to maintain the battle for "liberty of prophesying" unaided: "We doubt whether that battle can be won in this great historic church so long as the present subscription is required to a creed which, interpreted in its most natural sense, no longer expresses the conviction of more than a very small minority in that church. It is not certain that Dr. McGiffert's proposed withdrawal will give the church the peace for which it sighs."

BISHOP POTTER ON THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SINCE Bishop Potter's return from the Orient in the latter part of March, the newspaper press has been giving much attention to his views upon the military and civic situation in the Philippine Islands. In *The Churchman* (Prot. Episc., March 31), Dr. Potter gives the results of his observations of religious life in the archipelago, in the form of a reprint of his official report to the Joint Commission of the House of Bishops on Increased Responsibilities. The report is signed by both Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York, who accompanied the bishop as his secretary. The report of the two clergymen is a severe arraignment of the ecclesiastical policy pursued in the islands under Spanish domination. The writers say:

"The religious situation in the Philippines is such as was to be expected in a colony of Spain. She has stamped her ecclesiastical traditions, narrow, intolerant, and often corrupting, wherever she has gone, and she has gone almost everywhere, among all the various islands of the archipelago, great and small. Worst of all, her religious orders, except perhaps the Jesuits, have robbed the people, wrong from them their lands, and taxed the administration of the sacraments and ordinances of religion with a scale of exactions and impositions at once scandalous and outrageous. No marriage, *e.g.*, can be celebrated by a priest of the Roman obedience, without (a) a certificate from both parties of baptism; (b) of confirmation; (c) of a confession to a priest immediately preceding the marriage; as well as a certificate of marriage, all of which must be severally and separately paid for, and for which the charge is in each case from \$5 to \$8. It is only necessary to visit the Philippine Islands to see, in the obvious and extreme poverty of the great mass of the people their utter inability, ordinarily, to pay any such charges; which charges are fixed by the archbishop, who, it is understood, divides their proceeds with the clergy who collect them. It need not, therefore, surprise any one acquainted with the facts, that thousands of the people are living practically in a state of concubinage, in which,

to their honor be it said, men and women maintain, generally, conditions of marital fidelity, and in which, curiously enough, they are not refused the greater sacrament.

"An ecclesiastical discipline which permits such wrongs not unnaturally permits others of even larger proportions. One wonders, as he hears the history of long-continued wrong and robberies by means of which the friars have dispossessed the Filipinos of their homes, seized their lands, and practically driven them forth, under the pretext of exacting the church's dues, whether those who have done these things could ever have read the burning language of the Hebrew prophet addressed to men of their type! It is no wonder that at last an outraged people revolted, and that, having appealed in vain to their own civil government for either protection or redress, they should have risen against their oppressors. As your representatives are preparing these words they have read the summary, which has only just reached them, of the report of the American commissioners to the Philippines, and they are thankful that at least it recognizes the relation of these great wrongs to the situation which, when the arms of the United States came to the Philippines, they found there. If we are to retain these islands, and the undersigned are constrained to own, however they may differ from any of their associates as to the wisdom of originally entering upon them, that no other course seems for the present open to the United States, *these wrongs and the righting of them lie at the foundation of the whole Philippine problem.* It will be a colossal blunder if any delicacy as to the policy which may affect or offend a particular vote, important to any political party, is allowed to obscure the facts, or to paralyze our action. We must do justly in the Philippines, or God will have no use for us, and our presence there will inevitably redound to our national dishonor."

This arraignment, it will be noted, applies more especially to the ecclesiastical traditions of Spanish Catholicism. Elsewhere in the same paper, the bishop discriminates between Spanish and American Catholicism, and even questions whether it will be wise for the Protestants to send missionaries in case the Roman Catholics of America obtain control of church affairs in the Philippines. Bishop Potter writes:

"Is it worth while to send missionaries to the Filipinos? Are they not largely, as we have been told, a Christian people, with churches, schools, ministers of religion, and the like? Is it worth while to intrude upon them teachers and teachings which they have been taught to regard as of the devil (some of the recent pronunciamentos of the archbishop of Manila are in this connection, and to American ears, literary curiosities), and so to begin the work of a higher civilization by inflaming religious prejudices and by awakening violent religious controversies? I confess it seems to me that this will be a question for the Filipinos as American citizens, themselves, to answer. If they want such teachers, then certainly under our system of government they are entitled to have them, and no wise administration, under whatever pretext, will attempt to interfere with their doing so. Already, as Chaplain Pierce has told church people in the East, there is a remarkable interest in the work of the church not only among Filipinos but among Chinese and others; and the church has qualifications for mission work in those islands which other Christian bodies have with rare magnanimity recognized. But beyond what is already under way, a denominational propaganda of various types would at present be only misleading and confusing. The Filipinos must first understand what Americanism means. They are at present so largely in the dark as to our institutions and those great ideas of political and religious freedom upon which they rest, that the perfectly well-meant, but not always just or considerate presentation of the truth by those whose attitude is one of strong antagonism to the teachings and institutions of Rome would only be inflammatory and unsettling, and might end in a situation in which the illusions of the old faith had been destroyed without the substitution of anything better. If something of the larger and freer spirit of the Roman Church as it exists in the United States, in the case of many members of that communion whom I am so fortunate as to count as my friends, could find its way into these new possessions of ours, it might be better adapted to the situation existing there than something more radical and destructive, and, at any rate, it would prepare the way for that temper of toleration and free inquiry in

which we Americans are wont to find, in this connection, our largest hope. But meantime it ought to be distinctly understood that henceforth in the Philippines any man may worship God according to his own conscience, and, if he is so minded, may invite others to unite in doing so with him."

The Rev. Dr. Grant, in a recent speech in Cooper Union (New York *Tribune*, April 2) threw further light on the difficult points involved in church property in the Philippines, and the power of the friars. He said:

"The real question in the Philippines is the land question. On the one hand, the Filipinos have been robbed of their lands by the friars, and on the other they fear that they will not come back into possession of them under the American administration of affairs. They also fear they will be taken from them in future by great syndicates. Some great ecclesiastics have said there was no hostility to the friars among the natives, yet in one of the first Filipino proclamations it was proposed to abolish all religious orders. And why, if there is no hostility, did the friars, when ordered to go back to their cures by the Archbishop of New Orleans, why did they not go back? They are in hiding. From the beginning in the Philippines there has been a contest of civil and ecclesiastic authority, the ecclesiastic power constantly trying to down the civil authorities, and generally succeeding. Annually the Archbishop of Archial used to spread the Spanish flag in front of the Cathedral, and then invite the governor-general down to see him walk over it. It was a case of the church against the state. Any attempt of the civil authorities to benefit the natives was foiled by the ecclesiastics. The Filipinos were thus between two grindstones.

"No wonder their attitude toward the United States has been a hostile one. American Catholics wish to expand, I believe, and grow strong in the state. The Catholics in the Philippines desire to grow strong at the expense of the state and dominate it. To drive or attempt to drive the friars back to their cures will cause the people to leave the Catholic Church in the Philippines, will continue the war, and is almost equivalent to taking sides with the insurgents against the United States."

Public opinion as represented in the press inclines strongly against the friars, altho they have some defenders. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (March 30) says:

"If we had no other authority than that of Bishop Potter for the statement that the chief grievance of the Filipinos arose from the oppression of the friars it would be discredited. Bishop Potter belongs to one Christian sect and the friars to another. But every one who has made any serious study of the situation in the Philippines has reached the same conclusion. We believe that Catholics as well as Protestants agree that the friars have betrayed their trust. The cure of this evil is a duty which we do not think the Catholics in this country will regret. In fact, their past conduct has been such as to warrant the conclusion that they will cooperate with the Government when it attempts to make that separation of church and state which must exist in all territory over which the flag flies. It may take some time to bring this about, but we hope that it may be done without unnecessary friction and with an appreciation of the fact that the abuses of which the friars have been guilty have been part of the general abuse of power that has characterized Spanish rule in the colonies. The evil is one of race rather than of religion. The church has had to work with such material as it had, and, unfortunately, some of it was pretty poor. Under the new *régime* all sects will stand on an equal footing in the Philippines, and those which best meet the needs of the situation will be the ones which will thrive. There is certainly room enough for all forms of Christian work."

The Springfield *Republican* (March 25) says:

"Unless the United States clips the wings of the religious corporations, the war may go on indefinitely. On the other hand, does the Administration dare to expel the friars and confiscate their estates, as the Filipinos of all classes desire? In his recent speech in the Senate Mr. Lodge hinted strongly at such a confiscation when he said: 'The land, which belongs to the people, and of which they have been robbed in the past, should be returned to them and their titles made secure.' But Mr. McKinley's Paris treaty contains clauses which seem to insure to the orders the permanent possession of their great landed properties,

through possessory titles if through no other. As for the continued residence of the friars in the islands, the President's inborn love of compromise will incline him to avoid so radical a measure as their expulsion from the archipelago. The final outcome, therefore, is in utter darkness; but the prospect is that war in some form will continue so long as the United States seems to the natives to be protecting the religious orders in their old position of spiritual and economic power."

The Advance (Congreg., March 29) says:

"Evidence is strong that an exceedingly grave mistake was made in the Paris Treaty when the monastic orders were guaranteed possession of all the ill-gotten accumulations which they had filched from the Filipinos by a system of legalized robbery. The extortion and tyranny of these Roman Catholic orders was the principal cause of the original uprising of the people. This is the testimony of Professor Worcester of the two Philippine commissions, of Mr. A. G. Robinson, the correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, and of many other observers. . . . There is a grave problem here which our Government has hardly touched, or, if it has touched it at all, only to the further injury of the people and of our cause."

Christian Work (Evangelical, March 29), referring to the well-known letters of Mr. Robinson, mentioned above, says:

"In his last letter to that journal [the New York *Evening Post*] he sums up his experience in Luzon by saying that the chief resistance of the Philippines to the United States has been due to the desire of the inhabitants of the island to be rid both of the economic exactions and of the administrative tyranny of the monastic orders. This opinion is shared by almost all who have intelligently observed the condition of the islands. It is charged that General Otis has carried out through the entire period of his command an administration which has favored these orders. The Government at Washington, for some reason not clearly understood, has never been decisive in dealing with them. Great doubt exists whether the title by which friars claim great tracts of land is legal, and there is no reasonable doubt that it is open to moral challenge, for reasons already presented in this journal. This especial phase of the question has not received the attention that it should both from Congress and the public press, due to the extreme reluctance shared by both of discussing subjects connected with the Roman Catholic Church. But as the facts come to be fully understood it becomes a very grave situation that must be faced and determined."

On the other hand, *The Sacred Heart Review* (Rom. Cath., March 24) says:

"The people who think that the property held by the religious orders in the Philippines should be confiscated by the United States will receive very little comfort from the statements made by the Rev. Joseph Algué, S. J., in *The Independent* of last week. Father Algué, who is at present in Washington, having come to this country from Manila, where he had lived for many years, for the purpose of presenting a mass of scientific information concerning the Philippines to the Government, contradicts the assertions made by so many Protestant writers regarding the fabulous value of the friars' property in the Philippines, and says:

"In regard to the estates of the orders, they have a good title to their property. . . . There is, he says, 'a prejudice against religious bodies having property which is not shown against individuals. A man may be worth a million dollars in land, but nobody objects if he has a good title; but let religious orders own a large amount of land by an equally good title and there are many who want to take their property.'"

"In this last sentence Father Algué states exactly the mental attitude of many of those Americans who are at present clamoring for the robbery—to put it plainly—of the religious orders, who, in spite of all the calumny that has been leveled at them, are still recognized, by those who have studied the question sanely and soberly, to have been the civilizers and the Christianizers of the Philippines. Land trusts and combinations, no matter how extensive may be their possessions and unjust their operations, are looked upon as perfectly natural; but for a Catholic religious body to own property, tho it be used in the cause of civilization and of Christianity, is more than some of us can bear."

The Ave Maria (Rom. Cath., March 31) says:

"No doubt there are stray black sheep among the clergy of the

Philippines, and they are opposed by good Catholics there for the same reason that good Catholics everywhere oppose renegade priests. We have strong reasons, however, for thinking that the number of these unfortunates is smaller in the islands than in many other countries. A correspondent in Manila, whose occupation brings him in daily contact with the clergy, assures us that the Franciscans and Dominicans there are just like the Franciscans and Dominicans in the United States. . . .

"No doubt there is rottenness in Manila, but most of it is imported. To the calumniated friars the Filipinos owe all the civilization they possess, as well as their stanch morality. Bigoted profligates have been forced to admire the one and the other."

DR. HILLIS ON CALVINISM.

THE heresy bacillus to which we have already alluded, and whose habitat appears to include countries so far apart as Germany, England, and the United States, and sects so varying as Roman Catholicism, Anglicanism, Presbyterianism, and Methodism, has claimed another victim in Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the successor of Beecher and Abbott in Plymouth Church.



REV. DR. N. D. HILLIS.

Dr. Hillis's sermon arraiguing the Presbyterian doctrine of foreordination to everlasting damnation has aroused great attention. On account of criticisms of his course by the Chicago presbytery, of which he has been a member, Dr. Hillis has now resigned his ministry in the Presbyterian Church, and is now a simple layman, or, as he humorously puts it, a man "without any ministerial standing," altho he remains pastor of

Plymouth Church, which is Congregational in its affiliations.

In his sermon (*New York Evening Post*, March 27) Dr. Hillis said:

"On one page Jonathan Edwards says: 'God holds the unconverted over the pit of hell, as much as one holds a spider or a loathsome insect over the fire, and from time to time the generation in darkened lands, without temple, without Bible, without religious teacher, are swept into the future as the housewife lifts the lid from the glowing coals and sweeps flies into the flames.' And to-day one of our greatest denominations still includes that tremendous statement in its confession of faith, saying that certain men and angels are foreordained to everlasting death, being 'particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number is so certain and definite that it can not be either increased or diminished,' and every young man who enters the Presbyterian Church has to solemnly swear to believe and teach this frightful view.

"And every attempt to revise and expel that statement from the creed has been successfully combated by a majority that wishes to retain the doctrine. It would seem that if men believed it reason would be shaken to its foundation. It would seem as if a man would prefer to be burned at the stake rather than hold, or assert, or charge such infinite cruelty upon the all-merciful and all-loving God. The day the scholastics wrote that chapter in the Confession of Faith they got the devil confused with God. What! Read the story of Christ's life, love, suffering, and death, and then charge God with 'particularly and unchangeably designing' the majority of His children to eternal torment? I would rather shake my fist in the face of the Eternal, and fling

every vile epithet toward His stainless throne, where eternal Mercy sits with the world's atoning Savior, than lift my hand with that creed toward God's throne and affirm that I taught or believed it. For the man who does believe that hideous doctrine the hour of judgment has now come. His sun is already darkened; his moon is turned to blood; his stars have refused to give their light."

The portion of the Westminster Confession against which Dr. Hillis directed his criticism is the chapter treating "Of God's Eternal Decrees," which is as follows:

"By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death. These angels and men, thus predestinated and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed; and their number is so certain and definite that it can not be either increased or diminished.

"Those of mankind that are predestinated unto life, God, before the foundation of the world was laid, according to His eternal and immutable purpose and the secret counsel and good pleasure of His will, hath chosen in Christ unto everlasting glory, out of His mere free grace and love, without any foresight of faith or good works, or perseverance in either of them, or any other thing in the creature, as conditions or causes moving Him thereunto; and all to the praise of His glorious grace.

"As God hath appointed the elect unto glory, so hath He, by the eternal and most free purpose of His will, foreordained all the means thereunto. Wherefore they who are elected being fallen in Adam, are redeemed by Christ, are effectually called unto faith in Christ by His Spirit working in due season; are justified, adopted, sanctified, and kept by His power through faith unto salvation. Neither are any other redeemed by Christ, effectually called, justified, adopted, sanctified, and saved, but the elect only.

"The rest of mankind God was pleased, according to the unsearchable counsel of His own will, whereby He extendeth or withholdeth mercy as He pleaseth, for the glory of His sovereign power over His creatures, to pass by and to ordain them to dishonor and wrath for their sin, to the praise of His glorious justice."

Secular press comment is for the most part very scathing in its judgment of this Calvinistic doctrine. The *Brooklyn Citizen* says:

"Now, does anybody out of a madhouse really believe this? Do the president and faculty of the McCormick Theological Seminary believe it? That God created men and deliberately, before their creation, decreed that they should be damned to all eternity, and then with a dissimulation worthy of Satan sent His own Son into the world to redeem the world, that through Him all men might be saved? Who in his senses can accept such self-contradictory nonsense? . . .

"The criticism about Dr. Hillis's theology by the rigidly orthodox will prove unfortunate—for them. The standards they are seeking to maintain belong to the world's list of disregarded statutes and formulas that it is not the habit of mankind expressly to disannul, but that by unanimous consent of the intelligent are abandoned to die."

The *Brooklyn Eagle*, however, thinks that Dr. Hillis, in thus violently repudiating this doctrine, threw himself open to objections from those who uphold it, and that he should not have resented their defense of Calvin's faith and the official creed of Presbyterianism, as an "attack" upon himself. Referring to Dr. Hillis's letter of resignation sent to the Chicago presbytery, *The Eagle* says:

"We admire the eloquence and the earnestness of Dr. Hillis's letter. If the situation in theology or in the ministry was what he thinks it is, we would agonize with him. But we do not think it is that any more than we think that the representation of extreme emotion on the stage is the real thing. It is well that the presbytery of Chicago voted to put the letter in cold storage for a fortnight, and appointed a committee to feel the pulse of the situation, take its temperature, give to it cooling and nutritious food, sequester it from distracting surroundings, and report the result two weeks hence.

"By that time the presbytery may feel no necessity to conclude

that Dr. Hillis's arraignments are correct. They may grant to him a release in the same courteous spirit with which a host would accept the regrets of a guest at his inability to be present on a stated occasion, or they may ask him to stay in their fellowship, without prejudice to the views which he advances in his letter, but with pointed dissent from the views which, between the lines of his letter, he may seek, or may seem to seek, to fasten on others."

The *New York Mail and Express* (April 2) says that the question at issue is not one of free speech, in which we all believe:

"No one is obliged to connect himself with the Presbyterian Church, or with any other church. All the denominations are open to him where to choose. But when he has made his choice, and as a condition precedent to membership has subscribed to a certain creed, a certain confession, he has made a committal out of which springs a duty. That duty is allegiance, fidelity to the church of his unflinching choice so long as he retains his membership. No one questions his right to assail it as earnestly as did Dr. Hillis when he opened his batteries on the Westminster deliverance. But does not a decent respect for the proprieties suggest that resignation should precede oburgation?"

The *New York Sun* (April 1), ever valiant in the cause of orthodox doctrine, says:

"Dr. Hillis, of Brooklyn, for example, is horrified by the doctrine of election of the Westminster Confession, yet without it that whole standard of faith would fall to pieces. He would follow only the example and teachings of Jesus, but he relegates Jesus to a merely human place by the methods of his criticism of the faith in which he was reared. That also is the consequence of the teachings of Dr. Lyman Abbott and all his school, including the ecclesiastic who has contended in *The Sun* that 'all things that are good in any man are divine.' The authority of Christ's teachings is thus placed in their intrinsic merits simply, like those of Mohammed, Confucius, or any modern philosopher, and they are opened to criticism accordingly. If that is the view of the church, or if it is a view tolerable by the church, the complete reconstruction of creeds and of theology has become necessary, and in honesty it ought not to be delayed."

The Independent (undenom., April 5), referring to this statement of *The Sun*, which it calls "the brightest of our New York daily papers," which "has much to say about theology, tho' so little about religion," remarks:

"It is not unusual to hear such declarations that if one doctrine of some theological system goes, the whole body of faith goes. The proof that the above statement is not true appears under the old rule, '*Probat ambulando*,' test it and see. The Methodist Church is the proof. It rejects the doctrine of election, and yet the whole standard of faith has not fallen to pieces. The Methodist Church holds nine tenths of the Westminster Confession, all of it that is of any great importance. One is inclined to suspect that the person who says that if the doctrine of election goes, the whole Confession goes, has never read it. Methodists are excellent Christians, as good believers, and as soundly orthodox as are the Calvinists, and yet they reject election."

The Presbyterian (April 4) takes Dr. Hillis to task as follows:

"Dr. Hillis is an attractive preacher, but he is neither an original nor a logical thinker. He has always shown liberal tendencies, and now that he is the successor of noted predecessors, he seems to spread his wings and make a display. . . .

"What right has a man to be a minister in two denominations at one and the same time, or a member of a Presbyterian presbytery and of a Congregational association? Is it not time this double denominational connection should cease; or if it is to continue, that the minister occupying so anomalous a relation shall show such respect for the bodies according him this privilege as not to assail them doctrinally or organically, in private or in public? A fine sense of propriety and honor, if not of justice, would dictate this."

New York's Churchless Avenue.—Third Avenue, in the borough of Manhattan, New York, possesses the questionable distinction of being without a single church along its entire length. Within a space of seventeen blocks, however—the sec-

tion between Forty-second Street and Fifty-ninth Street—there are sixty-five bar-rooms of various sorts, either independent drinking places or grocers' bars. A writer in *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York, March 1) says:

"The state of things morally and spiritually in the district may be gathered from the following facts: Of these 65 liquor-selling places about 40 are so-called 'hotels,' paying their tax of \$800 a year, and running practically day and night, week-days and Sundays. Forty each paying \$800—\$32,000 tax; 40 each paying \$1,500—\$60,000 rent; 40 each paying \$2,000—wages to bartenders and other help—\$80,000 help; 40 each averaging \$3,000 a year—profit, gas, fire, etc.—\$120,000 profits. The remaining 25 saloons and liquor-selling grocers, in tax, rent, help, and profits, must take in about \$5,000 each—\$125,000. The yearly drink bill of this short section of seventeen blocks on Third Avenue—\$417,000. Counting the average weekly earning of the customers of these places at \$15 a week, or, say, about \$700 a year, and counting that each customer spends only one fourth of his earnings for drink, we have 3,000 of such customers necessary for the support of these 65 drinking-places for one year. Then, counting 5 persons to a family for each of these 3,000, we have a total of 15,000 people affected in a direct way by the liquor traffic of this small section of Third Avenue."

THE PASSING OF THE SHAKERS.

ONE of the most interesting of the minor Christian sects appears about to pass out of existence. According to recent returns, the Shakers, who in 1870 had eighteen communities with about nine thousand members, have now shrunk to hardly more than one thousand souls. New members are seldom received from the world, and, owing to the Shaker belief in strict celibacy, there is no chance for accessions from within. Were it not for the considerable commercial value of their community properties, which, besides farm lands, consist of various manufactories, it is believed they would have disbanded before this. A writer in *The Interior* (Presb., March 29) gives the following particulars concerning the peculiar ordinances of these people, who, it will be remembered, figure prominently in Howells's "The Undiscovered Country":

"Everybody has heard of the Shakers, but not one in a thousand otherwise well-informed Christians could tell off-hand what is their origin, belief, or aim. They are the oldest of our communistic societies, and were founded by 'Mother Ann,' who was born in Manchester, England, in 1736, and died in this country in 1784. She was one of the most erratic of the Quakers in their most erratic days. Her followers learned to regard her as a second incarnation of Christ. The particular tenet which came to be considered their distinctive characteristic was the belief that only by living the life of a celibate could one be restored to the proper relation Godward. Those who joined 'Mother Ann' in her belief and joined in her peculiar modes of worship were noted for 'unusual and violent manifestations of religious fervor.' As her converts were at first wholly from the ranks of the Friends, or Quakers, they came to be called 'the Shaking Quakers.' This was popularly abbreviated to simply 'the Shakers.' They call themselves 'The Millennial Church, or United Society of Believers.' Besides accepting the strictest celibacy, they practise the community of goods, holding all their possessions in common. Their first family home was built in 1785, and four or five years later they had eleven communities in operation. New Lebanon, N. Y., has been their best known establishment, and from it have gone forth their chief articles of trade, garden seeds, and family remedies. The world has taken little interest in the strange medley of mysticism they have taught, but has been curiously attracted by their peculiar method of worship, which reminds one of the old Pyrrhic dance of the Greeks or the more modern rhythmic movements of an Indian corn festival. They practise neither baptism nor the Lord's Supper, following in this the customs and convictions of the Friends, from whom they constitute an off-shoot. They hold certain views as to the intercourse of the living with the dead, which reminds one of the teachings common among the Spiritualists of the '50's."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE official explanation given for Her Majesty's visit to Ireland is that the Queen is so deeply moved by the courage and devotion of the Irish troops that she wishes to give some mark of her gratitude and favor. High hopes have been expressed in the English press of the results to follow this visit. *The Daily Mail* (London) says:

"With Her Majesty's supreme capacity for doing the right thing at the right moment, the Queen visits Ireland early in April. . . . She has also been pleased to order that in future the Irish regiments shall wear a sprig of shamrock on St. Patrick's Day. These two things will do more to bring Celt and Saxon together than untold years of legislation or agitation."

The Times says:

"We cannot doubt that the masses of the Irish people will cordially appreciate the spirit in which the royal visit will be made. Their Queen goes among them as the representative of no party and of no political cause. She goes as the head of the empire, irrespective of the distribution of political power among its different portions and provinces, and she may be honestly and fervently welcomed by all Irishmen who do not wish to sever the golden link of the crown."

The Irish are nevertheless warned that they must not hope for political advantages from this visit. "We do not expect that the Queen's visit will heal political differences; it is non-political," remarks *The St. James's Gazette*; and *The Spectator*, referring to St. Patrick's Day, when sprigs of the shamrock were worn by many in London, says:

"That there is a distaste for the Irish character in this country we should be the last to deny, for the national characters are different, and the incurable defect of Englishmen is lack of sympathy for anything different, or even comprehension of it; but the distaste vanished for the time as if it had never existed. . . . The truth is, the people, who, partly owing to the change introduced by deep-sea cables, have watched this war as they have never watched any war, were profoundly touched by the devotion and daring of the Irish regiments, reconsidered in a moment many prejudices, and were delighted to be led by the Queen in expressing visibly their friendship for those whose conduct they so admired. . . . The emotion may be evanescent, tho men are slow to forget stories of derring-do, but that it flashed across the nation is proof sufficient that the dislike in which the Irish believe is but superficial, and might under favorable circumstances altogether disappear. It is a little difficult to love one's friends just after they have been saying they had rather be rid of you, but it is possible to appreciate their worth even then, and there is no foundation for liking better than full appreciation. That appreciation is just now so strong that it would of itself be fatal to Home Rule. It is the useless partner one lets go, not the partner whose aid in emergency is a rock of support."

The Orangemen are delighted with the visit. *The Belfast Evening Telegraph* says:

"Very likely the conclusion has been borne home that if there had been more royal visits to this country during the past half-century, that if there had been, as Irish Loyalists have so often urged, a royal residence in Ireland—in the same way that Scotchmen have a royal residence at Balmoral—the political state of affairs would have been different to-day."

The Northern Whig expresses itself in similar terms. The *Cork Examiner* arises its voice in warning

"We do not wish to say a word that may seem ungracious, but we can not close our eyes to the very regrettable incidents that occurred when the Prince and Princess of Wales visited us some fifteen years ago. They were received, it will be remembered, as befitted their positions until the respectful attitude of our people was misrepresented in a most unwise, we should say, malicious way. We would urge, therefore, that for once party feel-

ing should be repressed, and it may be taken for granted then that Her Majesty will have little to complain of her reception if it is not effusively enthusiastic. . . . We are sanguine that it marks a new departure of our rulers toward this country. They see that the policy of neglect was a dangerous and foolish one, that an Ireland chafing under many and grievous wrongs was a reflection on the empire, and debarred from its service many who might become very valuable and efficient soldiers."

Evidences of discontent are not, however, wanting. Several prominent Irishmen have refused to take part in the reception of the Queen, either officially or unofficially. The following letter from Miss Anna Parnell has appeared in many papers:

"Since the Queen, whose Irish soldiers have hitherto been punished if they ventured to sport the shamrock, has now ordered them to wear it as a token of their degradation, it seems to me that those Irish who do not wish to be identified with the robber hordes in South Africa should take some notice of this insult to their little plant, whose very humbleness might have protected it from the attentions of the Queen-Empress. I would suggest that those who can not refrain from wearing the shamrock should dip it in ink first until its dishonor has been wiped out by the final triumph of the Boers or in some other way."

The Freeman's Journal remarks that "the Queen comes as recruiting sergeant to Ireland," and declares that the order to wear the emblem of Irish national independence is a piece of English arrogance.

On the Continent of Europe, these concessions to Irish vanity are regarded as signs of weakness, which will have a very different effect from what was intended. *The Vossische Zeitung* points out that the Irish Nationalists were never more violent in Parliament than since the beginning of the South African war, altho many English jingo papers refrained from publishing the text of their speeches. *The Sviets* (St. Petersburg) says:

"England is afraid; England trembles. That is why England, while yelling her defiance to the world, makes her obeisance to Ireland. History records nothing like it—proud England groveling before Ireland! Is not this a sign of the times? Europe should duly appreciate this confession of weakness, and put a stop to English rapacity, for the sake of humanity, for the present and for coming generations."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF BOER MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

IN the *Volksstem* (Pretoria), Dr. Engelenburg gives an interesting sketch of the extraordinary military organization of the Boers, revealing at once its strength and its weakness. We condense his article as follows:

There is little or no compulsion. The only effective punishment is the fact that men who do not come up to the mark are ridiculed by their comrades. Piet Joubert, the commander-in-chief, wears no uniform, because anything approaching to the European idea of discipline is utterly distasteful to the Boers, and an air of command is not tolerated where the officer is only *primus inter pares*. The orders of the officers sound more like requests. Bragging, boasting of one's exploits, is likely to meet with utter contempt. The Boer acknowledges openly that he has no "feeling of joy" at the approach of battle. Yet he will hold out, if necessary, under a perfect hail of shot and shell. Surrender is an awful thought to the Boer, yet he does not admire foolhardiness. The man who recklessly exposes himself is not decorated or praised. On the contrary, he gets a regular "blowing up" from his veldkornet, for not only does he rob his family or its supporter, in case he is hit, but he weakens the force to which he belongs, and thus lessens the chance of victory.

His greatest weakness is his want of implicit obedience. It is impossible to get the Boer to obey an order which does not seem sensible to him. While thousands of British soldiers do not know what they are fighting for (as conversation with the prisoners amply proves), every Boer fully understands the causes of the

war, is conversant with the arguments on both sides, and is willing to risk everything for his freedom. But he refuses to be butchered uselessly, and expects to be made acquainted with the object of an order. The officers know this, but they also know that the Boer never fights better than when he is in sore straits, and it is no unusual thing for a Boer commander to place his men in a position where they must fight or surrender.

A writer in the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin) points out that this individualism of the Boers, while it strengthens them in positions of defense, makes them unfit for an aggressive movement. Much as intellect, calmness, and individual tact are to be appreciated, confidence in the commander and obedience must accompany them to enable an army to strike a sudden and decisive blow. This criticism has obtained wide acceptance since the failure of the Boers to capture Ladysmith and Kimberley.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PASSION FOR MILITARY GLORY IN FRANCE.

NOT within the memory of living men has France been the mistress of continental Europe; yet the memory of her military glory is still vivid among her people, and the expressions of many of her writers show that she has not given up the hope of regaining her proud preeminence. Her Government is, however, and has been for a long time, eminently pacific. For

instance, speaking of the unwillingness of France to interfere in the South African war merely for the sake of justice, M. Delcassé, the minister of foreign affairs, said:

"France has not ceased to be that generous nation which the world has known, has admired, and has sometimes left in the lurch; but France has had many bitter experiences, and altho she will not shirk her duty, she must consider the fact that the balance of power has altered, and that some consideration



COLONEL DE VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL.
Killed in an engagement with Lord Methuen last week.

is due to herself. France has lost none of her noble enthusiasm, but she also realizes that she can not and must not give way to her generous impulses. She has done enough for humanity, and can, without jealousy, allow others to take the initiative."

Despite this peaceful declaration, warlike articles are popular with the French public, and the idea of a war of revenge against Germany, tho less prominent than in former years, is still continually encountered in the French press. "Revenge for Sedan is a sentiment necessary to our national existence," writes Maurice Barrés in the *Journal* (Paris). "France will regain her equilibrium only when her territorial integrity has been restored," writes Joseph Reinach in the *Siècle*. The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) thinks that such expressions must be remembered. It says:

"It may be argued that the French nation has loved peace for a long time, and that war is not desired by the people in general.

That may be true. The nation did not desire the wars of the First Empire; it did not wish for war at the time of the Crimean campaign; it would not have wanted the war of 1870, had the people been given two days' time for sober reflection. But the nation is not even asked its opinion; it is taken unawares. Ever since the great Revolution, French wars have been made by a few daring speculators, assisted by a 'patriotic' mob, which raises in the streets and in the newspapers a popular cry. Germany, for one, has no reason to relax her watchful attitude as long as the cry '*À Berlin*' has not died out entirely."

At present, the popular hero of the French is the late Colonel Villebois-Mareuil, the "South African Lafayette," an officer of undoubted ability, whose advice to the Boers has certainly influenced the war, and who has been described in the German as well as the French papers as the most capable of the foreign officers who assist the Boers. The *Epoca* (Madrid) says:

"Military glory is a necessity to France," said Napoleon III. after the Italian war, and he was more in accord with popular opinion then than when he declared, in his Bordeaux program, that 'imperial rule meant peace.' This passion for military glory is very catching. Nothing illustrates this better than the wild enthusiasm with which shopkeeping England received the news of General Roberts's successes, and the intolerance shown to the advocates of peace. What wonder that Paris should give herself up to illusions born of historical remembrances. The desire for military glory was at the bottom of the wars waged under the old Monarchy, and still more so during the time of Napoleon I. Again, under the Third Empire, the Napoleonic legend was revived; military glory was regarded as indispensable to France, and by military glory was meant the indisputable supremacy of France in Europe. The attempt failed, and it was not even a coalition then which broke up the power of France, for Prussia, assisted by portions of the ancient German empire, awakened France from her dream. But has the effect been lasting? We fear not. We believe it is necessary to point out, on the eve of the World's Exposition, that those who endeavor to revive the passion for military glory in the French are rendering a sorry service to France."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A SOCIAL PURITY CRUSADE IN GERMANY.

PROTEST meetings in all sections of the country, deputations to call upon the Emperor and the cabinet, threats of parliamentary obstruction, even threats of that specter of the German legislator, a general election, are stirring all Germany. The question that has aroused all this is not one of constitutional rights, or of international policy, or of new taxation; but merely whether German officials shall be permitted to exercise the functions generally associated in this country with the name of Anthony Comstock. We summarize from *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam) the following statement of the case:

A few years ago, a murder was committed in Berlin, in which certain unsavory elements which form part of the population of every large city figured very prominently. A reform movement set in, and a bill was brought in for the stricter supervision of such people. As a fellow named Heinze had been the chief actor in the drama referred to, the proposed law was named '*der Heinze*.' It would have attracted little attention, had it not been that the Conservatives, Catholics, and Socialists added suggestions for the enforced improvement of morality in general. One amendment provides that the "age of consent" be raised to eighteen. Another protects factory girls, saleswomen, etc., against the undue attentions of their employers and foremen. A third threatens with heavy fines and imprisonment the exhibitors and vendors of indecent pictures, books, etc. A fourth renders actors and managers of indecent plays liable to like punishment. These last two amendments are the ones which cause all the pother. It is feared that the police and the judges will be too narrow in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them.

It must be admitted that the elements which agitate against the *der Heinze* comprise some of the brightest men in Germany.

On the other hand, the majority of the people evidently believe that stricter regulations would do no harm. The *Exha* (Berlin) contains an article in which some of the grievances of the "intellectuals" are enumerated. We take from it the following:

The Centrist, Roeren, himself a judge, declares that literature and the German people would have benefited if plays like those of Sudermann had never been acted. Already the police demand the removal of photographs of paintings by Rubens and Boecklin, tho the originals are in the Royal Museum. Freiherr von Mirbach objected to an invitation to an art exhibition, sent to the ladies of the court, merely because the cards bore the figure of a slightly clad female.

In a meeting which Mommsen, Menzel, Wildenbruch, Liebermann, and other men of like prominence attended, the actor Nissen asked what was to become of the stage? "Romeo and Juliet" could be forbidden if the police were given full discretionary powers. "Othello" could not be acted, for is not Desdemona strangled in bed? "Fra Diavolo" would be prohibited, because Zerlina goes to bed before the hidden robbers.

Politically, the matter rests with the Kaiser. The ministers are afraid of the Centrists (Catholics), but their backs will be stiffened if they can mention the Emperor as their supporter against these objectionable paragraphs.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks that there is a curious want of tact in this throwing together of artists and persons of the worst moral character in one law. This alone should settle the fate of the bill. Otherwise, the endeavor to stop immoral practises is praiseworthy. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) asks whether Germany is about to formulate her views of morality after that of England, "the most canting and hypocritical of nations." Dr. Oertel, the editor of the *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*, supports the bill, even taking occasion to inform the ladies of the court that their dresses are cut too low. It adds:

"Why all this noise? One would think that the artistic representation of beautiful human beings would be impossible under the *lex Heinze*, and that our German classics would fall victim to the censor. Clearly that is nonsense. We wish only to remove that which undoubtedly offends the sense of chastity. That this is necessary has been shown over and over again in the very papers which now agitate against the *lex Heinze*. It was a democratic paper that first drew attention, for instance, to the indecency of some pictures in the mutoscopes. These pictures are still there, as the law does not reach them."

The paper mentions some plays of a shady character, and declares that true art can benefit only by the prevention of such productions.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIAN POLICY IN PERSIA AND ASIA MINOR.

THE talk of Russian aggression in Afghanistan and India has for the moment ceased, but other rumors are rife that the St. Petersburg Government is taking advantage of England's preoccupation in South Africa and applying coercion in quarters which Western Europe has hitherto succeeded in saving from subjection to Russia. The Persian loan and the railway concessions obtained by Russia from the Shah are regarded as having established a virtual Russian protectorate over Persia—something which British diplomacy would have resisted as an invasion of English interests. But even more serious is the complication that has arisen in Asia Minor. Russia has pressed the Sultan for exclusive railway privileges in that important part of his dominions, and is understood to have peremptorily declined the suggestion of Turkey for control by a joint commission. The massing of the Russian troops on the Turkish frontier and other warlike preparations have been reported, and some newspapers in England and Germany have uttered open warnings to Europe against a war upon Turkey as the only alternative to the surrender by the latter of her rights over Asia Minor.

The Russian papers pooh-pooh these alarming rumors, while admitting the importance of the railway question in Asia Minor.

The original demand, it is understood, related to the construction of a line from Kars to Erzerum; but since then the negotiations have extended over a wider field. The influence of Germany over the Porte has caused some apprehension in Russia, and the latter wants the practical recognition of her supremacy in Asiatic Turkey. One diplomat is quoted as saying that it is essential to Russia to have guarantees that she alone will have the right to construct railways in northern and northeastern Asiatic Turkey. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* discusses in a long article the Persian, Minor Asian, and Afghanistan questions, and dismisses as idle all suggestions of division and agreements upon spheres of influence. It uses sentences which will be regarded as a confession of the most aggressive intentions. It says:

"From all sides Russia is offered partitions. Not long ago we were not allowed anywhere, whereas now they ask us hither and thither, provided we promise to make no other forward step outside the limits. But why these useless gifts? What we need lies in places that are not mentioned, and that which is offered is of no advantage to us. The English would divide with us Afghanistan and Persia, and Germany would enter into arrangements regarding railroads in Asia Minor, reserving to herself the southern part, and leaving us the mountainous northern part. . . .

"The partition of Afghanistan, Persia, or any other Eastern kingdom would be inconvenient for us simply because it would be—partition. Western governments can readily agree to such partitions, separated as they are by seas from the Eastern nations. We are territorially and directly connected with them, and the acquisition of any part taken from the living whole would cause us endless troubles. On the contrary, we ought to counteract firmly and resolutely every attempt at dismembering Eastern nations, subjecting them to our protective influence and thus grouping them around us. Not only should we not divide Persia with anybody, but we should strengthen the connection between southern and northern Persia. In northern Persia the army is already officered and organized by us, while in the South there is no army, and it is exposed to the predatory and lawless tribes. . . . We must not fail to use our present opportunity and entrench ourselves in Persia."

In regard to Asia Minor the *Novoye Vremya* says that Russia does not contemplate any dismemberment of Turkey and does not demand anything incompatible with Turkish integrity. "All these rumors are of British or German origin. The partition of Turkey, whether overt or masked, has never been part of Russian designs, contradicting, indeed, the principles of our diplomacy."

The *Novosti* takes the same view. It says that Russia is as sincerely for the maintenance of peace as she has been for years; that neither in the East nor in the Balkan peninsula has she instigated trouble or undermined the *status quo*, and that, in spite of the alleged opportunity presented by England's difficulty, the spring will pass without any trouble in any section subject to Russian influence. Neither Persia nor Turkey is menaced, and the rumors of mobilization and coercion are ascribed to foreign sensation-mongers.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



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PERSONALS.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was ever noted for his great scholarship. *The Outlook* (New York) publishes the following anecdote, bearing upon this subject: The Dean of Ely has contributed a little story of James Russell Lowell. He said that on meeting him one morning Mr. Lowell spoke of the difficulty he had had the night before in going to sleep. He added that he finally fell to going over some portions of Julius Caesar's "Commentaries," which led him to add an original chapter to that immortal work. Mr. Lowell imagined Caesar in an impossible situation, confronted by an impassable gorge in the Alps, and extricated the great soldier by an ingeniously impossible expedient, since, science apart, it obviously left time out of account. Mr. Lowell set Caesar and his soldiers to stopping the ends of the gorge with wattles and filling. Then they waited until the rain had made a pond behind the dams. This, on freezing, burst the sides of the gorge in seams, and opened the desired passage. With such classic nonsense did the man of genius woo Morpheus—nonsense truly classic, for, *mirabile dictu*, Mr. Lowell related it all in fluent Latin, in which evidently he had composed it. It was a noteworthy triumph for American scholarship in a land where facility in using Latin is a commonplace of education.

COL. PETER LAVROFF, whose death in Paris was recently announced, would have completed his 77th year in June next, having been born at Melikhovo, in the Pskoff government, in 1823. Like Tolstoy's, therefore, his life covered practically the whole period of the growth of modern Russia. He was a colonel of artillery and professor of mathematics at the Artillery College in St. Petersburg at the time of Karakosoff's attempt upon the life of Alexander II. That was the beginning of the acute stage of the modern revolutionary movement in Russia. The attempt, which took place in April, was followed by Italian measures taken under the direction of Muravieff, and among other radicals Lavroff was arrested, letters and poems which were considered

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compromising having been found in his house. For nine months he was kept in close confinement in the military prison of St. Petersburg. Forbidden any opportunity of open-air exercise, the only times in which he saw the outside of his prison were the three or four occasions on which he was conveyed to the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul to appear before the commission of inquiry which sat there. No charge of conspiracy was brought against him, but he was found guilty of having published "subversive ideas" and shown sympathy with men of "criminal tendencies." For these horrible offenses he was sentenced to a long term of "administrative" (i.e., extra-judicial) exile in Vologda. At three small places in this province he was detained for three years. In 1876, with the assistance of the bold and able revolutionist Lopatin, he escaped to the capital, and after a short stay in hiding there and in the country, having obtained a sham passport, he successfully crossed the frontier. Safely beyond reach of the Russian police, he settled down in Paris, where he had since lived with the exception of the years 1877-79, when, first in Zurich and then in London, he directed the Russian Socialist review *Forward*, and some months in 1880, when he suffered expulsion from France. All this time he was actively engaged in anthropological research. His chief works were the early "Historical Letters," which made him universally known in Russia, and a very large "History of Thought." He became one of the honored chiefs of the Narodnaya Volya party, and, politically, stood as a Socialist propagandist between the Anarchist followers of Bakunin and the purely political revolutionists.

About four years ago, says a writer in the Manchester (England) *Guardian*, I visited this "grand old man" of the Russian revolutionary movement in his tidy flat on the sky-line of the Rue St. Jacques, a brisk drive south of the Seine over the cobbles of the Latin Quarter and a dozen steps across a sunny courtyard bringing me to his humble stairs. For the first time I found a Russian revolutionist who had succeeded in reaching a hale, hearty, and peaceful old age, and who, after thirty years spent under the ban, remained true to all his early ideals and busy, so far as might be, in furthering them. It is curious that in England he should have remained so little known. It is true that he was but a short time in this country, and he had lost the little knowledge of our tongue which he then obtained. Since then, too, a younger generation of the movement—the generation of Stepniak and Kropotkin, of Volkovsky and Tchackovsky—had claimed public attention. But Lavroff, tho he had outlived many of his pupils, who was past middle life when the meteoric career of Stepniak was beginning, enjoyed universal honor among his outlawed countrymen.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Escape Plats.—**QUERIOUS:** "Let's see; the married men all have better halves, don't they?"

CYNICUS: "Yes."

QUERIOUS: "Then what do the bachelors have?"

CYNICUS: "Better quarters!"—*Puck.*

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—*Til-Bits.*

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THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

"A TRULY GREAT BOOK."

Among the manuscripts which came to us last fall was one entitled "Flame, Electricity and the Camera," by George Iles. On the top of the package of sheets was a copy of a letter addressed to the author by Prof. John Fiske of Cambridge, who had read the manuscript carefully and wrote as follows:

"I have read your book with an intense interest growing into red-hot enthusiasm. It is one of the most fascinating books that I have seen in the last ten years. Your points are so well taken, so happily and richly illustrated with examples, and their bearing on the main argument is so skillfully kept in view, that the result is to my mind a truly great book, and I venture to predict for it a great future."

The manuscript was turned over to an authority whose judgment goes far with us. Here is his report:

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The MSS. of "Flame, Electricity and the Camera" was put in hand at once; the illustrations, which include plates showing the three-color process, artistic half-tones, unusual photographic processes, etc., and many other illustrations, have taken long to prepare. The whole work is finished and is just out.

Mr. Iles tells, simply and so untechnically as to be easily understood by any reader, what fire, electricity and the camera have accomplished in the work of civilization; he tells clearly and effectively of the latest wonders in science. His book should be in every public library in the land, and on the shelves of all who are interested in popular science, and we shall do our best to put it there. Price \$2.00 net.

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ing to get a gratuity from an excessively dandified individual, who in resisting, urged that he had no change—nothing but a £3 note. "I can get it changed for yer, sir," said the youngster. On seeing the dandy hesitate, as if from fear of trusting him with the money, he put it again: "If yer doubts my honor, hold my broom."—*Tit-Bit*.

The Others.—MOTHER: "Was your aunt glad to see you and Tommy and Frankie and Fred?"
JOHNNY: "Yes, ma'am."
MOTHER: "Did she invite you to call again?"
JOHNNY: "Yes; and she told us to bring you and papa and Susie and the dog next time."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Proper Form.—The society editor of *The Daily Bread*, who was acting temporarily as news editor, worked over in this style a despatch pertaining to a battle: "General Walker announces the engagement of Colonel Thompson with a considerable force of the enemy yesterday afternoon. Colonel Thompson will be at home within the enemy's lines until exchanged."—*Chicago Tribune*.

Insulted.—"I simply had to do it," said Mr. Erastus Pinkly in an apologetic tone. "I had to draw my razor, so's to hol' up my character."
"Did he slander you behind your back?" "No,"

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suh. 'Twere to my face. He axed me what business I was in, an' I says, 'raisin' chickens.' Den he look at me solemn, an' says you doesn' mean 'raisin'.' You means 'liftin'.'—*Washington Star*.

Not to Be Caught.—A visitor at the Columbia (Mo.) school the other day asked one of the lower-grade classes this question: "What is the axis of the earth?" "An imaginary line passing from one pole to the other, on which the earth revolves," proudly answered a pupil. "Yes," said the examiner, well pleased, "and could you hang a bonnet on it?" "Yes, sir." "Indeed! And what kind of a bonnet?" "An imaginary bonnet, sir." The visitor asked no more questions that day.—*New York Tribune*.

Her Ruse.—"Does that look annyting loike me late lamined Dinnis, Mrs. O'Toole?" asked the Widow Clinchy, pointing to a lithographed portrait which she had recently hung on the wall. "Tell me, d'yez detect anny resemblance at ahl?" "Oi do not!" truthfully replied the visitor, who had dropped in for a chat, somewhat surprised at the question. "Av me oyes don't desave me, that is a picture av that illigant mon, Admiral Dewey." "Yis, 'tis that," said the widow. "But, phwisper, whin Con Duffy, dhe soign-painter, slips in an' paints, a plug-hat upon its head, a Saint Pathe-rick's Day smole on its face, an' a grane sash across its chist, tell me now, d'yez t'ink ut would fool that foine, fore-handed widower, Phalim McLarrity, who has wake oyes, into bel'avin' that av he wins me he'll be marryin' a lady that is proud av a good husband whin she has wan?"—*Life*.

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Current Events.

Monday, April 2.

—Details of the attack on Colonel Broadwood's force near Bloemfontein show that seven guns were captured and 350 men were killed, wounded, or missing.

—The burghers are reported to be massing in strong force near the Vaal River, in the neighborhood of Fourteen Streams and Christiania.

—The Italian Chamber of Deputies reelected Signor Colombo as president.

—Borchgrevink reports the location of the South Magnetic Pole.

—In the Senate, the Puerto Rican bill is still under consideration.

Tuesday, April 3.

—General Cronje and a thousand Boer prisoners sail for St. Helena.

—Mr. Chamberlain speaks on colonial representation in the House of Commons.

—In the Senate, the Puerto Rican Tariff and Civil Government bill is passed by a vote of 49 to 35, six Republicans voting against it.

—Queen Victoria arrives at Kingston and will proceed to Dublin.

Wednesday, April 4.

—Queen Victoria makes a formal entry into Dublin.

—Generals French and Colville have returned to Bloemfontein from an ineffective pursuit of the Boers east of that place.

—The Prince of Wales is shot at by an Anarchist, at a station in Brussels, but escapes injury.

—Admiral Dewey's announcement of his willingness to be a candidate for the Presidency comes as a surprise to politicians.

—Judge Taft, president of the Philippine Commission, has a conference with the Secretary of War in Washington.

Thursday, April 5.

—A despatch from Lourenço Marques says that an attack by Colonel Plumer and a sortie by the garrison of Mafeking were repulsed by the Boers.

—General Clements's division, consisting of 6000 men, reaches Bloemfontein.

—Warlike preparations on the part of Russia and Japan continue.

—Admiral Dewey confesses he is a Democrat, but declines to discuss his candidacy for a presidential nomination.

—Another successful test of the battle-ship *Araucario* is made at sea.

—The jury in the "Sapho" case brought in a verdict of not guilty for Miss Olga Nethersole.

Friday, April 6.

—The Boers capture five companies of British troops at Reddersburg, Orange Free State.

—General Methuen captures 30 Boer prisoners near Boshof.

—Excitement is caused in Santiago, Cuba, by the suppression of a newspaper.

—The purchase of the submarine torpedo boat *Edmund* by the United States government is discussed in the House of Commons.

—In the House, the bill providing a territorial form of government for Hawaii is passed with amendments.

—Admiral Dewey says he has always been a Democrat, but has never voted in his life.

Saturday, April 7.

—The Boers are in force about Wepener.

—The Pope gives audience to ninety sailors of the United States training-ship *Dryad*.

—In the Senate, the Indian Appropriation bill is discussed.

—General Otis has been relieved from command in the Philippines; General MacArthur succeeds him.

Sunday, April 8.

—Boers in force south of Bloemfontein threaten Lord Roberts's communications.

—The inactivity of General Buller leads to activity of the Boers in Upper Natal.

—Great loss of property in Texas on account of floods.

—Crances that the House of Representatives will concur in the amendments to the Puerto Rican bill are brighter.

—Advices from Manila incline to the belief that Aguinaldo is hiding in the Tagal quarters of that city.

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Problem 466.

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White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 461.

Key-move, Q-Q R 3.

No. 462.

1. Q-R 2	2. Q-R sq. ch	3. Kt-Q 4, mate
1. K-Q 4	2. K-K 3	3. Kt-Q R 7, mate
1. K-B 4	2. B-K 3	3. Kt-Q R 7, mate
1. K-B 4	2. Q-Q B 2 ch	3. Kt-Q R 7, mate
1. K-B 4	2. K-K 3	3. Kt-Q R 7, mate
1. K-B 4	2. K-K 3	3. Kt-Q R 7, mate

Q & Q, or Interposes

Successful Fruit Growing.

The address delivered by the superintendent of the Leonard Sprayer Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., before the Lenox Horticultural Society at Lenox, Mass., mention of which we made in previous issues, was such a popular success that the company have been obliged to change the plan of distribution. The address is almost a college education to fruit growers, fruit dealers, and in fact to anybody eating fruit or even having but few fruit trees, or in any way concerned. It was an admirable address, is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It is said that had it been placed on the market in book form it might have yielded the speaker a fortune; it no doubt would have sold at a good price. All rights were reserved, however. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but requests for it came from all sorts of people. Dressmakers, school boys and girls, clerks, leaders of clubs, young lawyers, college boys, and many who never owned a fruit tree or even a bush under the sun, sent for it. The company had to draw a line at this point, as it was never intended for these class of people. To prevent imposition, the address will only be sent to people interested in fruit culture, and a fee of 50c. in postage will be charged. This book exclusively treats of the interests of owners of fruit and shade trees, the kind of pumps in orchard work or in parks to be used, with comments upon the "home-made" Bordeaux, made on a barn floor by Mike—or Jim—with a hoe in hand, and its failure. Published on good paper, easy reading, plain in language, free from technicalities. We believe this book to be a good investment for owners of country seats or fruit growers. We have one on our table. The book is all right. Send for the lecture to the Lenox Sprayer Co., 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass. "Cut this out before you forget."

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$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{1. } \frac{Q \times P, \text{ ch}}{Q \times B} & \text{2. } \frac{K - Q 4}{B - B 4} & \text{3. } \frac{K - B 3, \text{ mate}}{K - Q B 7, \text{ mate}} \end{array}$$

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Mountville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; W. R. Combs, Lakeland, Fla.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; the Rev. C. L. Taylor, Linden, Mich.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Prof. B. Moser, Malvern, Ia.; R. P. Van Wagner, Atlanta, Ga.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauw, Ind.; N. Y.; Dr. B. Hesse, Saginaw, Mich.; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. Dak.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.

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W. R. C. got 49; "Merops," Cincinnati, got 49; P. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, Cal., 45.

Analysis of Score of Cable Match.

The total score of the five matches is, America 25½, Great Britain 23½. The individual scores are as follows:

America.	W.	L.	D.	Great Britain.	W.	L.	D.
Barry.....	3	0	0	Jackson.....	4	1	0
Showalter.....	4	0	1	Jacobs.....	3	0	1
Hodges.....	3	0	2	Blackburne.....	2	0	3
Hymes.....	0	0	3	Mills.....	1	0	4
Pillsbury.....	0	2	1	Atkins.....	1	2	2
DeMar.....	0	1	1	Lynch.....	0	1	3
Voigt.....	1	0	1	Trenchard.....	1	1	1
Newman.....	0	0	3	Bellingham.....	0	0	3
Burille.....	2	1	0	Cole.....	1	0	0
Baird.....	0	1	2	Wainwright.....	0	0	1
Johnston.....	0	0	1	Lee.....	0	0	1
Marshall.....	0	1	1	Ward.....	0	0	1
The others.....	0	7	0	The others.....	0	0	0
Total.....	16	13	29	Total.....	13	25	29

The Brooklyn *Eagle* calls attention to the record made by Barry, Showalter, Hodges, Hymes, and Pillsbury. The only defeats charged against this quintet are the two games Pillsbury lost to Blackburne. Of the other twenty-three games, these five men won 12 and drew 11. The following summary is of special interest:

	W.	L.	Per Ct.
Barry.....	3	0	1,000
Showalter.....	4	0	1,000
Hodges.....	3	0	1,000
Hymes.....	0	3	0
Pillsbury.....	0	2	0

The five leaders of the Englishmen lost 3 games, won 11, and drew 10.

	W.	L.	Per Ct.
Jacobs.....	3	0	1,000
Jackson.....	4	1	800
Blackburne.....	2	0	1,000
Mills.....	1	0	1,000
Atkins.....	1	2	400

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SOUTH AFRICA AFTER HALF A YEAR OF WAR.

IT was on the 11th of last October that war, by the terms of President Kruger's ultimatum, began in South Africa; and to-day, after six months of conflict filled with surprises, a situation exists in which each side is finding cause for both gratification and anxiety. No representative of the pro-Boer press in America was hardy enough to predict, last October, that in six months the British, with an army of 200,000 men, would not yet have crossed the borders of the Transvaal Republic; yet there is not a newspaper to-day, even after this record the Boers have made, that expresses a doubt that the British troops will eventually march through the streets of Pretoria. The Boers have suffered most heavily in the loss of generals, such as Pretorius, Joubert, Cronje, and Mareuil, while the chief British loss has been in the rank and file, where wounds, disease, and capture have claimed 23,000 men, more than one tenth of their entire force in South Africa. The campaign has grown steadily in interest, culminating on the British side in the relief of Kimberley, the capture of Cronje, and seizure of the Free State capital in one swift movement; and culminating on the Boer side in the recent daring raids around Lord Roberts's great army, cutting off isolated detachments and threatening his communications.

The *Baltimore Herald* says: "Lord Roberts would seem to have marched his army to a standstill. Their horses are worn out and the men are unprovided with fit clothing. Cooler weather is upon them, and they have nothing but summer uniforms of cotton cloth to campaign in." The *Chicago Tribune*, too, thinks that the blow at the Free State was nearly as bad for the British as for the Boers. "Victory," it says, "is often but little less expensive and demoralizing than defeat. This is what is the matter with Lord Roberts." A new difficulty arises here, thinks the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, for "if the British mounted forces are compelled every few weeks to get a new supply of horses, and to stand idle if they are not at hand, the difficulty of maintaining

the long line of communications from Cape Colony to the Transvaal is an immense problem. It is evident from Lord Roberts's halt at Bloemfontein that he realizes the vital magnitude of this phase of the war; but it remains to be seen how successful he will be in coping with it." The *New York Tribune* thinks that the secret of the Boer activity may be found in the fact "that the commanders find it necessary to keep the men busy in order to keep them in the ranks and under discipline. . . . The army



Phot. by Davis & Sargent, New York.

JAMES FRANCIS SMITH, A. D. T., MESSENGER BOY NO. 1334.

Who is carrying the greetings of 45,554 American schoolboys to President Kruger.

must go forward or it will go to pieces." Yet even this guerrilla style of warfare, thinks the *New York Times*, altho it may not be "glorious war," may, if it can be kept up long enough, "be very efficient war, especially against an enemy whose means of providing against it are crippled by the condition of his cavalry." The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* thinks that the former high confidence in Lord Roberts "is fast giving way to disappointment and disgust," and, it says, "it begins to look as if all the laurels won in the hills of India and the sands of the Sudan are to be withered on the South African veldt."

Yet the whole complexion of the campaign may be changed when Lord Roberts finds his army ready to advance. Says the *Chicago Record*:

"It may be well to guard against the mistake of supposing that these comparatively unimportant actions will have a serious effect upon the result of the campaign. They are of value chiefly in showing that the Boers were not demoralized by the British

victories, but were still resolutely determined to fight the English advance at every possible opportunity. The blunders of subordinate commanders have brought about several disagreeable checks to the British troops, but the strength of the army under General Roberts has not been materially diminished there-



WEBSTER DAVIS, BESIDE PRESIDENT KRUGER'S PRIVATE CAR.

Snapshot taken in Pretoria by Howard C. Hiltgen for the *New York World*. The portrait in the upper left-hand corner is reproduced through the courtesy of the *Philadelphia North American*. Mr. Davis resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the Interior in Washington to advocate the Boer cause.

by; and when he shall have finished his preparations for a forward movement he will be able to put in motion a force too great to be held back by the Boers until they shall have the advantage of the defensive positions that are to be found north of the Vaal River."

The *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, too, says that "mere transient successes on the part of the Boers can not measurably lessen the enormous disparity of the contending forces," and the *Philadelphia Record* says that "the important fact of the situation" is "the presence in the heart of the Free State of a great army of 70,000 or 80,000 men, which when once equipped and ready for action could afford to disregard entirely any hostile scheme of desultory guerrilla warfare by scattered bands of Atrikanders. The mighty British army which will march to Pretoria will be practically invulnerable to anything short of heavy artillery or a superior force of skilled marksmen." The *Boston Transcript* believes that the Boer raiders "may yet suddenly and that they are playing with the fire. Roberts, Buller, and Methuen are on three sides of the northern republic," says the same paper, and "there seems every reason to believe that in spite of the struggles of General Botha and his lieutenants the net is steadily being drawn around the Transvaal and before long will be sharply tightened."

As most of the news despatches in the daily papers come from correspondents with the British army, the following despatch

from the *New York Herald's* correspondent in Pretoria, giving the Boer view of the military situation at this stage of the war, is of considerable interest. He says:

"The situation is sufficiently definite to form conclusions regarding the probable extent of the war. The relief of Ladysmith and Kimberley and General Cronje's disaster coming together caused the Boers to become panic-stricken, and they temporarily abandoned Bloemfontein. Had Lord Roberts been able to follow up his successes the war might have been ended now, but the British reached Bloemfontein utterly fagged out, and recuperation was absolutely necessary. This afforded time for the Boers to recover promptly from the panic into which they had fallen, and they took a full and renewed determination to resist to the bitter end. On the whole, the military situation is not necessarily more unfavorable to the Boers than two months ago. There are several reasons for this. The faint-hearted have been weeded out of the reserves and the fighting commandos are now composed of resolute men. As the war progresses the Boers learn rapidly and are fighting with greater skill. The progress of the war has also relegated incompetent generals and brought the most able men, like Generals Botha and De Wet, to the front. New fighting tactics have been adopted which have already resulted in signal success. England's political moves have also helped to solidify the Boer national spirit. Lord Salisbury's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn's appeal for peace has confirmed their determination. The Boers have formed the opinion that their independence is assailed, and have put the question of peace, except coupled with that of sacrifice, beyond hope. The decision to send the captured Boers to St. Helena makes it certain that the Boers will not surrender except in the last extremity. The average burgher prefers death to exile. General Cronje's surrender, instead of being the crushing blow which it at first seemed, really worked to the ultimate benefit of the federals. The Boers have more men in the field to-day than at any time before. England's only hope of conquering lies in her vast resources, but these are minimized by Boer tactics. If fought to a finish, the war is certain to result in appalling loss. Owing to the shortage of arms and ammunition the latter is manufactured as used by the Boers. Their artillery is stronger than when the war began, owing to the capture of British guns. The English artillery is tolerably served, but does little damage. A military *attaché*, who is much respected in America, thinks six months the lowest probable duration of the war. The Boers will probably continue to fight even if they lose Pretoria, which is unlikely to occur for a long time yet."

Considerable interest has been manifested in the messenger boy sent by the *Philadelphia North American* to carry greetings of sympathy from the schoolboys of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston to President Kruger. He sailed on Wednesday of last week. *The North American* says:

"A message of sympathy from the schoolboys of America may not be of much use to the Boers in a military way, but it means much to them and more to America. It is proof that the belief of the people of the United States in the eternal truth of the Declaration of Independence has not passed away. It means that the teachings of a century have not been forgotten, and that



OOM KRUGER: "Yaas, I hof still some activities left yet."

—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

political expediency has not taken the place of patriotism and love of liberty—liberty for all men—in the American creed."

The rumor that Captain Carl Reichmann, United States military *attaché* with the Boer forces, led the Boer raid on Colonel Broadwood's column at Koorn Spruit has been investigated by the War Department, and found to be untrue. Another report that gained wide currency last week, to the effect that the Boers killed 600 British and captured 900 more in a battle at Meerkatsfontein, near Brandfort, turns out to have arisen from a combination of two reports of a skirmish that had already been reported the week before.

PUERTO RICO UNDER THE NEW LAW.

WHAT effect the new tariff and civil government law will have on Puerto Rico now becomes the subject of considerable speculation. The *New York Tribune* (Rep.), the *Chicago Tribune* (Rep.), and other papers that favor the law are pointing out that its tariff provisions are so framed that as soon as the island's civil government has made a plan for raising revenue, and so notifies the President, the President may remove all duties between Puerto Rico and the United States, and the coveted free trade will be in operation. In any event, the tariff is not to continue after March 1, 1902. "The Puerto Rican incident," says the *Chicago Tribune*, "is closed. Hard up as the Democrats are for issues, they can not make an issue out of it."

On the other hand, some of the opponents of the law notice that by its civil government provisions the President has the power of appointing the civil governor and the upper house of the island's legislature, and that all the principal office-holders in the island will owe their appointments either to the President or to his appointee, the civil governor, so that all departments of the island's administration can be controlled from the White House. "As long as it is governed on the plan now established," says the *Boston Transcript* (Rep.), Puerto Rico "will more closely approximate a British crown colony than any other form of government familiar to the Anglo-Saxon practise." The *Philadelphia Ledger* (Rep.) says: "This Puerto Rico bill, as passed by Congress, is a proposition to treat that colony as George III. undertook to treat us." The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) says that the civil government sections of the law "will work badly in Puerto Rico, and their provisions, when known in

tariff at the time the President penned his annual message to Congress. By its passage the promises we made Puerto Rico are broken; the officially declared opinions of President McKinley, Secretary of War Root, and Governor-General Davis are set at naught, and, to the discredit of the nation, our flag is made to represent one type of liberty here and another in our new colonies."

Charles H. Allen, who is to be Puerto Rico's first civil governor, has attracted only favorable comment thus far. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) calls him "an admirable choice," and the *Boston Transcript* (Rep.) says that his "Americanism is as unquestioned as his industry." He is "firm without being despotic," says the



CHARLES H. ALLEN,
Puerto Rico's New Governor.

same paper, and he will administer the island's affairs "with an earnest desire to promote the best interests of its people." Mr. Allen leaves the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy to take up his new duties. The Washington correspondent of the *Associated Press* says:

"His administration of the vast details of the Navy Department has been extremely popular, and it was fully expected that should Secretary Long decline to continue through another administration in the office of Secretary of the Navy, in the event of McKinley's reelection, Mr. Allen would succeed to that post. It is said, however, that his assignment to the governorship of Puerto Rico does not completely remove him from the field as a Secretary of the Navy in the future, for the most that is expected of him now is that he shall inaugurate and put on a sound business basis the new government in Puerto Rico. He will return to the United States when that work is accomplished."

VARIED VIEWS OF GENERAL OTIS.

OF all the many military, naval, and administrative officers who have been treated with praise or blame since the beginning of the Spanish war, few, if any, have found the praise and blame of the newspaper critics more evenly balanced than does General Otis, on the announcement of his impending return from Manila. General Otis requested on April 3 that he be allowed to return to this country to look after his long-neglected private interests, saying: "Wish to sail by May 1, if possible; believe matters here can be placed in quite satisfactory condition by that date, altho large repressive military force must be maintained some time." In reply, General Corbin said that the President "regrets to have you leave the Philippines," but "feels that your distinguished and successful service in both military and civil administration for nearly two years entitles you to prompt compliance with whatever wish you choose to express regarding your assignment to duty." General MacArthur is to succeed General Otis as military governor.

Many papers think that General Otis has performed a difficult task with great credit. Thus the *Chicago Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) says: "General Otis has been maligned and criticized, but



THE REPUBLICAN PARTY LASH.
—The Detroit Evening News.

the Philippines, will tend to deepen the distrust of American intentions there." The *Baltimore American* (Rep.) says:

"Being the first bit of affirmative legislation necessitated by our possession of insular domain, it was to be hoped that right and justice would characterize its framing; but in this the press and the public are doomed to grievous disappointment. The bill as passed, while a hodge-podge of contradictions, is as directly opposed to the considerations of 'plain duty' as was the idea of a

any other in his place would have had the same experience. Nothing would have satisfied the critics. He can, however, afford to ignore them, well knowing that his services are appreciated by the Administration and by the majority of the American people." The *Baltimore Herald* (Ind.) says: "Otis deserves commendation for the manner in which he has met difficulties and discharged the onerous duties of his post. His record for intelligent handling of troublesome problems, not less than for industry, is highly creditable." The *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* believes, indeed, that Otis is a greater man than Dewey. It says: "Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet, but General Otis has accomplished what some correspondents deemed impossible, the pacification of the Philippines in an incredibly brief time." In the same length of time, declares this paper, "no other soldier or statesman has accomplished as much," and "a man who has achieved so much, often under most discouraging conditions created by recreant Americans, may in time come to be regarded as the greater of the two heroes of Manila."

The *Baltimore American* (Rep.) says of General Otis's labors:

"As civil governor of the Philippines he has brought order out of chaos; established schools and satisfactory municipal government; reestablished the commerce of the islands and made possible the rejuvenation of the archipelago. While engaged in this work General Otis has served as the commander of sixty thousand men, has cared for their wants, and directed vast military operations by which a widespread insurrection has been quelled and the islands pacified. Greater work than this have few Americans done, and few are or ever have been entitled to greater honor. General Otis is not a popular hero, but he is one of those earnest, hard-working, painstaking, and conscientious public servants in the honoring of whom the American people recognize the qualities that go to make and keep our government strong and vigorous."

Many papers, however, feel that General Otis was a failure. The *Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) remarks that the news of Otis's return "is the most satisfactory and important that has come from Manila for a long time," and the *Philadelphia North American* (Rep.) calls him "the military recluse of Manila, who should have retired to an old ladies' home some years ago," and adds: "The only mistake in the recall of this weak and stupid old man was its untimeliness; it should have been a year earlier." The *New York World* (Ind. Dem.) says that the relief of Otis is also a great relief to the rest of the country. "MacArthur may or may not do better," it continues, "but the country will be glad that Otis is 'over,' if the war isn't." The *New York Journal* (Dem.) quotes a returned army officer as saying that "army contractors could steal a million dollars under Otis's nose, and he would fail to see it, while engaged in looking up a discrepancy of ninety-seven cents," and comments: "General Otis has resigned and will soon start for home to attend to his private business." It is not necessary to affront the intelligence of the American people by offering the obvious remark that he should never have attended to anything else." The *Kansas City Times* (Dem.) takes a similar view. It remarks:

"The administration newspapers say the President says 'Otis has earned a rest.' He has. The opinion of the country is, he ought to have taken it before he went to the Philippines. His work over there appears to have been mainly confined to keeping himself busy with the business of collecting all the custom-house duties that were derivable from whatever commerce came into Manila, in censoring all dispatches sent out from the Philippines which told truths reflecting unfavorably upon the practical workings of imperialism over there, in staying sedulously away from the firing line, in withholding credit from officers who had distinguished themselves and manufacturing military reputations for his favorites, and in embarrassing the plans and movements of the generals at the front with his officious intermeddling. These are some of the things which entitle the old grandmotherly martinet and False Alarm to a rest. It should be, and probably will be, a good, long rest, lasting to the end of his natural life."

THE CASE OF SENATOR CLARK.

THE press seem to be as unanimous as the Senate committee on privileges and elections in the opinion that William Andrews Clark (Dem.), of Montana, ought to be denied his seat in the Senate. The Senate committee proposes that Mr. Clark's seat be declared vacant on the ground that his large expenditures in connection with his election prevented a free choice of a United States Senator by the Montana legislature. If the testimony given before the committee is to be believed, Mr. Clark spent between \$400,000 and \$500,000 to secure his election—a sum that seems additionally large when it is remembered that there are only about 50,000 voters in the whole State. One member of the Legislature testified that he was offered \$30,000 for his vote. By direct or indirect evidence, the charge of accepting bribes was fastened upon seventeen legislators, and Mr. Clark himself is said to have admitted that he spent \$139,000 in election expenses.

Mr. Clark's counsel, on the other hand, aver that the agitation against him is a conspiracy concocted by his political enemies, and that none of the testimony shows that Mr. Clark personally attempted to bribe any one. His popularity throughout Montana, they contend, is overwhelming, and the whole animus of the contest is to be found in the desire of a political rival to break down Clark's character.

The *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) calls Mr. Clark "the champion briber and corrupter of the century," and says that "it is gratifying to learn that he will have spent his money so lavishly in vain, . . . but full justice will not be done unless some further punishment is meted out to this audacious and unconscionable bribe-giver. If his method of obtaining a seat in the Senate has been such as to warrant his expulsion, he deserves to be sent to jail as well." The *Chicago Tribune* (Rep.) says that "Senator Clark's case will stand as a wholesome warning against further attempts to break into Congress by mere might of money," and the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) says that "the Senate committee has done Montana and all other States a great service by its prompt and unanimous action in setting the seal of its condemnation on this high crime of bribery in a Senatorial election."

Some other papers, however, harbor a belief that if all the Senate seats obtained by the use of money were "declared vacant," Mr. Clark would not be the only Senator to go. The *New York World* (Ind. Dem.) makes a note of the Clark case as showing "that there is a line beyond which corruption can not safely go in buying a seat in the Senate of the United States," and the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) puts it more severely by saying: "There are men in the Senate who bought their seats and have never been 'found out'; that is, they have never been officially found out, tho their purchase of their seats is nowhere doubted. Officially, Mr. Clark is worse than they are; practically, they are about as bad as he is. The hypocrisy of politics and the instinct of self-preservation will require them solemnly to condemn Clark, who certainly ought to be condemned, but who is not especially discredited when he is condemned—by them."

The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks that "freedom of choice when a Senatorship is at stake is most restricted" by the direct or indirect use of money "in States like Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Michigan." Outside of Rhode Island, almost every Senator from New England, it says, is a poor man. The same paper continues:

"A year ago last winter Indiana elected a young man without any money. Illinois has never known the sale of a seat, nor Iowa; indeed, it has been the rare exception in all that part of the country when a man who was rich obtained his seat solely for that reason, the late ex-Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin having other qualifications than wealth. On the whole, the outlook is rather encouraging. Kansas, for example, is not to-day a State where a Caldwell [a Kansas Senator who resigned under bribery]

SENATOR CLARK.

timous as the Senate committee is in the opinion that William Clark, ought to be denied his seat. The committee proposes that Mr. Clark should have a free choice of a legislature. If the testimony can be believed, Mr. Clark spent \$139,000 in election expenses. On the other hand, it is remembered that there is a charge of accepting bribes from legislators, and Mr. Clark himself spent \$139,000 in election expenses. His popularity throughout Montana, and the whole animus of the affair of a political rival to break down the corrupter of the century," and we know that he will have spent his money but full justice will not be done unless a meted out to this audacious and corrupt. If his method of obtaining a seat is to warrant his expulsion, he deserves it. The *Chicago Tribune* (Rep.) says that the case will stand as a wholesome warning to break into Congress by mere bribery. The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) says that the Montana and all other States agree to a unanimous action in setting the seat of a high crime of bribery in a Senator. However, harbor a belief that if all the use of money were "declared" the only Senator to go. The *New York Times* makes a note of the Clark case as showing a condition which corruption can not safely be in the Senate of the United States," and the *Dem.* puts it more severely by saying that the Senate who bought their seats and bribed that is, they have never been officially released of their seats is nowhere declared worse than they are; practically, it is. The hypocrisy of politics and the corruption will require them solemnly to condemn him to be condemned, but who is it when he is condemned—by them? The *Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks that "freedom of money" in States like Rhode Island is at stake is most restricted. Outside of Rhode Island, almost everywhere, it says, is a poor man. The winter Indiana elected a young man who has never known the sale of a seat. It has been the rare exception in all that a man who was rich obtained his seat. The ex-Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin, for example, is not today a Senator who resigned under the

charges about twenty-five years ago] could secure an election. The great difficulty with which we now have to deal is the use of money in ways that do not challenge the public notice nor offend the public taste like the open buying of legislators, but which equally rule out the poor man of ability and merit."

As Mr. Quay's claim to a seat in the Senate is to be decided by that body on Tuesday of next week, the comment of his home organ, the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.), is of interest. It says:

"The moral deducible from the case of Senator Clark, of Montana, is a simple and obvious one. It is that millionaires who conceive an ambition to become members of what has been described as the best club in the United States, meaning, of course, the Senate, and who have no other means of effecting an entrance than that derivable from the power of the purse, must exercise a little discretion in the nature and manner of their expenditures.



SENATOR CLARK ON THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL.

They mustn't go about the business as tho buying a Senatorship were a perfectly legitimate transaction. They must show a decent regard for the proprieties. They must assume a virtue tho they have it not, and preserve at least the outward appearance of political integrity.

"It is quite possible for a very rich man who is determined to buy his way into the United States Senate to do so without exposing himself to the mortification and disappointment which, owing to his lack of elementary precaution, have overtaken Mr. William Clark, the 'copper king' of Montana. There is a way of doing these things from which it is not safe to depart. . . .

"All that is needed is that the gentleman who secures admission to the Senate by the means which the committee on privileges and elections has unanimously decided that Mr. Clark employed, shall so conduct his operations as to leave room—not for doubt, necessarily—but for the pretence of doubt as to the truth. He mustn't do the thing in such an open, bare-faced way as to make it impossible for any one to affect to believe that he didn't do them. He must cover up his tracks sufficiently to permit those who are not particularly anxious to discover them to declare without making themselves ridiculous that no tracks are visible. That is just what Mr. Clark, of Montana, failed to do, and because he failed the committee was obliged to recommend with unanimity that his seat be declared vacant."

RADICAL VIEWS OF THE IDAHO TROUBLES.

LONG before the Cœur d'Alene mining trouble the subject of congressional inquiry and considerable publicity, the American radical indignation at the condition of affairs there. Governor Steunenberg himself has described for the last ten years." The *New York Times* printed a most startling series of articles from a special commissioner, Job Harriman, of California, who is candidate for Vice-President on the Socialist ticket at one time a clergyman. He not only counts of the notorious "Bell Pen" and the General Merriam, but also makes some against the Mine Owners' Association, based on his own personal investigations. He says that a class war has been going on between the mine owners and the Miners' Union, and that the mine owners determined to utterly destroy the union, which proved a thorn in their side. He maintains that the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine at Wallace, Idaho, was plotted and consummated by the mine owners. He quotes a mass of detailed evidence to sustain his case.

Henry George, Jr. (son of the famous socialist) has written the whole trouble at length in the *Philadelphia Record*. He says:

"An aspect of the affair that all trade-unions have a peculiar interest as having a direct or indirect bearing on their own case is that underneath the whole matter is a determination to destroy, if possible, the miners' union. In early in May, General Merriam promulgated a policy which none not entirely suitable to the mine owners, thus undertaking to run the mines for the mine owners. But worse was to come. It now appears from papers introduced at the investigation that General Merriam sent a report to Washington in which he said: 'Since the trouble in Idaho originated in the miners, I would suggest a law making such unions or kindred organizations illegal. Surely history furnishes an argument sufficient to justify a course. . . .

"If the Cœur d'Alene catastrophe has served to give an illustration of the spirit of the most significant to the thoughtful workingmen, that Secretary of War Root is now pressing Congress to create a permanent standing army of the United States of ten thousand men, even tho the Philippine war is not over. Moreover, every man who can read the news applications are being made at Washington for a federal army post in nearly if not quite every State. There are no more Indians to trouble us, and we have no invasion. What, then, is the need of an increasing army, distributed in permanent camps? The Cœur d'Alene experience does not make that it is for their protection."

The *New York Evening Journal* (Dem.) says:

"You know that in that mining region men are ordered, shut the men up in a 'bull pen.' That was the legal adviser of the Standard Oil company who had issued habeas corpus papers he would not have issued. Every man who wanted to go to work was sworn that he disapproved of unions, that he had joined one, and that he would never join another. General Merriam, representing McKinley, sent there by the mine owners hiring any man who had sworn an oath."

Commenting on the general's despatch the *Journal* continues:

"General Merriam, do you know that fifty

than you lost their lives in the work of establishing the right of workingmen to form unions? Don't you know that such uniformed monkeys as you are often get their governments into serious trouble? Don't you know that under just conditions you would spend at least ten years in jail for such an outrageous misuse of your official position?"

The Journal of the Knights of Labor (Washington, D. C.) devotes a great part of its May and April issues to a vivid account

SOME RECENT ELECTIONS.

HAPPILY for both the great political parties, each is able to find some comfort in the returns from the various city and state elections held this month. In Rhode Island the Republicans have elected Gregory, their candidate for governor, and in Ohio the Republicans won the city elections in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo, leading the Republican papers to believe that the President's State can not be recaptured by the Democrats next fall. In Utah the Democrats elected Judge William H. King, who is a Mormon, but not a polygamist, to fill the seat in Congress from which Brigham H. Roberts was excluded; in Michigan the Democrats gained some important victories in the city elections, due, it is thought, to dissatisfaction among the Dutch voters with the Administration's attitude toward the Boers; and in Milwaukee the Democrats won after a hard fight. The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) says of these and other election results:

"The local elections out West this week have brought a good many surprises. Michigan is a Republican State, yet the Democrats were more successful in yesterday's municipal contests than they have been for many years. On the other hand, Missouri is a Democratic State, and the Republicans made gains so unexpected and astonishing that some sanguine members of the party were claiming last night that the commonwealth would be doubtful in next fall's election. In Chicago the Republicans secured control of the city council, while in Milwaukee the Democrats reelected their mayor, who was generally thought sure to be beaten. It is obvious that national politics can have had little to do with results so full of inconsistencies and surprises. This is as it should be, and as it is coming to be more and more every year, in the West as well as in the East. The people are evidently learning the lesson that local elections should be decided on local issues."

PROFESSOR MOMMSEN ON GERMAN HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND.

ACCORDING to *The Saturday Review* (London), Prof. Theodor Mommsen, of Germany, "is certainly the greatest living European historian." According to the same paper, the English historian, Froude, regarded Mommsen as "the greatest scholar of the age, and probably of any age." This reputation of the venerable German savant makes his opinion concerning the South African war doubly unwelcome to the British press, being, as it is, very emphatically favorable to the Boers. His opinion is expressed in a recent issue of *The North American Review*, in an article accounting for the change in German sentiment, in the last half-century, toward Great Britain. Professor Mommsen says:

"When I was a young man, England appeared to us as the asylum of progress, the land of political and intellectual liberty, of well-earned prosperity. We thought the English unwritten constitution a model one. We rejoiced when Settembrini and Kinkel were able to put their feet on British soil. We sneered with Byron, we laughed with Dickens. We did not quite overlook the reign of King Cant, the commercial egotism; the officers buying their commissions and the privates bought; there was



DAVID DOSE (DEM.),
Mayor of Milwaukee.



WILLIAM GREGORY (REP.),
Governor of Rhode Island.



PHIL JONES FLEISCHMAN (DEM.),
Mayor of Cincinnati.



WILLIAM H. KING (DEM.) OF UTAH,
Elected to Congress to succeed Brigham H. Roberts.

FOUR SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

of "the Idaho bull-pen horror" and to denunciations of the "misuse of the military for the purpose of crushing, disrupting, and destroying labor organizations." Speaking of the investigation committee now in session at Washington, it declares:

"It is no longer a matter for the people of Shoshone county nor of the State of Idaho to dispose of. Organized labor throughout the country will make the cause of the miners its own, and it matters little what a partizan committee majority may do during the remainder of the farcical performance. The issue is already made up, and it is thoroughly understood by those most interested—the working people, organized and unorganized."

plenty of ignorance and illusion in our English feelings; many a London tailor has been admired in Germany as a living lord. But the horizon, especially in politics, was very dark in every other corner; we held on to the small blue spot ruling the waves. The general feeling in Germany was that Englishmen were happier than Germans, and certainly in politics our betters; and if they were not overcourteous, the which we were not blind to, they had some right to despise their continental cousins."

But, continues Professor Mommsen:

"Now the tables are turned, the illusions have vanished. The radical defects of the English system, the trampling on nations subjugated and despised, and the prevalence of money interests, the leaving of the defense of the country to the billows and to the tars, all this has become too evident. We begin to doubt if Britain, even Greater Britain, may in the long run be able to cope with the great nations of Europe and America."

England's undertaking in South Africa has revealed the full strength of the German hate for the British. Says Professor Mommsen:

"As far as I know, every German is at heart with the Boers, and that not because their cousinship is a little closer than the English, but partly because the hate against your countrymen has reached fearful and, I must add, unjust dimensions; partly because this war is not only, as every war is, a calamity, but also an infamy. The repetition of Jameson's raid by the English Government (I won't say by the English nation), dictated by banking and mining speculations, is the revelation of your moral and political corruption, and of your military and political weakness. If there remains still in England some wisdom and some patriotism, it would send Mr. Chamberlain to Coventry to elaborate there his three-cousin system, and accord to a wronged people not only the peace, but the full sovereignty they have a right to. This is certainly not business-like, but it would be a moral victory, effacing every military defeat."

After reading Professor Mommsen's article, Professor Sonnenschein, of Birmingham, England, wrote a letter to Professor Mommsen, explaining the merits of the British position; but Professor Mommsen's reply, which appears with Professor Sonnenschein's letter in the *London Times* (March 27th), is a still more emphatic condemnation of Great Britain's course. He declares that, while "the Boer government may have given cause for complaints," these complaints "are not the cause of the war,

but the pretext." He asserts, further, that the seizure of Kimberley and the Jameson raid contradict Lord Salisbury's statement, "We seek no territories, we want no gold-fields." The professor indicts the British Government, or a part of it, as "part and parcel of this scandalous crime" (the Jameson raid) because of its treatment of the perpetrators.

Professor Sonnenschein, in reply, declares that "no sensible person believes that Mr. Chamberlain was party to the raid," and excuses the action of the Government afterward as follows:

"As to the punishing of the instigators, our Government was in a difficult position; they strongly disapproved of the raid, but if they had shown too much severity in punishing its authors they might have been thought out of sympathy with the whole policy of reform in the Transvaal, and might perhaps have allowed the Boers the dangerous luxury of thinking that England was afraid of them; on the other hand, in dealing leniently with the offenders, the Government laid themselves open to the suspicion that they had had a hand in the raid."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THERE haven't been any indignation meetings so far over General Oiler's return.—*The Detroit Tribune*.

WILL the British finally have to hire detectives to slip up on the Boers and chloroform them?—*The Kansas City Star*.

GENERAL WOOD says Cuba is no place for a man without money. It seems that in some respects Cuba is about like any other country.—*The Kansas City Journal*.

If Admiral von Thiedrichs wants to do something really handsome he might say a few pleasant words about Admiral Dewey's Presidential boom.—*The Washington Star*.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL WOOD has a new ten-pound girl at the palace in Havana, and it is not difficult to determine who will do the ordering around now.—*The Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

If Messrs. Hanna and Platt do not select a candidate for Vice-President pretty soon, the choice may actually have to be made by the delegates at Philadelphia.—*The Providence Journal*.

BEFORE the stump speakers get through with Dewey it will probably be demonstrated that the battle of Manila Bay was really a species of assassination practised on a gallant but unprepared foe.—*The Chicago Journal*.

"DEWEY'S idea about the ease of being President," said the Cornhill Philosopher, "kindly reminds me of the old story of the young fellow that was asked if he could play the fiddle. He answered that he didn't know, because he had never tried."—*The Indianapolis Press*.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

THE following is a list of the principal French periodicals from which translations are frequently made for THE LITERARY DIGEST. In this list, syllabic accents are not marked, since in French each syllable is, at any rate from the academic standpoint, supposed to be equally stressed. The sign (a), indicating the sound of French "a," must be understood as very short in length and verging toward (o). The sign (é), indicating French "e" in open syllables, must be understood as similar to the prolonged sound of "e" in "met." The "r," both at the beginning and end of syllables, is slightly trilled:

Année Psychologique.....	a-né pé sy-lo-zhé.
Aurore.....	ô-rô.
Autorité.....	ô-to-ri-té.
Ciel et Terre.....	siel é-têr.
Correspondant.....	co-res-pô-dô.
Cosmos.....	coz-mô.
Echo de Paris.....	ê-co du pa-ri.
Eclair.....	ê-clêr.
Economiste Français.....	ê-con-o-mist frân-sê.
Electricien.....	ê-lec-tri-sien.
Eleveur.....	êl-vêr.
Figaro.....	fi-gô-ro.
France Militaire.....	frân-sê mi-li-têr.
Progrès.....	pro-gres.

Gaulois.....	gô-loâ.
Illustration.....	il-lûs-tra-si-ô.
Intransigent.....	ân-trôn-si-zhâp.
Journal des Débats.....	jôr-nal dê dê-bâ.
Journal de Paris.....	jôr-nal du pa-ri.
Journal du Ciel.....	jôr-nal dû siel.
Liberté.....	li-bêr-té.
Libre Parole.....	li-br' pa-rol.
Matin.....	mâ-tay.
Naturaliste.....	na-tû-ra-list.
Nature.....	na-tûr.
Petit Journal.....	pê-ti jôr-nal.
Rappel.....	ra-pel.
République Française.....	rê-pû-bli-frân-sêz.
Revue des Deux Mondes.....	rê-vû dê dô-môd.
Revue du Cercle Militaire.....	rê-vû dû ser-cî mi-li-têr.
Revue de Paris.....	rê-vû du pa-ri.
Revue des Revues.....	rê-vû dê rê-vû.
Revue Diplomatique.....	rê-vû di-plô-ma-tic.
Revue Encyclopédique.....	rê-vû ên-si-clô-pê-dic.
Revue Scientifique.....	rê-vû si-ên-si-fic.
Rire.....	rir.
Science Française.....	si-ên-si-frân-sêz.
Science Illustrée.....	si-ên-si il-lû-strê.
Semaine Médicale.....	sê-mên mê-di-cal.
Sicile.....	si-sil.
Silhouette.....	si-lû-el.
Soir.....	sô-r.
Temps.....	tân.
Tour du Monde.....	tûr dû môd.

a (as in sofa), â (arm), a (at), â (fare), an (angry), b (bed), é (eat), eh (church), n=ch (web), d (did), dh=th (then), dz (adze), e (net), é (over), ê (fate), f (fan), g (go), h (hat), i (it), î (machine), âl (aisle), j (jest), k (kick), l (lad), l or ly=ll (brilliant), m (man), n (not), ñ=ny (union), ô (bon) F., o (ink), o (obey), ô (it), u (out), ô (our), ô (oil), au (house), p (pay), ps (hypo), cw=qu (queen), r (roll), s (base), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), ts (lasts), u (full), û (rule), îh (mute), û (dun), Ger., u (up), û (burn), v (van), wâ (waft), wî=we (weal), x (wax), y (yet), yâ (yard), z (zone), zh=z (azure).

LETTERS AND ART.

FRENCH DRAMA OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IF we look at the nineteenth century critically, says Prof. Brander Matthews, we shall find three movements which invite the attention of the critic: "movements of less importance, indeed, than the Renaissance, or the Reformation, or the Decline and Fall, but, none the less, well worthy of inquiry and analysis." These three movements are the rise of Transcendentalism in the United States and its effect on American character; the influence of the Victorian poets and the true relation of each; and, finally, the development of the drama in France during the half-century from 1830 to 1880. With this last movement, Professor Matthews deals at some length in *The International Magazine* (April).

All dramatic work prior to 1830 was, he thinks, but a preparation for the great period beginning with Hugo's play "Hernani":

"The year 1830 is still a date to be remembered, and the battle of 'Hernani' remains a picturesque episode in literary history; and yet, as we look down on the struggle now from the height of the threescore years and ten that have elapsed—the span of a man's life already—the conflict seems petty and the result inconclusive. The Classicists were feeble folk, all of them, and they had no strength to withstand the first onslaught; there was no life in them or in the theories which they thought they were defending; they were dead, even if they did not know it. What vitality can there be in a criticism which asserts that tragedy must fulfil twenty-six conditions, while comedy need fulfil only twenty-two, and the epic only twenty-three—and which is ready with a list of the twenty-six conditions, the twenty-two, and the twenty-three? What real glory is to be gained by overcoming antagonists as pettily pedantic as these?"

"The Romanticists began bravely, but they did not persist. They routed the Classicists readily enough, but when their foes were overthrown, they did not press on to other victories. They were content to rest on their laurels; and very early did keen critics discover the inherent weakness of their attitude. Maurice de Guérin, for example, said that Romanticism had 'put forth all its blossom prematurely, and had left itself a helpless prey to the returning frost.' The real reason for this sterility was that the core of Romanticism was revolt. In so far as it was destructive, it was successful; and it did not really set out to be constructive."

The next influence to follow the Romanticists was the "well-made play"—*la pièce bien faite*. Suggested by Beaumarchais, it was carried to its highest point by Scribe, simplified by Dumas, accepted by Augier, and having had Sarcey for its press agent, says the writer; "until, in the end, it wore out its welcome and was rejected by the Théâtre Libre, which refused to be bound by any formula whatsoever."

Professor Matthews discusses "Cyrano de Bergerac," as a production of the last decade of the century. He considers it entertaining but not enlightening, sentimental but not passionate, an old-fashioned piece with modern improvements. He says:

"The play itself lacks depth and breadth; it is without ultimate sincerity; it has as its basis an unworthy trick, and it holds up before us as a hero whom we are to honor with our approval and with whom we are expected to sympathize, a man engaged in deceiving a woman into a marriage certain to bring her misery so soon as she discovers, too late, the dulness of the man she has wedded. M. de Rostand's play is clean externally, but it is essentially immoral—in so far as it erects a false standard and parades a self-sacrifice which, to use Mr. Howells's apt phrase, is 'a secret shape of egotism.'"

Professor Matthews thus forecasts the coming century:

"If we may guess at the future from our knowledge of the past, we must expect that the masterpiece of the French theater in the twentieth century will be like those of the nineteenth century

and of the eighteenth century and of the seventeenth. It will be a comedy almost on the verge of stiffening into the serious drama. It will deal gravely and resolutely with life, but it will also be charged with satire and relieved by wit. Perhaps it will not be robustly comic—but is 'Tartuffe' really so very laughter-provoking? Its subject will be logically thought out and symmetrically presented—for the dramatic anarchists of the Théâtre Libre are already routed and dispersed. Its craftsmanship will be sure; and it will have the prime merits of simplicity, of straightforwardness, and of sincerity."

IS GRAND OPERA MERELY A SOCIAL FAD?

A SPIRIT of discontent with the prevailing conditions of opera has been in the air during the past season, and has been evidenced in various complaints as to deficiencies of staging, inadequacy of chorus, and defects of acting, as seen in the leading opera-house of New York. Attention has been called to the apathy of the audiences during performances hitherto admired—a tendency noted for the first time this season. It is asked: Is not the public tiring of listening for the tenth or twentieth time to the same cycle of music dramas? It is pleasanter to think that such is the case, says Mr. David Bispham, the principal baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, than to believe that music has been merely a social fad which the world of fashion and influence is now ready to drop for some other fad.

The recent changes in opera which have been announced for next winter appear to indicate that the leading promoters of grand opera in this country—chiefly, of course, Mr. Grau—have been moved by these arguments; and it is believed that with grand opera in English, with strengthened chorus, many new works in the *répertoire*, and more moderate prices, a new era of musical enthusiasm will be inaugurated. Says Mr. Bispham (in *Harper's Bazar*):

"The public has heard *ad nauseam*, and small blame to it for wearying, certain works which, tho as finely performed as ever, have for the nonce begun to lose the hold which would have been maintained had there been from the first that judicious mingling which the amateur would gladly hear, but of which the policy of immediate gain will have none! 'Why have we had "Faust" five times on my night this season?' cries the indignant box-holder. 'Madam, if you will honor me by looking at these accounts, you will see,' replied the astute manager. That was three years ago, and, with an occasional excursion into the unknown Niebelheim, it has been going on ever since, until the patience of the rich is wellnigh exhausted, while the less rich go elsewhere to find a novelty—less well sung, perhaps, but better mounted than *is*, as a rule, seen at the grand opera. The majority of the great singers who have been heard in this country in recent years have signed contracts for the performance of certain rôles in which they have achieved their great fame abroad. For singing them they are paid large sums, and they are naturally loath to assume characters in the half-forgotten operas of other years, and far different surroundings, and usually decline to study new works which may not suit them. The public therefore suffers from the fact that a national opera, the business of which would be to provide lyric drama of every school, regardless of fashions of the day, does not exist."

The copartnership between Mr. Grau and Mr. Savage (manager of the Castle Square Opera Company, New York, shortly to be disbanded) does not imply an abandonment of grand opera as given in the Metropolitan Opera House by the Maurice Grau Opera Company. The latter and the new English Opera Company will remain distinct organizations, with a different clientèle and different dates. One will remain perhaps a "social fad" in the "high life" of the community; the other will draw its patrons from music lovers purely, at prices which to the wayfaring man will not be prohibitive. The editor of *The Music Trade Journal* (April 7) says:

"Mr. Grau has long given this matter of English opera earnest

consideration, and he realizes that if presented properly—and that means a good orchestra under able leadership, a large and competent chorus, and a roster of artists who can sing, and sing well—it will prove an investment of profit as well as an important factor from an educational as well as a musical viewpoint. Moreover, it should in time lead to the establishment of a permanent opera here. As Mr. Henderson says, the present opera is exotic. The singers are mostly foreigners, and the company is brought together only temporarily. But a permanent opera would be one in which the growth was from within. We should develop our own chorus and ballet, and the singers would for the most part be the outcome of a system of development extending throughout the whole institution. Instead of 'barn-storming,' as the actors call it, this company would be able to command the patronage of our public for seven or eight months each year. It would be independent of the capricious support of fashion, and would rest firmly on the interest of the musical public. The opera might, and in these circumstances would, cease to be the idle amusement of the society world, and would become a regular part of the pleasure of the great reading public. Thus, in the course of time, we would develop a state of affairs operatic which would place us on ground similar to that occupied by cities like Munich and Dresden."

A FRENCH AND AN ENGLISH VIEW OF TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION."

TOLSTOY'S latest book, "Resurrection," is everywhere regarded as a literary event, coming as it does years after the author had abjured the vanities of literature and devoted himself to propaganda by treatises from which he has endeavored to banish all literary artifice. But the qualities which won recognition for Tolstoy's two great novels—"Anna Karénina" and "War and Peace"—are still apparent in this his latest book, thinks the French critic René Doumic (*Revue des Deux Mondes*), tho they are modified by the author's life-long study of social problems.

The most striking feature of the new book, in this critic's opinion, is its "enormous breadth of treatment," which is also the most significant reminder of the author's earlier work. His admirers pretend that this breadth is the result of Tolstoy's sovereign disdain for harmonious and regular composition, and of his escape from the trammels of form and rhetoric. But in this, M. Doumic thinks, they are mistaken: Tolstoy's rhetoric, tho different from ours, is none the less a rhetoric in which the artifice is plainly discernible. The defects which mar his greatest works reappear in "Resurrection." His novels are replete with repetitions, digressions, a wearisome aggregation of details, of which many are useless, long expositions of abstract ideas, and theoretical dissertations that interrupt the narrative, creating a confusion that often results in a loss of interest. Tolstoy's work is admirable, not for these defects, but for the marvelous gifts which his books reveal despite them. He is a poet whose writings exhale the breath of nature, which he loves not only for its fecundity, rich beauty, and eternal youth, but for the lessons man must read in it. Tolstoy is never far distant from nature, whether he be developing some abstract theory or developing a social problem, and some pages of "Resurrection" are among the most beautiful of his descriptive work.

This latest creation, says the writer, differs from Tolstoy's earlier books by its methods, and the strides its author has made in the study of the social problem. While two great novels revealed the author's sympathies and tendencies, the moral study retained its suppleness, the analysis of sentiment its shading. Tolstoy excelled in depicting the mixture of good and evil in the world. To-day he proceeds by more violent measures. In "Resurrection" rascality and virtue are ranged against each other, the rich and cultured on one side, the oppressed and suffering on the other. He has brought all his passionate ardor to

bear upon this picture of the world of revolutionaries and theorists; hatred serves as a weapon to pity; and the violence and bitterness of this satire give it its great literary beauty.

A writer in *The Westminster Review* (March 22), who may be taken as representing the more favorable British view, thinks the title of Tolstoy's new novel a peculiarly appropriate one, for in it we see a resurrection of Count Tolstoy's old self—of the man of genius known to the world of twenty years ago:

"Some writers are described as playing on life with a searchlight, but Tolstoy's instrument in this work is rather a Roentgen ray which pierces to the bone until the reader protests in pity for the victim of the exposure."

"There are, as we have said, some irrelevant passages in this book, and some painful ones. Tolstoy, as Matthew Arnold remarked long ago, writes things down not because they are necessary to his story, but simply because they happened so. One remembers how Levine in 'Anna Karénina' lost his shirts on his wedding day, and how many pages were filled with the confused hunt for them. Those shirts, one supposed, must be going to play an important part in the story. Yet one never heard of them again, and indeed they came in only because Levine, being Levine, would have been sure to lose them at that particular moment. There are numerous *cults-de-sac* of this kind in 'Resurrection,' but Tolstoy's method has always been to paint a picture rather than to weave a plot. Judged by ordinary artistic canons, the picture must be pronounced overlaid with detail and faulty in perspective. Artistic canons appeal to Tolstoy as little as other human conventions. But the merit of this book is its immense simplicity. You are left with an overwhelming impression that the thing described is real, that the characters are living beings, that their life and their fate are of profound significance to the writer and to you. Books of which this can be said are rare appearances in the history of any country, and it is useless to criticize them as the ordinary performances of literary men. We are not converted to any Tolstoyan gospel by this book; but if the object of literature is to criticize life, we can only say that it is a profound criticism from an illuminating point of view."

A GREAT CANTATA FOUNDED ON "HIAWATHA."

MR. S. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR, who, tho one of the youngest of the English composers, is believed by some musical critics to be a man of genius, has attained a very pronounced success in his latest work, "The Departure of Hiawatha," produced a few weeks ago by the Royal Choral Society of London.

The Westminster Gazette pronounces it "a very remarkable achievement indeed," and other journals speak of it in a similar manner. In spite of what the musical critic of *The Gazette* calls "the barrel-organ monotony" of Longfellow's rhythm in the poem upon which the cantata is founded, the composer, it is said, has succeeded in bringing into his work a remarkable variety. The critic writes:

"In particular may be specified the very effective baritone solo in which the hero narrates his vision of the coming of the White Man; the succeeding chorus, 'By the Shore of Gitche Gumee, By the Shining Big-Sea-Water,' and that in which the arrival of the Black-robed Palefaces is recounted; the tenor solo in which the Message of the latter is conveyed to the Redskins; and the concluding chorus in which, gathering up all his forces, the young composer depicts with astonishing success the final scene as Hiawatha floats away in his canoe adown the flaming track of the setting sun—

In the purple mists of evening,
To the islands of the Blessed,
To the Kingdom of Ponemah,
To the land of the Hereafter!

"It is in no way difficult to account for the success which these cantatas of Mr. Coleridge-Taylor have attained. Spontaneous, sincere, and picturesque, full of movement, color, and variety, in equal measure expressive, descriptive, and pleasing on its own account—Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's music has all the elements of

popularity. The mastery of his resources exhibited by the young composer—the ease and fluency and unfailing sense of effect displayed throughout—are nothing less than astonishing.”

The Outlook (London, March 31) also calls the cantata “a remarkable achievement”:

“In the ‘Death of Minnehaha’ and in the concluding ‘Departure of Hiawatha’ Mr. Coleridge-Taylor has fulfilled the promise of the cantata of his student days, ‘Hiawatha’s Wedding Feast,’ and given us a complete trilogy which is one of the most successful productions of its kind now before the public. There is an astonishing felicity, consistency, and sureness about it, and effect after effect comes off in the happiest fashion.”

The work consists of an overture and a trilogy. The first part of the cantata, which as a whole might be likened to a symphony, is called “The Wedding Feast,” and corresponds to the opening *Allegro* of the symphonic type of composition; the second part, corresponding to the slow movement, is entitled “The Death of Minnehaha”; the third part, just completed, named “The Departure,” corresponds in its first portion to the *Scherzo*, and the remaining portion to the *Finale*.

THE BANE OF LITERARY COSMOPOLITANISM.

“It is a question,” wrote Paul Bourget in his “Essays of Psychology,” “whether the spirit of cosmopolitanism, which progress favors in so many ways, is as profitable as it is dangerous. The moralist who considers society as a factory for the production of men must recognize the fact that nations lose much more than they gain by mixing with other nations, and races gain nothing by leaving the corner of the earth where they are greatest. What we call family, in the old and beautiful significance of the term, has always been established, at least in Western countries, by long, hereditary life. For a human plant to increase in solidity, it is necessary that it absorb, by daily, obscure labor, all the physical and moral sap of its individual surroundings. Climate must pass into its blood, with its poetry, sweet or severe, with the virtues which continued effort against an aggregation of difficulties engenders and maintains.”

These sentences are quoted by M. René Doumic (*Revue Bleue*, March 10), as also applying to cosmopolitanism in literature. M. Doumic finds no excuse for the spirit in which certain enthusiasts proclaim the excellence of foreign literature to the detriment of their own. If such a superiority exists it should be recognized without triumph, lest a people be put in the ridiculous position of shouting for a victory against their own compatriots. Says M. Doumic:

“The novelty seeker likes that which comes from afar for reasons of vanity and pride. Vanity seizes upon cosmopolitan literature because it is distinguished, *chic*, elegant—snobbish. In fact, cosmopolitan life itself is elegant, or—what is to-day supposed to hold the place of elegance—rich. It is necessary to be rich in order to pass the winter in Cairo, the spring in Florence, the ‘season’ in London, a month at Lake Geneva, and the summer at Cape North. Meanwhile poor people remain in their familiar corner of the world to welcome the return of the seasons, undergo the sharpness of winter and watch the sap of the trees show itself again in the springtime. In the same way, it is elegant to have a season with Tolstoy, and with the Norwegian literature, while others, college people, people of family, are still citing their Racine, their Victor Hugo, or Balzac. This smacks of the pedant.”

And the social consequences of a cosmopolitan abandon in reading, M. Doumic regards as much more grave. Some foreign books are full of the revolutionary spirit; in Ibsen, the Brands, Rosmers, Solnesses and Noras are impatient of all social restraint; others preach dilettantism; others, mystic catholicism; another, free-thought, Puritan Protestantism, Socialism, or individualism, until the battle of all these adverse doctrines in a

brain produces anarchy or vacuity. Add to this a reinforcement of the same feeling in art, and we have Wagnerian music, Ruskinian estheticism, English furnishings, Japanese decorations, and such an importation of exoticism as can not be overlooked. To quote again:

“The idea of patriotism is indeed more limited than the idea of humanity; but a limit defined by the precise duties which it imposes upon us. The duties of a cosmopolite are set free. He chooses his country where he finds something of interest or pleasure, and changes it to-morrow in accordance with will or caprice. His ideal is an ideal of egotism and pleasure, and it is this that constitutes the immorality of cosmopolitanism. . . . Now, the day that literature becomes cosmopolitan it ceases to be literature and becomes a science. The square of the hypotenuse is the same in all countries, and the properties of hydrogen remain the same in whatever language they may be expressed. Science speaks universally. Literature, on the contrary, expresses the difference between one people and another. It is made up of these differences, showing the concealed, intimate relation of each people and each race.”

M. Doumic believes that the hour when national literatures will be replaced by a universal literature will never strike until there is a universal brotherhood, a universal meaning to life among men. Each people will continue to have reason for living in a manner different from that of their neighbors, each will have a need of the other in order to be itself. And this is the great point—to be oneself. We can then have for foreign literature interest and curiosity without letting ourselves be absorbed by it.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SOME ENGLISH VIEWS OF “TO HAVE AND TO HOLD.”

MISS MARY JOHNSTON'S new story, “To Have and To Hold,” has, almost at a bound, taken a leading position in America as the most popular novel of the day. In England, also, her success seems to be assured; and the leading literary



MISS MARY JOHNSTON.

weeklies refer to her book—which in England is rechristened “By Order of the Company,” in accordance with a common but curious British custom—in terms of decided appreciation. *The Academy* (London, March 24) remarks that modern fiction shows

historical novels we have read for a long time." The critic continues:

"Miss Johnston can write, and she can recreate a period. Particularly, she knows the spirit of the American virgin forest. Perhaps it is the sense of that encompassing beauty and terror which gives so pronounced an individuality to her books, and saves them, despite their lavish and often startling use of incident, from the taint of sensationalism. The present romance is a clear advance in conception and execution on her earlier work, 'The Old Dominion' [called 'Prisoners of Hope' in America], itself a fine achievement. There is the same Virginian setting, but the period, in this case the reign of James I., is more closely realized and more vividly presented, giving, indeed, an admirable study of colonial life with some strong characterization. . . . Exciting episode is crowded on episode—plot there is practically none—and the perils and escapes would grow incredible were they one whit less vigorously related. As it is, there is but one part of the book, the capture of the pirate ship, where belief and attention are somewhat strained. The sea is not Miss Johnston's element; she gathers strength in the gathering shadow of the woods."

The *London Outlook* (March 24)—another English weekly that has taken marked notice of the story—says:

"We have been told that the art of the future is the inheritance of a particular race. Miss Johnston's romance suggests that a particular sex may have something to say in the matter. We will not pay Miss Johnston the doubtful compliment of saying that a man could have done no better; but we will say that it were superfluous to make critical concessions because hers happens to be the work of a woman. And this is saying much. . . . When it is said that the alarms and excursions of the story, the sensational effects, derive their interest not as mere sensations, not as melodrama, but solely from the fact that some very real characters are placed in trying and adventurous situations, sufficient is said to show that Miss Johnston takes high rank among writers of romance."

Literature (London, March 31) is less enthusiastic:

"Miss Johnston has one great quality of the 'historical' novelist, she never does let the story flag, but heaps situation on adventure and sensation on incident until the reader is in a fair way to be hypnotized by her lavish imagination and fluency, and follows the fortunes of her hero and heroine with unreasoning delight. But it must not be supposed that 'By Order of the Company' is a great work of art; it is at best a sublimated form of artifice."

Miss Johnston's work reminds the critic of the *London Outlook* of Stevenson's; there is much in her life-story and in the difficulties she has had to surmount which also reminds one of the heroic author of "Treasure Island." In a brief sketch which Miss Johnston's publishers send out, we get the following:

"As a child Miss Johnston's health was delicate; and, in fact, she has never been in possession of entirely good health, both 'Prisoners of Hope' and 'To Have and To Hold' having been written under stress of great physical difficulty. On account of her frail health as a child her schooling was irregular. When not at school, and yet too ill to wander about the woods, she read. Her tastes were catholic, and, moreover, she had not a great library from which to pick and choose, and so must take what she could find. . . . In later years, her ill health continuing, she was taken from school and had most of her studies at home, and she then developed a fondness for the English dramatists which she has never outgrown. Certainly to the influence of these writers must be due much of the fine constructive qualities which would so admirably fit both 'To Have and To Hold' and 'Prisoners of Hope' for dramatic production. . . ."

"In 1893 the Johnstons removed to New York City, which they made their home for several years. In the following year Miss Johnston's health, always delicate, failed so that she became for a time practically an invalid. Forced to lie quietly and to give up all active effort, she could still read and study, and at length she began to write a little for her own amusement. A year or two later housekeeping was given up on account of Miss Johnston's continuing ill health, and apartments were taken in one of

the big apartment houses overlooking Central Park. Here she began 'Prisoners of Hope.' Work upon it was finished after two years of effort more or less interrupted by seasons of ill health, and published with eminent success for the first work of an unknown author. So well was the romance received that Miss Johnston determined to make literature a serious pursuit."

The Passion Play of 1900.—With the exception of a few minor changes of *personnel*, the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau remains this year practically the same spectacle that has been seen, at intervals of a decade, since its establishment in 1633. The play of 1900 is discussed by a writer in *The Westminster Gazette* (London). He says:

"Some seven hundred persons of all ages will appear in the representation this year. The part of Christus, worthily upheld by Josef Mayr in 1880 and 1890, will pass into other hands. Mayr had hoped to sustain his former rôle, but an accident in the woods in 1896 left after-effects which have made it quite out of the question for him ever to take the part of Christus again. He will this year recite the prolog, a part for which his splendid elocutionary powers make him peculiarly fitted."

The Christus this year, says the writer, will be Anton Lang, a young man whose blameless life, gentle, reverent face, and quiet dignity of manner render him, it is said, an ideal Christus. He was chosen by acclamation, and has the great advantage of being reverently and carefully trained by Mayr in every detail of the great part he is to play. The other great part, that of the Madonna, will also be represented by a new player, Anna Flunger, described as a young woman of much beauty and holiness of life. Says the writer:

"She is the daughter of the village postman. As at present arranged, Bertha Wolff will play the part of St. Mary Magdalen, Andreas Brann that of St. Joseph of Arimathea, and Peter Rendl that of St. Peter. The old wooden theater has been demolished and one of iron erected in its place. The new building will be roofed over, not open to the sky like its predecessor; but it will be open toward the mountain and the stage, so that the background will not be destroyed. The new playhouse will accommodate 6,000 persons. There will be a grand rehearsal on May 20 and performances on the 21st and 27th of that month. There will be six performances in June, July, and September, and seven in August, in addition to several supplemental representations; and on each occasion the performance will last from 8 A.M. until 5 P.M., with an interval of an hour and a half. Some half a million visitors are expected."

NOTES.

"RICHARD CARVEL" will soon appear in German form in Berlin. It is reported to be highly popular also among the Americans and English in the Philippines, and in Calcutta. This British colonial popularity is perhaps partly due to the fact that Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are the publishers.

THE new "American Anthology," just announced by Edmund Clarence Stedman (a companion work to his "Victorian Anthology"), contains as frontispiece to the first of the two volumes a photogravure of a group of American poets. The poets included in this group are Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, Bryant, Lowell, Holmes, Whitman, and Lanier.

PIETRO MASCAIONI'S new opera, "The Masks," which is to be performed at the Costanzi Theater some time in April, bears an interesting dedication:

To Myself,

With distinguished esteem, and with unalterable satisfaction.

This is done, it is said, as a response to the critics who have handled some of his other operas unfavorably.

A VALUABLE find has lately been made by the Florentine book dealer Leo S. Olschki, of a number of pamphlets bound together, among which is the report of the second voyage of Columbus, printed in 1494. Of these rare booklets, only two copies were known to exist, one of them in the library of Prince Trivulzio in Milan and the other in the Lenox library in New York. The Columbus pamphlet consists of ten sheets printed in Gothic type and contains a comparatively complete report of the second voyage of Columbus, written by the physician and philosopher Nicolaus Syllacius, of Pavia, on the basis of an account sent him from Spain. The pamphlet is in Latin and was printed by Ghirardengi. As Columbus himself did not publish any report of this voyage, the little pamphlet of Syllacius is of great value. It is reported that the lucky discoverer has already sold it for a good sum to an American bibliophile.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A LIFE-SAVING MACHINE.

EVERY one knows that those who have been apparently drowned or suffocated can often be restored to life by proper mechanical treatment. But only recently has it been realized that when such treatment seems to have failed, it may often be made successful simply by continuing it patiently for a sufficient time, sometimes for several hours. Dr. Laborde, a



SAVING A DOG'S LIFE WITH LABORDE'S ELECTRIC LINGUAL TRACTOR.

French authority, uses a device run by an electric motor in the operation that he advocates—that of lingual traction or the pulling out of the victim's tongue at regular intervals. Of this device, and of the general principles involved, M. Henri de Parville, the editor of *La Nature* (Paris), writes in that paper (March 24) as follows:

"Any creature whose heart has ceased to beat and that has apparently ceased to live, if there is no injury done to its principal organs and it is not exhausted by illness or physical pain, may often be brought back to life. In general, this idea of the persistence of 'latent' life in persons asphyxiated, hanged, drowned, or struck by lightning is not sufficiently accepted. A man that can not be brought to life in ten minutes of effort is looked upon as a dead man. At least this is the almost universal way of regarding the matter. This is a grave error which should be corrected. It is my belief that on account of it many persons are allowed to perish who would otherwise have been restored to life."

As an illustration of what may be done, M. de Parville relates an instance where a boy of sixteen, after apparent drowning, in 1898, was brought to life by no less than three hours of persistent effort, using the method of tongue-traction recommended by Dr. Laborde. The writer comments as follows:

"After three hours! No physiologist, no physician, would have dared to assert, before 1898, that latent life could persist for hours. And doubtless even this is not the extreme limit; a person might be resuscitated after a still longer period. We do not know exactly in how many hours real death takes the place of apparent death. The interval of time is probably different with different individuals; but life persists in all cases in subjects whose organs are healthy and not altered by disease. The exterior, objective death of the organism, revealed by the suspension of visible functions, notably by the suppression of the cardio-respiratory function, is not final and definitive death. While the organism in this case has ceased to live outwardly, says Dr. Laborde, it still lives inwardly. That is to say, latent life continues by the persistence of the functional properties of the elements and organic tissues. The properties of sensation are the first to disappear, then the motor nervous functions, and finally the contractility of the muscles. Complete death requires time."

"In fine, the general mechanism may be arrested as a consequence of the cessation of an essential function like that of respiration; but, if the organs are not altered, they may be excited anew and may resume their wonted activity. As long as latent life exists we need not despair of saving a drowned person, one who has been suffocated, etc. The function most indispensable to awaken, the primordial function of life, is the respiratory func-

tion; to revive this, the respiratory reflex must be excited. This reflex, as Laborde shows, happily has extraordinary persistence. We should then devote our efforts to this when we wish to resuscitate one who is apparently dead."

The accompanying illustration shows an automatic device for performing the lingual traction and restoring the respiratory process. It is operated by an electric motor which will run for three hours. The writer goes on to say:

"We now give up all hope of saving drowned or suffocated persons if at the end of a half-hour all the ordinary methods of resuscitation have been exhausted—arm movement, insufflation of air, etc. Nor do we understand any better how to treat with effectiveness syncope due to chloroform, the asphyxia of newly-born infants, etc. We shall understand how in future. After this, when a bather is engulfed in the waves, when a fire-man is overcome by gas, we must have recourse resolutely to rhythmic tongue-traction, not for half an hour, but for hours. And in most cases we shall revive the unfortunate victims."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SOUTH MAGNETIC POLE.

THE report that the Borchgrevink South Polar expedition, which returned to New Zealand from Victoria Land on April 1, has located the south magnetic pole and at the same time has reached the farthest point south yet attained by man, has aroused much interest. Says the *New York Sun* (April 3):

"Several years ago Sir Joseph Hooker said that 'the key to the future knowledge of terrestrial magnetism lies in the determination of the exact position of the south magnetic pole; for we are not within three hundred miles of a guess of its exact position.'

"Sixty-seven years ago Sir John Ross discovered the position of the north magnetic pole, but no redetermination of its position has since been made. A knowledge of where the north and south magnetic poles are is needed to set at rest the question, still in dispute among scientific men, whether their position is fixed or variable. If these poles are not stationary, a comparison of their positions at different times will show the direction and rate of their motion. When these data are obtained, the specialists in this branch of physics have high hopes that they may be able to find the law that governs the constantly occurring changes in magnetic declination, inclination, and intensity, so that, perhaps, these variations may be calculated for future periods as eclipses are. This discovery would be not only of great scientific interest, but also of practical utility to all navigators and surveyors. . . .

"If the Borchgrevink expedition has done nothing else than discover the southern magnetic pole, it has paid for its cost."

We are reminded by the *Philadelphia Press* (April 3) that in making this discovery Borchgrevink has beaten the "farthest south" of Sir James Clark Ross by just 40' of latitude. His record, moreover, was made on land, while that of Ross was on water. Just what spot of Victoria Land was reached in making the 75° 50' south latitude is not clear, as the cable is silent as to longitude. Borchgrevink, in traveling over the interior of Victoria Land to the southwest of Cape Adare, has journeyed about five hundred miles, presumably as far west as longitude 160° east. *The Press* goes on to say:

"It can not be long before we shall learn just what this five-hundred mile journey over the Antarctic ice-cap meant. Tho it does not equal Peary's journey of six hundred miles to Independence Bay over the Greenland ice-cap in 1892, the problems that confronted the intrepid explorers in the south were a little more formidable than those encountered in Greenland. . . . As no one ever saw over the ice and land barriers, the interior of Victoria Land was all unknown, and hence Borchgrevink's achievement takes on a peculiar significance."

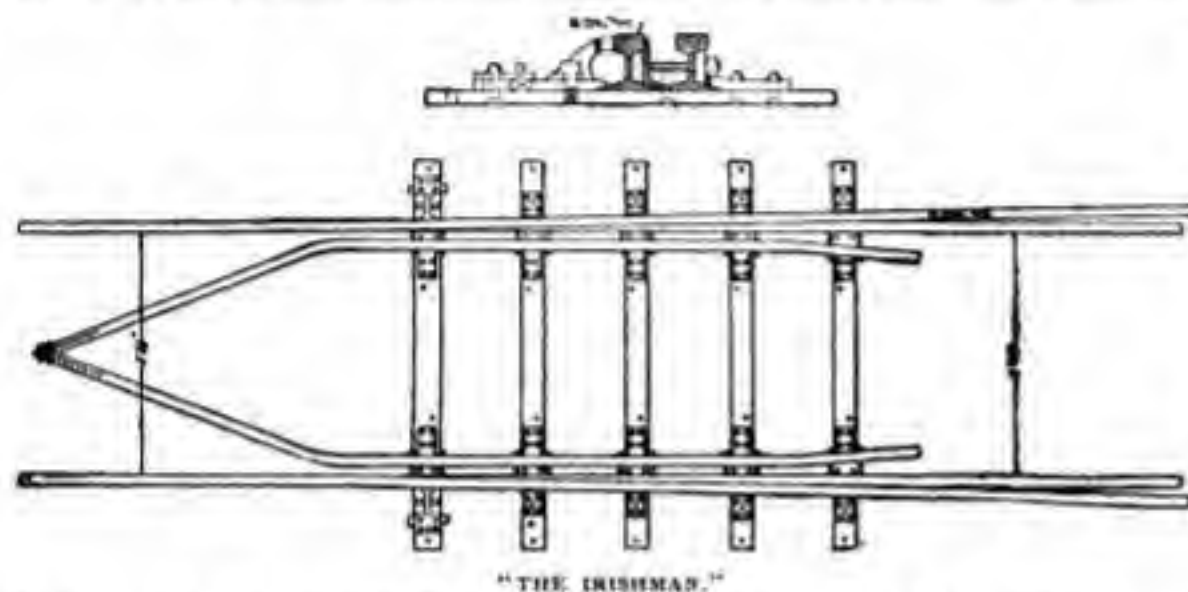
Of some of the possible results of the Borchgrevink expedition the *Brooklyn Eagle* (April 2) says:

"Borchgrevink believes that weather forecasts will, in time, be made from the Antarctic continent for the whole of Australasia,

and this will mean the connection of Australia with the lands bordering the Antarctic circle—a scheme that not many years ago would have been regarded as the wildest folly, if it is not so regarded still. Yet, as crops and the lives of herds are more dependent on climatic influences in Australia than in the northern continents, this system of weather forecasts is by no means impossible in the future."

HOW THE RAILS TRAVEL OVER THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

ACCOUNTS of the phenomenon known as "creeping" as it affects the rails on the Eads bridge at St. Louis have recently attracted some attention, and the editor of *The Scientific American* has obtained from the superintendent of the structure, Mr. N. W. Eayrs, some interesting particulars. It appears that



Device used at each end of the Eads Bridge to switch the creeping rails out of the track, and introduce the new rails.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

in course of time the rails actually "creep" across from one end of the bridge to the other. Says Mr. Eayrs:

"This movement of the rails occurs not only upon the spans, but also upon the east approach trestle; the movement on the latter is, however, considerably less now than it was before the trestle was reconstructed. The original structure was very light, and in consequence there was an unusual amount of elasticity in the floor. The creeping occurs always in the direction of the traffic; that is to say, the west-bound track runs west and the east-bound track east, and varies in amount with the variation in tonnage passing over the rails. The movement is dependent on the elasticity of the track supports; with increased stiffness in the floor system the amount of rail movement is decreased; in fact, several years ago a portion of the east approach trestle, a wooden structure about 1,000 feet in length, was filled and the track put on the ground. In this portion the rail movement almost entirely disappeared. As corroborating my opinion that the rail movement is caused by the elasticity of the roadbed, I may mention a section of track on the Canadian Pacific, which was laid on a soft marsh. If my memory serves me rightly as to the amount, this section of track moved two feet under a single train.

"In the month, April 15 to May 15, 1899, some measurements of the movements were made at two points, one on the center span of Eads Bridge, and one at the west end of a 5° 43' curve on the east approach. The movements were as follows:

Eastbound Track.		Westbound Track.	
North Rail.	South Rail.	North Rail.	South Rail.
Center span ... 17 ft. 10 1/2 in.	19 ft. 4 1/2 in.	19 ft. 9 1/2 in.	17 ft. 7 1/2 in.
East approach, 25 ft. 9 in.	47 ft. 7 in.	33 ft. 1/2 in.	31 ft. 2 1/2 in.

"The rails on the east approach have a much larger run between creeping points than on the bridge, which accounts for the increased rail movement."

Mr. Eayrs tells us that attempts were made to check this movement, but without avail, for the strain was sufficient to tear fish-plates in two, or to shear off a 3/4-inch track bolt. The track is

therefore now kept continuous by inserting pieces of rail of various lengths at the end where the movement begins, and removing corresponding pieces at the other end. At either end of the bridge there are cross-overs which must be kept in line, and there are two points on the east approach on each track which require protection. Accordingly there are eight so-called "creeping plates" in the track. Says Mr. Eayrs:

"In order to avoid the necessity of keeping a supply of pieces of rail from 2 inches long to 30 feet long at each place, and to dispense with the necessity of keeping a trackman to watch these places, we put in, about fifteen years ago, a device which is shown on the accompanying drawing. This device consists of a pair of switch points, rigidly held to gage by forming part of an iron frame which is bolted to the ties. The main rails of the track which is ahead of the device—that is, in the direction of the traffic—extend outside of the switch points. A full rail is coupled on to the main rail, which, in the case of a trailing point, drags the rail through the jaws, or, in the case of facing points, shoves it through the jaws. In the former case, when the rail has nearly passed through, a new rail is coupled on, and in the latter case the rail is uncoupled as soon as it has passed through the creeper (or the 'Irishman' as the trackmen call it, since it takes the place of the Irishman formerly employed). The rail which has been shoved through the creeping plate and has been taken off, is carried across to the opposite track to be used to feed into the creeping plate, and begins to travel back again.

"The force impelling the rail is so strong that it will drive a straight 70-pound steel rail through a 5° 43' curve, curving the rail during the passage and straightening it again after the rail comes through.

"The movement on the spans can probably never be entirely overcome, as the deformation of the arched ribs under the action of a moving load intensifies the action of the elasticity of the track."

AGAIN THE PROBLEM OF FLIGHT.

THE present status of aerial navigation is given in detail by M. Rodolphe Soreau in a recent lecture before the French Association for the Advancement of Science. The speaker, we learn from an abstract in *Cosmos* by M. Emile Hérichard, stated that the problem admits theoretically of three solutions: the utilization of air-currents either by free balloons or balloons with sails; the dirigible balloon; and aviation, or "flying" proper; that is to say, the sustaining and propelling through the air of a body heavier than the air itself. Neither the free nor the sailing balloon, he thinks, will give much aid in solving the problem. With dirigible balloons, however, we need only a motor twenty or thirty times more powerful than those hitherto used, to arrive at a complete solution. Says M. Hérichard:

"The investigations of Colonel Renard make it probable that the scientist could construct for the army an air-ship with a speed of 10 meters [33 feet] a second, and able to keep in flight for three or four hours. Nevertheless we may foresee that unless we attain a higher speed than this, say 20 meters [about 70 feet], the realization of the problem will be difficult."

There remains the method of "aviation," or the use of flying-machines heavier than the air. According to the author, the conditions that must be filled by the aeroplane are practically the same as for the dirigible balloon, since the part of the propelling force that sustains the plane corresponds to the upward force of the gas in an ordinary balloon. Soreau criticizes Professor Langley for "performing laboratory experiments in the open air," or, in other words, for using a model instead of an aeroplane of

full size. His results, says the critic, at most prove that for the same useful weight the aeroplane has twice the velocity of the dirigible balloon, "a slight result," he says, "in the presence of the difficulties of starting and alighting, of stability during flight, and of various accidents; while in a balloon voyage there is security comparable to that of a railroad or steamboat trip." He goes on to say:

"The bird is, of course, a natural aeroplane, . . . but it is of minimum weight, and the resistance to its forward motion is feeble. . . . The bird of prey, pouncing with accuracy on its victim, gives evidence of extreme stability in flight. For the aerial ship the difficulties are of quite another order; among others, it must move in a horizontal plane, or in one that has a very slight inclination. These differences of condition between the ship-aeroplane and the bird-aeroplane necessitate the employment of means quite different from those that are effective with birds—the use of organs proper to mechanics, whose operation and power are incomparably superior to those of animal organisms. Wings, in particular, must be avoided, for their flapping motion is too complicated; nature has recourse to it only because alternating motion is the only means of setting muscular energy to work."

After a brief mention of the principal attempts at aeroplane flight, such as Hiram Maxim's flying-machine, Phillips's aeroplane of concave slats arranged as in blinds, and also Lilienthal's fatal experiments in flight, the author states the following conclusions:

"Aeroplanes, which are still in the embryo stage, require for their success great additional progress in mechanics; the difficulties to be overcome increase rapidly with the weight used. In short, we must assign very narrow limits to both the characteristic types of aerial vessel—the aerostat and the aeroplane."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Why is Water Blue?—This question may seem to some readers absurd, yet its answer is still, to some extent, in doubt. The received opinion has been that water is not of a blue color in itself, but appears so on account of fine suspended dust that catches and reflects the blue rays just as the particles of smoke do when it is very fine and thin. On the other hand, the experiments of Professor Spring, the Belgian physicist, seem to indicate that the water itself has really an azure tint. Says *The American Chemical Journal*, in a discussion of Spring's work:

"Earlier experiments of Spring led him to the conclusion that water itself is blue, and that the fine particles which it holds in suspension, while contributing very much to its illumination, exert no appreciable influence on the intensity of the blue color. Soret had previously, in 1869, expressed this same opinion. As neither the work of Soret nor that of Spring appears to have convinced every one, Spring has again taken up the subject. With the object of determining experimentally the optical properties of the particles in clear waters, parallel rays from a powerful electric light were passed through (1) distilled water, (2) the drinking-water of Liège, and (3) rain-water that had been allowed to stand. In all cases the presence of particles became apparent, the clearest being the drinking-water. There was no evidence of a blue water."

Further experiment, however, furnished the desired evidence. Light of different colors was allowed to pass through the water, with the following results:

"These experiments show that the particles, to which clear water, distilled or natural, owes its illumination, have the power to reflect the red, the yellow, and the green waves, and that they can not, therefore, be the cause of the blue color of water. Reflecting with equal facility waves of all lengths, they return the sunlight to us without chromatic change. The author concludes that water is blue of itself, and that the particles which it holds in suspension are the principal cause of its illumination. According to their nature, they determine also the modification of the color of the water, and produce greenish tones when they do not destroy all the natural color."

Bubonic Plague in the Bible.—The earliest record of bubonic plague has generally been dated 300 B.C. Drs. F. Tidswell and J. A. Dick have, however, according to *Nature* (March 22), recently brought evidence before the Royal Society of New South Wales to show that the epidemic of 1141 B.C., described in the First Book of Samuel (chaps. iv.-vi.), was true bubonic plague. "After the Philistines had captured the Ark of the Covenant and taken it to Ashdod, severe illness broke out among the people. 'The hand of the Lord was heavy upon them of Ashdod, and He destroyed them and smote them with emerods.' The Ark was afterward taken to Ekron, and here again we are told 'There was a deadly destruction throughout all the city . . . and the men that died not were smitten with the emerods, and the cry of the city went up to heaven.' The word 'emerod' has usually been taken to mean hemorrhoids, but in the revised version of the Old Testament it is stated to mean tumor or plague boil. The epidemic in Philistia occurred at the time of the regular plague season, and mice are mentioned in connection with it, which furnishes additional evidence that the epidemic was plague, for a connection between the death of rats and plague at Bombay and elsewhere has been clearly established. Taking all the facts into consideration, there appears to be contained in the few chapters of 1 Samuel an account of an epidemic of bubonic plague that occurred more than three thousand years ago, or more than eight hundred years previous to the hitherto accepted historic record."

Destruction of Ships by Spontaneous Combustion.—Recent investigations on the spontaneous combustion of coal in ships, according to the *Revue Scientifique*, show that, contrary to general opinion, ventilation does not help the matter, for plenty of well-ventilated vessels have perished in this way. Coal should be as large as possible and should contain no pyrites, which often start the combustion. Humidity is also dangerous and should never exceed 3 per cent. Some kinds of coal, such as cannel coal, are peculiarly inflammable and should never be carried on shipboard. Water and air are best entirely excluded, for in the complete absence of both spontaneous combustion could not occur. The actual cause of the action is oxidation, which generally begins with the included pyrites, and, the temperature thus being raised, spreads to the coal.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES,

"CERTAINLY one good result," says *The Western Electrician*, "grows out of the occupation of the Philippine Islands by the Americans—the extension of electrical means of communication. When Spain turned the islands over to the United States there were about 2,800 miles of telegraph lines in the archipelago, and it is estimated that within a year the total length of wire in operation will be fully 5,000 miles. New lines are building in Luzon and on the islands in the southern part of the archipelago. The latest reports from Manila show that there are being handled by the Signal Corps in Luzon alone an average of 4,600 messages daily, and as new territory is occupied the work correspondingly increases."

"It is a notorious fact," says *The National Druggist*, "that the pineapple is considered the least healthy of all the edible fruits of the tropics by those who know anything of the matter. . . . The juice of the green and growing plant is accredited in Java, the Philippines, and throughout the far East generally with being a blood poison of a most deadly nature. It is said to be the substance with which the Malays poison their krisbes and daggers, and is also accredited with being the "finger-nail poison" formerly in use among aboriginal Javanese women almost universally. These women formerly (or some thirty odd years ago), and possibly do yet, cultivated a nail, sometimes more, on each hand, to a long sharp point, and the least scratch from one of these was certain death."

PHYSICIANS in South Africa, says a press report, now have another theory for explaining away the charges made by both Briton and Boer that the other is using explosive bullets. The extensive laceration often found in bullet wounds is now said to be due to the air which the bullet drives before it into the wound. "The existence of this phenomenon can be proved easily. If a round bullet be dropped into a glass of water from the height of a few feet it will be seen that when the bullet touches the bottom a large bubble of air will become detached and rise to the surface. In this case the bubble will usually be from ten to twenty times the size of the bullet. Now, a Mauser bullet traveling at high speed is said to carry before it a bubble of compressed air of large dimensions. Experiments made by a surgeon who fired a pistol ball into a glass of water showed the bubble to be one hundred times the size of the ball. From the appearance of the wounds and from these experiments it is concluded that the mass of air driven by a Mauser bullet explodes in the body of the wounded man with sufficient force to cause extensive laceration. This destructive air-bubble is well known to surgeons under the name of projectile air."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

PRAYERS for the dead are no new thing in either the English or the American branch of the Anglican communion; but official episcopal recognition of them, such as was recently given by the Archbishop of Canterbury in a circular letter to his clergy, is almost unprecedented since the first prayer-book of Edward VI., published in 1549. Dr. Temple's letter, which, he says, was dictated by a spirit of sympathy for the many families in England recently thrown into mourning by the war in South Africa, has stirred up a perfect hornet's nest among the Protestant and Kenseit element of the church; and the archbishop has felt compelled to offer in the House of Lords a formal defense of his action. The London correspondent of *The Church Standard* (Prot. Episc., March 31) writes:

"In the House of Lords, Lord Kinnaird asked the Archbishop of Canterbury whether any precedent could be found in which prayers for the dead had ever been introduced 'by authority' into any special services put forth by a primate, and urged him to 'say something to calm the fears of those who had been surprised and pained.' Dr. Temple is not supersensitive, and when he has a message to deliver halts not for sympathy or response. In the course of an exhaustive speech he showed that his petition was not without precedent. In a form of prayer, issued in 1797, on the occasion of 'many and signal victories,' were the following words: 'And for those whom in this righteous cause Thy Providence permits to fall, receive, we pray Thee, their souls to Thy mercy.' In reply to the common objection that those who are safe need no addition to their happiness, Dr. Temple argued that we are nowhere told that the blessedness of heaven is precisely the same for every one, or that when once it is given can not be increased. He repeated that, according to the Court of Arches, there is no prohibition of prayer for the dead. The abuses of the belief in purgatory pardons, invocation of saints, etc., led to the excision of prayers which might be misconstrued; but no formal exclusion of such prayers took place at the Reformation.

"The Earl of Portsmouth dissented from the archbishop's conclusions, and declared that his petition for the dead was inexpedient as well as illegal.

"A Welsh vicar has addressed a protest to the Bishop of Llandaff on this subject. In 'much sorrow of heart' he feels it his duty to explain to his parishioners his 'total inability to countenance what is nothing short of an official act of public disloyalty and episcopal illegality.' The Bishop of Llandaff replied thus: 'I have to acknowledge your letter . . . in which you were good enough to inform me that it is your deliberate intention to break one of not the least important of your ordination vows, and that you consider yourself more competent than the two archbishops and all their suffragans to decide what is the teaching of the Church of England. Will you allow me to add that in my opinion you would spend your time more profitably if you devoted a little more of it to prayer for a Christian's grace, which, to judge from your letter, you seem greatly to need—the grace of humility.'"

Another prelate, however—the Bishop of Worcester—was not inclined to be so tolerant of the primate's views on prayer for the departed. In a circular letter, which *The Saturday Review* characterizes as a "purely partizan pronouncement," he requested his clergy not to use the forms of intercession authorized by Dr. Temple. *The Saturday Review* (March 24) says of this letter:

"In the first place, it is a gross breach of good manners in face of the attitude of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the second place, it displays a narrowness of spirit entirely unworthy of the English bench. Merely because he himself does not want to remember his departed relatives and friends in public prayer, Dr. Perowne resents the liberty to do so being granted to those who do feel the want. It is a painful exhibition of intolerance, and in one who could be very tolerant of doctrines even skeptical of

the divinity of Christ, it is worse than intolerant. . . . Toleration would surely allow its use in churches according as the worshipers and clergy felt the need of it. But the bishop draws no distinction between churches where the whole regular congregation would be in favor of using the form in question and those where they would be against the use. This seems to us the height of intolerance."

Many students of religion believe that a change is coming over the evangelical Protestant world as well as the Anglican Church with respect to intercession for the departed. An editorial in *The Standard* (Baptist, February 24) would appear to lend support to this belief. The writer says:

"They that have gone away from us to the good home beyond do not need our prayers. In the keeping of God they are safe and blessed; looking upon the face of their King they are full of joy, and all their sorrow has passed away. This we know because it is written in God's book, and because we are sure heaven must be better than earth. May we not then ever pray to our Father on their behalf? In that most bitter hour when death comes between us and those that we have loved better than life, shall the only prayer be for ourselves, that we may bear it? Never before have we asked anything for ourselves that we have not wished for them. Never have we prayed for patience that we have not besought a richer blessing for them. A mother has lost her child; lost him not forever, because she shall go to him, tho he can not come to her. But he is gone beyond her sight and speech. The boundless reach of her love is not yet daunted; she thinks of him, she longs for him, in her dreams she lifts him in her arms and is comforted to find him cradled there. Shall we seal her lips when she would tell the All-Father of that little son that needs His care? Not for his sake, let us say, but for hers, let that trembling prayer go up to heaven."

"Let us lift our eyes above the strife of men and doctrines," adds the writer, "and seek the truth that lies behind the ancient error." And *The Standard* quotes approvingly the following prayer written by the late Mr. Gladstone, the tender simplicity of which, it says, "may bring a new consolation to some sorrowing heart":

"O God, the God of the spirits of all flesh, in whose embrace all creatures live, in whatsoever world or condition they be, we beseech Thee for him whose name and dwelling-place and every need thou knowest. Lord, vouchsafe him light and rest, peace and refreshment, joy and consolation, in Paradise, in the companionship of saints, in the presence of Christ, in the ample folds of Thy great love.

"Grant that his life may unfold itself in Thy sight and find a sweet employment in the spacious fields of eternity. If he hath ever been hurt or maimed by any unhappy word or deed of ours, we pray Thee of Thy great pity to heal and restore him, that he may serve Thee without hindrance.

"Tell him, O gracious Lord, if it may be, how much we love him and miss him, and long to see him again, and if there be ways in which he may come, vouchsafe him to us as a guide and guard, and grant us a sense of his nearness in such degree as Thy laws permit.

"If in aught we can minister to his peace, be pleased of Thy love to let this be, and mercifully keep us from every act which may deprive us of the sight of him as soon as our trial time is over, or mar the fulness of our joy when the end of the days hath come.

"Pardon, O gracious Lord and Father, whatsoever is amiss in this our prayer, and let Thy will be done, for our will is blind and erring, but Thine is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Philadelphia Religious Census Again.—The full returns of the religious census taken in Philadelphia on Washington's birthday are now complete and have excited a good deal of interest throughout the country. *City and State* (Philadelphia, April 5) gives the following summary of the report of the committee in charge:

"It is estimated that the total number of persons reached or

included in the record of the census was, in round numbers, 1,135,000, which, it will be seen, falls considerably short of the population of the city. The total records—meaning families, presumably—is set down at 283,811, and these all, except 30,000 and over, were taken on the day originally arranged for—February 22. About 5,000 representatives of the churches, it is stated, were engaged in the work of enumeration. The larger religious divisions or classes of a denominational sort indicated in the report of the committee are Roman Catholic, 75,490, the other religious bodies including nearly all the rest, saving the Jews. Besides these there was a sprinkling of other non-Christian and a few non-religious bodies. The Methodists numbered 38,804; the Presbyterians of all kinds, tho the Reformed should have been included in that classification, were 31,075; Episcopians of all kinds numbered 30,184; Baptists, 27,293; and Lutherans, 19,270. Tho Philadelphia is widely known as the Quaker City, the Friends are put down as numbering only 1,925. The Jews number 8,538. The enumerators found 6,814 vacant houses: at 7,810 places called at no one was found at home, or the call was not answered; 5,180 responded to the call, but refused to give information; and 17,388 dwellings were found occupied by those claiming to have no religious preference. Not a few in the city who expressed beforehand their interest in the canvass and had high hopes of its usefulness complain of disappointment, and think the enumeration largely worthless."

AN ATTACK ON THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FRANCE.

THE recent trial and condemnation of twelve Assumptionist priests in Paris is thought by many to be the beginning of another anti-clerical movement such as characterized the earlier days of the Third Republic. A very sweeping attack on the French religious orders is made by M. E. Saint-Genix in *The Contemporary Review* (March). The first point of his indictment is that altho nominally they have foresworn the world, the religious orders have become more worldly even than the worldlings themselves. He writes:

"Monks and nuns are found nowadays occupying all the highways and byways of life, and French Liberals complain bitterly in consequence; trades, industries, and professions are invaded by them to the detriment of the family-supporting layman. You can buy of Franciscan friars beer brewed by Cistercian monks, drink tea, coffee, or chocolate imported and sold by pious Trappists, who themselves never taste any of these concoctions; finish up your dinner with a glass or two of liqueur distilled by holy but rival anchorets, who are believed to have fled in horror from this world of sin and sorrow, and buried themselves in a cloister, in order to give themselves wholly up to God; you can polish the enamel of your teeth with patent powders and sweeten your breath with marvelous elixirs invented by men of God who have themselves no further use for either; you can get shod by enterprising Assumptionists, have your purple and fine linen made by nuns or their orphan slaves, and generally get your perishable body as well as your immortal soul taken in and done for by the members of modern congregations. In certain walks of literature, in the less dangerous domains of science, in the work of education, and, above all, in the schemes and intrigues of subterranean, as well as in the debates of daylight politics, they are indefatigable organizers, clever leaders, venturesome pioneers. . . . On the Continent, especially in Central Europe, a zealous priest will frequent public-houses, chat and crack jokes with the workmen, coax them to the church, and keep them there by means of chains the very furthest links of which can not be said to reach to heaven. The well-known Jesuit, Father Abel, of Vienna, highly approves and zealously employs these latter-day methods. In a speech which he made some months ago to a number of pilgrims in Altötting he said: 'In Vienna I act on this maxim: I catch more people with a glass of beer than with an Ave Maria. I certainly do not exclude the Ave Maria, but to cap an Ave Maria by quaffing off two half-measures, that is a thing I relish. . . . But I will not have anything smacking of the devotee. . . . I tell you frankly those feats which we have accomplished in Vienna have been effected less in the church than in the public-

house. . . . The main point is confession. If a man has confessed well, he will pray a little, and then he is gay and jolly.' Father Abel then went on to describe the nature and extent of the successes which he obtained by this up-to-date method. In Mariazell he once got one hundred and five men to confess to him at a single sitting, sinners whose confessionless years amounted together to eighteen hundred! A second address to the same hearers was begun by Father Abel with the comforting assurance that he would keep them but a very short time so that they might soon get back again to their glass of beer! In this simple way is the great conversion trick performed!"

The value of the property owned by the congregations in France is officially estimated at 100,000,000 francs, altho this is far below the real amount, says M. Saint-Genix. Money and scrip, he says, valued at over a million and a half francs, was found in a single Assumptionist convent searched by the Government last November.

M. Saint-Genix also blames the religious orders for encouraging what he calls quasi idolatrous and debasing devotions to certain saints like St. Anthony, of Padua, carried on, he says, in a spirit of childish fetishism. Quoting from the records kept in various French religious papers, he says:

"Thousands of honest, hardworking people, men and women, rich and poor, young and old, priests and laymen, seriously and solemnly treat St. Joseph and St. Anthony as the sage-age deals with his fetish. There is no essential difference. They flatter, supplicate, and pay him, bribe him and tickle his self-love. Moreover, the worshiper in both cases calls on his little protector to help him to whatever he wishes, and he never asks himself whether the object of his desire is good, indifferent, or bad, nor whether he has any right to it, nor even whether he could not obtain it by his own unaided efforts if he only put them forth. He is in a hurry, as people generally are nowadays, and always takes the short cut, which is a vow to the saint, the promise of a number of candles to his shrine, or, better still, a sum of money to the reverend fathers who play the part of middlemen, and the bargain is struck. . . .

"Whimsical as the pious lads are, the pious girls are much more exacting. Thus, one of them, who applies in the month of April, asks 'for the success of a marriage *before the month of May*,' which is very short notice, even for a saint who makes marriages in heaven. But St. Joseph is evidently regarded as an old hand at match-making, for a young lady comes forward to thank him for that 'instead of one husband asked for she has the choice between two.'"

M. Saint-Genix continues at considerable length to narrate from the French and German religious press instances of these singular religious cults of the French masses. One of the most interesting of these phenomena is the following report narrated in *Le Siècle* (March, 1899, p. 122). He says:

"The subscriber whose story I am now about to give is a nun who, finding that the parish priest was not zealous in the support of clerical schools, prayed to St. Anthony and to St. Joseph for his speedy removal. And the two saints removed him with a vengeance, not only from the parish but from the planet as well. At this the pious sister who had promised five francs for the poor of St. Anthony and the publication of the incident for the greater honor and glory of St. Joseph, comes forward to carry out her vow with zeal and gratitude, not with horror and repentance. . . .

"It is not easy for ordinary outsiders to understand how the morality underlying these sentiments can be made to dovetail with any form of genuine Christianity. It needs a peculiar intellectual twist and moral warp in order to see things spiritual in that Chinese perspective. And yet that lady is the person who has been for years teaching the elements of morality to children with minds like wax.

"Yet the church is obstinately silent on a subject of such vast importance as the deliberate and gross materialization of the ethics of Jesus. Catholicism is being methodically turned into crass fetishism, and the mass of the people, their minds steeped in rank superstition, are being fleeced of their hard-earned wages on the falsest of false pretenses, for the material profit of the

church, and no voice is heard protesting. If public opinion be ever sufficiently aroused on the subject, and the Vatican shamed into taking some tardy steps to suppress the scandalous abuse, Catholic men and women of the intelligent classes will then raise their voices loudly enough against it and take credit for their courage. But at present and for years past they are and have been silent. Now which of these two evils is the more baleful: the belief held by Professor Mivart that after all hell may not be quite so hot as it has been described, nor the devil quite so black as he has been painted, or the cold-blooded system of trafficking on the groundless hopes, fears, and delusions of millions of hard-working men and women kept in dense ignorance for that special purpose, and literally of sucking the life-blood of a confiding and well-meaning people? Yet Rome has eyes, ears, and thunders only for the humane opinion, and remains stone blind, deaf and dumb when the fishers, not of men's souls, but of men's silver and gold, carry on their traffic under the cloak of religion, and keep an entire nation in the mental condition of savages. . . .

"In this way the Roman Catholic Church has degenerated in France, and become a bloodsucking vampire of a kind probably unmatched in history. It keeps tens of thousands in intellectual thralldom and material poverty, that its own ministers may wax fat. And it is on account of these and similar practises that French Liberals are now violently and vainly agitating to bring about the expulsion of the congregations which have organized and are directing the movement."

THE LATE RABBI WISE.

DR. ISAAC M. WISE, who died at Cincinnati the latter part of March, was commonly regarded as the pioneer and leading apostle of what is known as Reformed Judaism, a career for which his eloquence and natural qualities of leadership admirably fitted him. The Hebrew Rabbinical College at Cincinnati, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and *The American Israelite* were each founded by him. Altho eighty-one at the time of his death, he was head of the Conference of American Rabbis and was still preaching to his congregation in Cincinnati on the last week of his life.



DR. ISAAC M. WISE.

history of Cincinnati and identified with what is most active and best in the life of the United States, his adopted country. The new leadership, if leadership is found, can not build on the conclusions of Dr. Wise, but must build on his stalwart integrity, his fearless frankness, his civic sympathies, his splendid energy, and tireless ability."

The American Hebrew (Jewish, New York) says:

"Introduced to American Judaism at the end of the 'forties,' he found it very generally of the caliber and consistency of the Judaism of 'cross-town' here in New York. That is to say, devoutness took the shape of formalism; piety was held to consist in attention to ritual details in the home and synagog life; while the public service in the latter was of the perfervid and disorderly variety of worship. He saw that such things were not suited to this country and to our circumstances in the New World; he saw

that enlargement would unfailingly bring allurements toward a less restricted life, one less bound round with ritual, precept, and 'din.' He saw that the synagog, above all, as the place of public appearance for the new Judaism he was sure would here rise, needed to be regulated and conformed with other ideas of decorum and impressiveness than ruled in European ghettos. He saw these things, and fortunately possessed the faith—one might almost say the temerity—to preach these betterments, and with voice and pen to urge and push them."

HAS THEOLOGY STANDING AS A SCIENCE?

A SINGULAR controversy on the status of theology as a science is attracting general attention in Germany, and has called forth articles by leading theological professors, such as Harnack of Berlin, Loofe of Halle, Jülicher of Marburg, Cremer of Greifswald, and Seeberg of Berlin. The occasion for this controversy is the radical work of Professor Häckel, of Jena, the leading Darwinian of Germany, entitled "Weltratsel," and the series of books being published by the veteran Tübingen law professor, Thudichum, entitled "Kirliche Fälschungen" (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, January 20). In these works all the canons of the theological scholars are defied, and credence is given to such stories as that Christ was the illegitimate child of Mary and a Roman soldier, and that the four gospels were adopted as canonical by the Council at Nice out of fifty and more apocryphal records of the life of Christ, because these four, in answer to the prayer of the bishops, sprang from the floor upon a table in the presence of the assembled ecclesiastics.

These works were a challenge to theologians that demanded a reply, and this was not long forthcoming. The first to reply was Professor Loofe, who in the *Christliche Welt* (No. 45) gave Häckel a vigorous lashing, denouncing his methods as utterly unworthy of a scholar. Professor Harnack, in the same journal, (No. 49) asks why it is that outsiders can, without fear of making themselves contemptible in the eyes of the whole learned world, venture into the domain of theology as Häckel and Thudichum have done. Harnack says in substance:

On all matters of theology, the most foolish things can be represented as facts, and things may be called into question and the best of authoritative evidence be pushed aside and all that scientific theological investigation has taught can be ignored, and yet the perpetrator can continue to enjoy the reputation of a learned professor. Why has not theology been able to vindicate itself as a science equal in standing to other sciences? Is it not because there is a general suspicion that it has certain secrets to hide, that it is not perfectly honest and open, and therefore not pursued on the same principles that control scientific research in other lines? Is it not for this reason that theology as a science does not enjoy the respect in the eyes of the learned world that by common consent is accorded to other sciences? Here a great work is still to be done by the advocates of genuine theological science.

This view of the case, however, is not shared by other equally prominent theologians, least of all by the more conservative. Further discussion has ensued. In the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* (No. 593) Professor Cremer writes in substance as follows:

It must be acknowledged that theology is looked at askance by many scholars, and that attacks of the most silly kind can be made by non-theologians upon the teachings of theology without their losing caste; but this will continue to be the case as long as theology must deal with matters that belong to a sphere beyond and above the natural. As long as the fundamentals of Christianity are not accepted, with the great supernatural verities concerning the person and work of Christ, the Trinity, the Atonement, and the like, theology must despair of a recognition by outsiders as a science of the same kind with those that deal with secular matters. Nor can theology afford to secure for itself a wider recognition on the part of non-Christian science by the sacrifice of any of the cardinal principles that belong to it

very life, but which are not the objects of scientific analysis. The story of the birth of Christ, of the resurrection, of the ascension, must be maintained as historical truths absolutely essential to theology and to the church; and if these are the things that theology is suspected of hiding and not treating in the light of day, as Harnack seems to suppose, the reply must be that it would be fatal to secure, by a compromise of such essentials, recognition as a science.

Seeberg, the new conservative member of the Berlin faculty, in the same periodical (No. 601) expresses his full agreement with these views of Cremer, but adds the following considerations:

It must not be forgotten that theologians themselves are to a great extent responsible for the fact that theology is looked upon with contempt in many scientific circles. There are controversies in every department of science, but in none is the personal bitterness so pronounced as in theology. Disagreement in principles becomes personal animosity. This old *odium theologicum* which Melancthon so keenly deplored is largely responsible for the relatively low status of theological science.

In the mean while, Hückel has not been silent. In a newly established Leipsic monthly, called *Kritik und Anti-Kritik* (No. 2), he has endeavored to fortify his position. From this reply, it appears that he based his charges against early Christianity on information derived from the Talmud, on statements of the anti-Christian writers of the first centuries, and on other similar hostile sources. Thudichum has not replied; but he continues to publish his little books, in the latest of which he practically makes Christianity the manufactured product of a priest party of the fourth and fifth centuries.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A SCRIPTURAL ANGLO-BOER CONFLICT.

MR. JONAS A. SMYTH, an American citizen who believes that the British cause in the present war is the just one, has lately attracted attention through a unique correspondence, by cable, with the President of the South African Republic. The correspondence is given in the *New York Sun* (March 29). Mr. Smyth wrote under date of October 19 (from Chicago) soliciting from President Kruger a justification of his attitude toward England and the Uitlanders. Mr. Smyth was surprised to receive the following answer by cable: "Psalm xxxv., verses 11 and 12, and 19 and 20." These are the verses of the Psalm:

False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge things that I knew not.

They rewarded me evil for good to the spoiling of my soul.

Let not them that are mine enemies wrongfully rejoice over me; neither let them wink with the eye that hate me without cause.

For they speak not peace: but they devise deceitful matters against them that are quiet in the land.

Mr. Smyth cabled back: "First Timothy, vs. 1 and 2":

Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ, by the commandment of God, our Savior, and Lord Jesus Christ, which is our hope:

Unto Timothy, my own son in the faith: Grace, mercy, and peace, from God, our Father and Jesus Christ our Lord.

President Kruger's reply was: "Zechariah, ix. 8":

And I will encamp about mine house because of the army, because of him that passeth by, and because of him that returneth; and no oppressor shall pass through them any more: for now have I seen with my eyes.

Mr. Smyth replied by mail, quoting Ezek. xxxii. 2-6:

Son of Man, take up a lamentation for Pharaoh, King of Egypt, and say unto him, Thou art like a young lion of the nations, and thou art as a whale in the seas; and thou camest forth with thy rivers, and troubledst the waters with thy feet, and fouledst their rivers.

Thus saith the Lord God: I will therefore spread out my net

over thee with a company of many people; and they shall bring thee up in my net.

Then will I leave thee upon the land, I will cast thee forth upon the open field, and will cause all the fowls of the heaven to remain upon thee, and I will fill the beasts of the whole earth with thee.

And I will lay thy flesh upon the mountains, and fill the valleys with thy height.

I will also water with thy blood the land wherein thou swimdest, even to the mountains; and the rivers shall be full of thee.

By return mail President Kruger quoted from Matt. vi. 34:

Take, therefore, no thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Mr. Smyth again resorted to the cable, sending Hosea x. 13:

Ye have plowed wickedness, ye have reaped iniquity; ye have eaten the fruit of lies: because thou didst trust in thy way, in the multitude of thy mighty men.

Each of the controversialists had up to this time paid his own tolls. Mr. Kruger's next reply came by cable marked "Collect," and was Jer. xviii. 20-22:

Shall evil be recompensed for good? for they have digged a pit for my soul. Remember that I stood before thee to speak good for them, and to turn away thy wrath for them.

Therefore deliver up their children to the famine, and pour out their blood by the force of the sword; and let their wives be bereaved of their children, and be widows; and let their men be put to death; let their young men be slain by the sword in battle.

Let a cry be heard from their houses, when thou shalt bring a troop suddenly upon them: for they have digged a pit to take me, and hid snares for my feet.

The controversy continued some time longer; Mr. Smyth, who opened it, having the last word, which was from Mal. ii. 8, 9:

But ye are departed out of the way; ye have caused many to stumble at the law; ye have corrupted the covenant of Levi, saith the Lord of Hosts.

Therefore, have I also made you contemptible and base before all the people, according as ye have not kept my ways, but have been partial in the law.

WHAT IS SIN?

THE sense of "sin," which was apparently absent from the religious conceptions of the Greeks, but which found its way into the world's thought through Judaism and Christianity, has so profoundly influenced the European races during the past fifteen hundred years as to constitute the basis on which most of their theology and sacramental rites have grown up. Now once more the so-called pagan doctrine of the inherent sinlessness of man seems to be asserting its claim to attention, in the many forms of philosophical idealism which are springing up, such as Mental Science, Christian Science, and the "New Thought." An exponent of the latter school of metaphysics, Mr. Henry Frank, head of the new non-sectarian, non-Christian movement in New York known as the "Metropolitan Independent Church," gives his view of the doctrine of sin and its effect upon the world (in *The Independent Thinker*, February-March). He writes:

"As between the two doctrines of 'total depravity' on the one hand, and the theory of ideal human sinlessness on the other, I would unhesitatingly proclaim the latter. The former doctrine, preached so vigorously for many ages, resulted in the deterioration of human morals, because it was pessimistic and disheartening. It taught man that he was by nature full of sin and the seed of destruction, and by no effort of his own could he ever lift himself above his innate degradation. Only by an exercise of irrational and blind faith in some inscrutable Power could he ever be redeemed, and that only by supernatural interference. The result was that man's will power was weakened; his native timidity and terror in the presence of the unknown and incom-

prehensible were intensified, till he sank into the cowardice of religious resignation and shallow stupidity.

"But in our day the older optimistic theory of man's native and persistent purity has been revived, and with it all the concomitant cheer and hopefulness for which humanity yearns. Because the expression 'There is no sin' has been perverted by the ignorant or the vicious, it has been denounced as the revival of diabolism, and throughout Christendom hands of 'holy horror' have been lifted against it. But serious and sincere thinkers can not be so easily deceived or discouraged. To the sinless man there is indeed no sin. To that Ideal Man of whom the race has ever vaguely or vividly dreamed, the idea of sin is never present. To approach that Ideal, to seek day by day and hour by hour to realize it—that is the trend of this new-old philosophy—that is the force of this seemingly latitudinarian doctrine. But, as I have above intimated, the theory of sin has been rendered unscientific and unphilosophical, because the standard of judgment has been perverted. Man has assumed a definition of Deity (purely hypothetical), and then has undertaken to judge every human action by comparison with this artificial standard. Here was an effort to establish in morals as well as religion the rule of the majority, which here as elsewhere proved to be a tyranny. . . .

"What is virtue to the Mussulman is vice to the Christian. What was vice to the Jew was enlightened morality to the Greek. The solemnity of the Egyptian temple was scandalized by the voluptuous abandon of the Corinthian worship. The conception of sin has always been complexioned by climate. The social freedom of the tropics shocks the denizens of the colder zones. In the far isles of the Pacific the inhabitants are sufficiently clad, beneath the burning suns, with naught but nature's raiment. The bliss of innocence sits undisturbed on their uneducated brows. But where northern tempests howl, where snow and ice imprison earth for half the year, exposure is a vice, because it is an inconvenience; and habit has crystallized the notion into a religious conviction. To the eye of the voluptuary the nude is debasing; to the artist it is exalting.

"What sin is, therefore, can not be decided by any fixed or positive standard. Sin is not an abstract quality; it is purely relative, and dependent alone on the judgment of the individual. Sin is a subject of education and environment; not of authority or imposition. No man may justly declare another to be a sinner. He who declares another to be a sinner reveals himself as such. No other rational meaning can be attached to the words of the Great Master, 'Judge not, lest ye be judged.' That is, declare not what you think another's motives to be, for in doing so you expose the fact that you yourself, if similarly situated, would be inspired by such motives."

A PLAN FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY.

SOME time ago we quoted from an article entitled "The Disappointment of Jesus Christ," by the Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrew's Church (Prot. Episc.), Rochester. Mr. Crapsey has now republished this article on church unity in pamphlet form, and in an appendix he formulates more definitely the lines along which he believes such union should proceed. In view of the fact that Mr. Crapsey has hitherto been regarded as a high churchman, his plea for "absolute intellectual freedom within the church" as one of the essential grounds of unity may be regarded as significant of some tendencies in the American Episcopal Church. The appendix, which is quoted with approbation in *The Ascension Record* (Prot. Episc., March), the editor of which is the Rev. Percy S. Grant, secretary and associate of Bishop Potter in his recent Oriental tour, is as follows:

"First: The subordination of the official organization of the church, from the highest to the lowest of its members, to the church itself, as practised in the Primitive Church, as decreed by the Western Church in the Council of Constance, and as affirmed by the principles of the Protestant Reformation.

"Second: The pastoral rather than the priestly conception of the ministry. It is the office of the ministry to bring the people to God, rather than to be to the people instead of God.

"Third: The statement of Christian doctrine so that it will be

in accord with the facts of the visible universe, as these are discovered and formulated by the processes of inductive thought. The earth's form and motion, man's place in the earth, his past history and present condition, are matters for scientific investigation and settlement.

"Fourth: The statement of Christian doctrine so that it will not conflict with the great primal instincts of the human heart; the instinct for justice, mercy, and truth. No man will be compelled to believe such a doctrine as that of everlasting punishment as taught by St. Augustine in 'The City of God,' or the doctrine of predestination as taught in 'The Institutes of Calvin.'

"Fifth: Absolute intellectual freedom within the church, so that every opinion shall have a hearing, and be taken for what it is worth; to have the force of its author's personal character, learning, and wisdom; and to establish itself by its own truthfulness or not at all.

"Sixth: The submission of the entire content of Christian tradition, both oral and written, to the trained intelligence, that the content, meaning, and value of the whole and of each part may be ascertained, correctly estimated, and set forth, 'That those things which are not shaken may remain.'

"Seventh: The restoration of the church's moral discipline as the only true basis of her spiritual life."

Tolstoy and the South African War.—Everybody knows that Tolstoy's religious principles are at one with the Quakers' on the subject of war. The recent report of an interview in which he is represented as saying that every time he takes up his morning paper he hopes to read of a Boer victory seemed to indicate that his sympathies might, for the time being, have run away with his principles. *The Friends' Intelligencer*, however, gives a corrected version of the reported interview that seems to be more consistent with Tolstoy's character. It publishes a private letter from "a correspondent abroad, enjoying intimate relations with Count Tolstoy." The count is quoted as follows:

"Of course I could not have said, and did not say, what is attributed to me. What really took place was this: a newspaper correspondent came to me as an author wishing to present me with a copy of his book. In answering a question of his as to my attitude toward the war, I mentioned that I had been shocked during my illness to catch myself wishing to find news of Boer successes, and that I was therefore glad to have an opportunity, in a letter to V—, to express my real relation to the matter, which is, that I can not sympathize with any military achievements, not even with a David opposed to ten Goliaths; but that I sympathize only with those who destroy the cause of the prestige of gold, of military glory, and above all the cause of all the evil, the prestige of 'patriotism,' so called, with its pseudo-justification of the slaughter of our brother men."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

CARDINAL CAPOCIATRO, Archbishop of Capua, according to *The Outlook* (New York), holds opinions opposed to those of the Vatican organs: "He counsels obedience to civil authority; he advises recognition of the actual government in Italy; he even considers the independence, the liberty, and the unity of the nation as genuine blessings."

DR. M. W. STRYKER, president of Hamilton College and lately acting as temporary pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, is celebrated for his skill in making epigrams. In a recent sermon on "Loving-kindness," referring to what sometimes goes under the name of love, he said that it was often a case of "matrimony, ceremony, sanction, ceremony, and alimony."

DR. FRANCIS EDINGWOOD ABBOTT, once editor of the old Boston *Index* (Freethought), and a scholar and metaphysician of notable power, has lately issued a pamphlet entitled "World Unity in Religion and Religious Organization," published by the First Free Church of Tacoma, of which he is a member. He says:

"Our little church differs from all the other churches in acknowledging our ultimate human dependence upon nothing but the ideal whole of all churches, namely, the Universal Church of Mankind; and in refusing to acknowledge as our true whole the Unitarian church, or the Protestant church, or the Christian church, or any other mere sect of religion. This is our difference, and it is vital. But we resemble all other churches in striving to live the upward life toward the human-divine ideal; and this resemblance is just as vital as the difference."

British columns are always in danger of isolation and defeat. The Boers certainly are not demoralized, according to the latest correspondence from Africa. The *Süd-Afrikanische Zeitung* says:

"The Boers do not underrate the difficulties which beset them, but they still believe themselves able to win. The English can only hope for success if they have sufficient cavalry. They have only enough to guard their infantry and artillery against sudden attacks by small troops of Boers. We will suppose, however, that Pretoria is reached at last. A regular siege must then begin, for which the field artillery of the British is ill adapted, as it will be opposed by heavy guns. There is a sufficient supply of ammunition and provisions to last the place a year. The main body of the Boer army, however, will not lock itself up in Pretoria. It will endeavor to cut the communications of the besiegers, and the Boers firmly believe that the British army can not lastingly defend the railroad, and that a series of sudden attacks is certain to demoralize the British army."

It has been suggested that the death of General Joubert might seriously affect the Boers, but this is denied. Joubert, it is said, was more noted for his success as an organizer than as a strategist. In regard to ammunition, the *Volkstem* reports that the Modderfontein works supply smokeless powder, shot and shell, and small-arms ammunition in sufficient quantities. A speedy ending to the war is therefore to be expected only when the Boers become convinced of the uselessness of the struggle. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"It may be that the Boers will not continue the war much longer, either because they regard it as useless, or because they think that it is the will of the Almighty that they should be deprived of their freedom. But it may also be that they are determined to defend every inch of ground by guerilla warfare; that they will rather risk their lives and the lives of their women and children than surrender. Has Lord Salisbury thought of the effect of this? Already the warm sympathies of the entire civilized world are with the Boers. If they fall as did the Spartans at Thermopylae, the English may be hated so much that it must affect their future considerably."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WILL HOLLAND AND GERMANY UNITE?

FOR a long time the people of Holland have believed that the position of their country, including the safety of its immensely rich colonial possessions, is assured, partly by treaties guaranteeing the neutrality of the Netherlands, partly by the jealousy of the other powers. The ease with which the United States has possessed itself of the belongings of Spain, and the absence of an international combination for the protection of the Boer republics, have, however, rudely awakened the Dutch.

This feeling of insecurity leads the Dutch more and more to think of an alliance with some more powerful nation. Germany alone seems to be considered as a possible ally, and the correspondent of a Swiss paper, the *Neue Züricher Zeitung*, declares that the idea of a German-Dutch alliance is making strong headway. He says:

"Since a prominent Dutch paper first suggested the idea, it has not been allowed to drop from public discussion. The Hague journal at first only suggested a customs union; but the brutal annexation of the entire colonial possessions of Spain on the part of the United States has aroused the fears of the Dutch, and they turn to Germany as their natural protector. It will be remembered that the idea of a customs union was found to be impracticable, both in Germany and in Holland, owing to the divergence of economical interests. But since the beginning of the South African war the Dutch are much disturbed. This unjust attack upon the Boer republics is felt as much here as if they were part of Holland, and their annexation will leave as painful an impression."

"Moreover, what is to be done if the United States, or England, or even Japan makes a grab for the Dutch colonies? Noth-

ing, it is argued, can prevent their loss but an alliance with Germany. Hence the idea of an offensive and defensive alliance is visibly gaining ground. No doubt there is strong opposition on the part of those who fear that, after all, Holland's independence may not be unquestioned if she allies herself with Germany; but Holland's wealth is in her colonies, and there is no other way to preserve it."

The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) has interviewed a noted Belgian diplomat with regard to this question, who expressed himself to the following effect:

The suggestion of Eduard Hartmann that Holland should incorporate herself with Germany somewhat after the manner of the union of Sweden and Norway, will never be adopted. The Dutch people are too jealous of their independence for that. It is certain that the German Government encourages this Pan-Germanic movement; but the German press is, on the whole, prudently silent on the subject. It is also certain that the other powers would not quietly allow Germany to gain such an advantage, as two treaties, those of 1815 and 1835, guarantee the independence of Holland. But the Germans are patient, they can wait, and they may reopen the campaign at some future time, if it fails now. The matter certainly furnishes food for reflection. —*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS CAUSED BY THE BRITISH SEIZURE OF GERMAN VESSELS.

MUCH dissatisfaction has been aroused in Great Britain over the publication of a blue-book on the seizure of German steamers made a few weeks ago by British authorities in South Africa. Graf von Bülow, the German minister of foreign affairs, at the time of the seizure used terms in the Reichstag which allayed the fears expressed by some members that German interests had not been protected with sufficient energy. *The Times*, *Daily Mail*, *Telegraph*, and other intensely patriotic English papers intimated that von Bülow was merely "playing to the gallery." The correspondence just published shows, nevertheless, that the German ambassador had been instructed to be very explicit. The following note addressed by Graf Hatzfeld to Lord Salisbury is the one regarded as most objectionable by many English papers:

"I have the honor to request that orders may be given for the immediate release of the steamers. I am further instructed to request you to cause explicit instructions to be sent to the commanders of British ships in African waters to respect the rules of international law."

Many papers throughout the empire openly demanded at the time that England should assert her right to rule the seas, and the news that Great Britain will have to pay the injured steamship company was not everywhere received with equanimity. Thus the *Hongkong Telegraph* said:

"It is somewhat difficult to credit Reuter's statement that besides having irritated Germany we shall be obliged to pay a heavy indemnity for the detention of the *Bundesrath*. . . . May it not be that the telegram has been mutilated and that it should have read as continental opinion and not as a fact? If we are not allowed to search neutral ships, then any little twopenny-halfpenny state which happened to be at war with us could obtain all the arms and ammunition it required by the simple expedient of shipping them in foreign bottoms. We hope there is a mistake somewhere."

The British Government, however, admits the claims, and the company has been instructed to name the amount of its losses. The *Leeds Mercury* fears that very little was needed to precipitate a conflict. The *London Star* says:

"It was, of course, the right of the German ministers to protest. But they did so in despatches of full-blooded Bismarckianism; despatches, in fact, which verged almost on an 'insulting ultimatum,' calling as they did for the immediate release of one of

the detained vessels, and 'requesting'—mark the word 'requesting'—Lord Salisbury to 'cause explicit instructions to be sent to the commanders of British ships in African waters to respect the rules of international law, and to place no further impediments in the way of trade between neutrals.' Needless to say, Lord Salisbury was shocked at this imitation of the Chamberlain method. He had been accustomed to the dulcet tones of the von Bülow flute, and was rather startled at this sudden bang on the big drum."

The Standard thinks Lord Salisbury saved German *amour propre* without compromising British interests. *The Daily News* finds that "there is one thing evident from the despatches. We never had a strong case for interference with these steamships." *The Times* is shocked with Germany's want of politeness. It says:

"If the story which is now told in full had been laid before the British public a couple of months ago, we should have been better able to understand the calculated brutality of the German newspapers, and we should have been spared the trouble of endeavoring to find out how their savage Anglophobia could be reconciled with the customary assurances of the friendliness of the German Government. . . . International intercourse between civilized states is not possible without some respect for good manners and good feeling. Count von Bülow's admirers boast that he is the reviver of the Bismarckian tradition. But to imitate the *Grobheit* of the great Chancellor does not give his disciple any claim to the power or the insight of the original. At any rate, the Germans who think that unmannerly and dictatorial rudeness is the proper method of dealing with this country had better make up their minds that they are on the wrong tack altogether."

The *Manchester Guardian* has a feeling that Lord Salisbury came out "second best," and says:

"*The Times* would lead any one who had not read the correspondence to suppose that Lord Salisbury had won a great diplomatic triumph. The awkward little fact that Lord Salisbury complied with the demands of the German despatch before he complained of its tone is suppressed. *The Standard*, again, is at great pains to show that we were legally right in seizing the German ships, but quite fails to see that the more right Lord Salisbury had on his side the less excusable did his submission become. . . . But what a difference there was between his treatment of Germany's uncivil despatch and his reply to the Boer Presidents! The ideal of the old Roman imperialist, who was not by any means perfect, was 'to spare the vanquished and war down the proud.' The new ideal, it seems, is to yield to the proud and to war down the vanquished."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says that the German Government did not assume a decided tone until it was clear that the English meant to intimidate that Germany would not protect her trade. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* asks for evidence that Great Britain is influenced by civility. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* asserts that the French have consuls abroad who know their duties much better than the German officials. It quotes the following note, addressed by M. Amyot, French consul at Lourenço Marquez, to Captain Debonnaire, of the steamer *Cordoba*, which had also been visited by the English:

"You are hereby formally instructed to refuse admittance to officers and sailors of the Royal British navy, as long as you are in Portuguese waters, and until otherwise ordered. You are instructed to use force, if necessary, to prevent such visits."

As a matter of fact, no French vessel was interfered with after that. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"What interests us most in the matter is that it furnishes a clue to *The Times*'s new love for France. Only a few months ago Germany was said to defend progress and civilization in unison with Great Britain and the United States against an enemy whom Mr. Chamberlain indicated to be France. Perhaps to-day the thing is turned around. The British press lately carries on a campaign against one continental nation without placing another in opposition to it. It supports itself by continental

enmities which it keeps alive most ingeniously. Blowing cold upon one power, it generally blows hot upon another. But short must be the memory of that country which does not realize the regularity of the phenomenon, and fails to foresee the necessity of preparations for the turn of the tide."

The *Notvosti* (St. Petersburg) declares that whatever Germany may do, she can not escape a war with Great Britain, as German industry and trade compete successfully with British. The same paper adds:

"This economic competition causes political enmity. There is a regular movement against Germany in England, led, as far as the press is concerned, by *The Times*, and this cohort is not at all nice in the choice of its weapons. Their maxim is: 'War with Germany is unavoidable.' The efforts of the German Government to create a fleet can only hasten it. . . . Germany has dared to compete with Great Britain; that is enough."

The Germans themselves certainly hold similar views, for the following, which we take from the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, is only typical of the correspondence received by German papers from London:

"The English papers are full of comments breathing hatred and contempt for the Germans. Partly this is our own fault. The fact that the German abroad endeavors to acquire as soon as possible the language of the people among whom he lives, and his anxiety to conform with his surroundings, arouses the Englishman's contempt. That the Germans are a nation at least equal to the Britons, the latter refuse to admit. The average Englishman believes that the Germans, as a whole, are the most ignorant people in the world, tho there may be a small group of professional thinkers and poets among them. Moreover, the Englishman is convinced that the German believes in British superiority, and is intensely jealous of it. So blind are the English that they actually believe the Emperor to be at variance with his people, but stronger than they, and able to rule without them. All this must lead to antipathies which can not be overcome."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIA'S ADVANCES IN ASIA.

THROUGHOUT the world the opinion is expressed that Russia's influence in Asia is on the increase, and that Russian troops can attack British India with an excellent chance of success as soon as the Czar gives the order. Mobilization of military and naval forces, long-distance marches of armies, and parades of naval squadrons are indulged in by Russia. Her entire Black Sea fleet was mobilized in the beginning of March, to exert pressure upon Turkey in the matter of railway concessions; but, in the opinion of many continental papers, another object was to give warning to England. The latter country, whose influence in Western Asia has for a long time been as great as that of Russia, is thought to be losing prestige, as the following comment upon the Russo-Persian loan, which we take from the *Mishak*, an Armenian paper, shows:

"As an ordinary financial operation, the matter [the railway concessions] deserves little attention. From a diplomatic point of view, it merely means that British influence is likely to vanish altogether. England realizes this, and her aim is now to strengthen her position in southern Persia, where she still has influence. But even in this she will not succeed if Russia obtains possession of Bender Abbas. Two years ago the Shah's Government wished to conclude an English loan. All formalities had been gone through, and the treaty was ready; but Russia interposed her veto, and the Shah did not ratify the treaty. To-day, when Russia makes a loan to Persia, England protests in a mild platonic way only. England knows that she has lost prestige in Persian eyes, chiefly as a consequence of her serious defeats in the Boer war."

The *Birskheya Viedomosti* summarizes Russian opinion as follows:

Quite a number of responsible British papers picture Persia

already as a Russian province. This is easily explained, from an English point of view. The English statesmen can not imagine Persia as a country which has a right to be perfectly independent. They regard her merely as a territory for constructing strategical roads to India. . . . Evidently the Shah thinks differently. He regards Russia as a natural ally who does not think it necessary to conquer even a very weak neighbor, but is content with friendly foreign relations.

Something seems to be going on in Afghanistan also. The *Kölnische Zeitung* is informed that Great Britain has as silently advanced her military frontier as Russia has advanced hers, and that British troops are now in Candahar. What the Russians are doing is not known, and, since the punishment of an editor who divulged military secrets, it is not likely to be made known. In England, the majority of papers seem to think that "what can't be cured must be endured." *The St. James's Gazette* ends an article on "The Central Asian Peril" with the following sentence:

"But if we do not mean to back up growls by threats and threats by war—and most assuredly we do not—then, in the name of sense and self-respect, let us abstain from the scolding followed by submission to the inevitable which made up our ill-mannered and undignified part in the history of the Russian occupation of Merv and Sarakhs."

The Spectator depends upon the peaceful tendencies of the Czar as the best guaranty that Great Britain will not be seriously disturbed. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says on this point:

"The Czar's declaration that Russia does not mean to profit by England's embarrassment is no doubt quite sincere. It is not a question of war with the St. Petersburg authorities. At the same time it is certain that some long-standing differences will be settled. And such settlement must needs result in an increase of Russia's power in Asia. No doubt Great Britain will in the end become mistress of all South Africa; but she will pay for this the price of a notable set-back in Asia, and it can not be said that her Indian empire is to-day as safe as before the Boer war."

The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) remarks that under these circumstances it is easy to understand why Great Britain moves heaven and earth to set Russia and Japan by the ears.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CONQUEST OF NORTHERN AFRICA.

WHILE Russia is actively endeavoring to strengthen her position in Asia, her ally, France, is quietly seeking to extend her empire in North Africa. Her most profitable undertaking is at present the opening up of the Tuat country. The *Correspondent* (Hamburg) says:

"The conquest of the Tuat oases was accomplished when In-Salah was occupied. The loss of In-Salah meant for the fierce Tuaregs what the conquest of their chief port meant for the Algerian pirates. In-Salah is the most important point on the overland route between Tripoli and Morocco. It connects the western with the central Sudan, and is on the way to Aïe, to Lake Chad, to Aruan, and Timbuctoo. The Sahara railroad will now be built, and it is quite possible that the nitrate beds may rival those of Chile. French energy has here a wide field, or, as Laforière, alluding to the contemptuous remarks of the representative of another power at the Berlin conference, said: 'The Gallie cock has been given sand without stint to scratch in. We will scratch it, gentlemen. We will put rails upon it, and dig wells in it, and the merry crowing of the cock will greet us from every oasis.'"

But Morocco protests against the occupation of In-Salah, which the Sultan claims as his. Some French cruisers have gone to Tangier, and the long-expected break-up of the last of the Barbary states is threatening, unless the question can be amicably settled between France and Morocco. In England it has been rumored that this question will be used to entice the British fleet

into the Mediterranean, leaving the coast of England unprotected. Yet some English papers advocate British intervention in favor of Morocco. "Great Britain can not idly stand by if this ancient empire is forced into a life-and-death struggle," says *The Morning Post* (London), which is often used as an official organ. On the other hand, warning voices point to the danger of a rising of the Senussi, which would chiefly endanger British rule in Egypt. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam), depending chiefly upon French sources of information, says:

"It is rumored that the sect of the Senussi, taking advantage of Britain's troubles in South Africa, is about to throw itself upon the valley of the Nile. Mohammed-es-Senussi is the son of an Algerian doctor-of-law, and was declared to be the true Mahdi in 1859. He preaches morality, hospitality, and strict honesty. Rigid obedience, silence, and chastity are among the requirements of the order of the Senussites, which has nine million followers. The prophet is now fifty-five years old, but only one European, Dr. Nachtigal, has ever met him. He has founded communities in Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco, his influence extends over the Sahara tribes, Somaliland and Senegambia. Everywhere arms have been gathered, and his camels are ready for the holy war which his followers expect him to proclaim at any time."

The editor of *The Review of Reviews* (London) regards this danger as very serious. Mr. Stead quotes from an article in *The Nineteenth Century* to show that "it is indeed the coming of a new Mahdi, no longer merely predatory and conquering, but one endowed with all the moral and intellectual forces which form the basis of a triumphing spiritual movement, a movement which may shake the Mohammedan states, not only of Africa, but even of Asia, to their uttermost foundations." Mr. Threlfall, the writer of the article quoted, says further:

"Failing a war between France and England, it is obvious that the most favorable time for Senussi to act would be when one of the two powers named is embarrassed by a great war, and when it would consequently be unable to put an effective force in the field against him. That favorable moment has at last come. Never since the Crimean war has England been in such a parlous plight. . . .

"As a fighting element, Senussi's followers will be infinitely superior to the wild and ill-armed tribesmen our troops encountered at Abu Klea, Metammah, and Omdurman. Many of them will possess the improved weapons which have been accumulating for years at Jerabub and Joffa. As to their possession of artillery nothing is known, but their remarkable mobility, their wonderful powers of endurance, their marvelous knowledge of this great inhospitable region, coupled with the fact that they can always retreat into the desert whither civilized troops can not follow, are advantages of which they are thoroughly cognizant. If we multiply by a hundredfold the long, exhausting, and costly conquest of Algeria by the French, we may obtain some idea of what a holy war proclaimed by Senussi will mean."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

English Tributes to Minister Phelps.—The recent death of Edward J. Phelps, Lowell's successor as our Minister to the Court of St. James, has called forth many words of appreciation in British papers. The *London Times*, in addition to a eulogy one and one-half columns long by its New York correspondent (Mr. Smalley), has an editorial in which it speaks of Mr. Phelps as "one who labored for all that tends to promote the peace of the world and the progress of those social and political principles which are the common property of the English and the American peoples." It says further of his personal qualities: "A very extensive circle of friends in this country mourn the loss of a man lovable and beloved, whose sweetness of nature and personal charm were as fully appreciated here as on the other side of the Atlantic."

The St. James's Gazette and *Westminster Gazette* have biographical sketches similar in tone. Mr. Phelps was, says the latter, "respected by the highest circles in the English metropolis," and he "bound more tightly the bonds of friendship between the two great English-speaking nations." "In England," says *The St. James's Gazette*, "he bore out his reputation among American lawyers as a man of vast learning in his specialty."

PERSONALS.

ELEANOR DUSE is considered the richest actress in the world, not only in artistic gifts, but in material wealth. She was born on a railway train between Padua and Venice, and her birth is registered in the books of the little village of Vigenano as having occurred on October 3, 1858. She comes of a race of actors, for in the time of Goldeni, one of her ancestors, also named Duse, was a famous comedian, and her grandfather was the founder of the Theater Garibaldi at Padua. Her father was Alexander Duse, and was a comedian of considerable fame in his own country. He was the head of a traveling theatrical company. Duse is the first of her family to be an actress, and she is the greatest of all of the Duses. She made her first bow to the public at the age of three years, and has been on the stage ever since. At the age of thirteen years she played *Francesca da Rimini*, and at fourteen, at Verona, the famous performance of *Juliet* that gave her the first breath of fame. It was not, however, until 1879 that she first created a name for herself in other lands than her own, and that was when, at the age of twenty, she acted in "Therese Raquin," when the fame of her powers spread to Paris and London. Duse has received higher prices than any actress who ever lived, for in her own Italy she was paid \$7,000 a night, and when she plays in Paris people willingly pay \$200 a seat to see her.—*Home Journal*.

In the death of Joseph Cowen, England has lost one of her most interesting and picturesque men, says the *Newark Evening News*. His whole life and personality were full of vivid contrasts. He was a millionaire, yet dressed in shabby clothes. As brilliant an orator as ever held the attention of the House of Commons, he was insignificant in

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stature, of awkward gait, and spoke with a pronounced Northumberland accent. He was an ardent supporter of Lord Beaconsfield's imperial policy, but the friend of every conspirator from Moscow to Madrid, and financed revolutions from his own pocket as readily as other millionaires bought steam yachts. At the risk of his life and through battalions of spies he carried secret instructions to agents in Italy from Mazzini. It was at his house that Orsini, who threw a bomb at the carriage of Napoleon III., and was guillotined for so doing, spent weeks previous to the perpetration of the deed. With such an intensely democratic tendency he was, naturally, a Home Ruler, altho he had taken very little part in political agitation of recent years.

MUSICAL SILENCE.—One evening Sir Arthur Sullivan went to see Rubinstein at his home in London. The Russian composer asked his visitor to step out into the balcony and smoke a cigarette. They sat down, twisted their cigarettes, and puffed the blue clouds into the air. After a long pause Sullivan observed:

"You are a great admirer of Beethoven, I presume?"

"Yes," answered Rubinstein.

"And Wagner?"

"No," was the reply.

That was all. Not another word was spoken. They rocked themselves in their chairs, and smoked away. After a long time Sullivan remarked:

"I think it is time for me to be going."

"Don't say so," said Rubinstein. "Stay a bit longer; it is so nice to talk to you."

Sullivan remained, went on rocking himself and smoking into the small hours, when he at length got up and said:

"I must really be off now; I think we have chatted long enough."

Rubinstein drew out his watch, and shook his head in blank astonishment.

"Half-past two," he said, "Strange how quickly time flies in pleasant company!"—*Collier's Weekly*.

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WILLIE STARVEM (the landlady's son): "Um-m. Why—er—er—"

TEACHER: "Come. What does your mother put the cold meat and vegetables and things in?"

WILLIE STARVEM (brightening): "Hash!"

Current Events.

Monday, April 9.

—The Boers are showing great activity in the neighborhood of Bloemfontein and at Wepener.

—A Boer force at Fourteen Streams is shelled and its fire silenced by British artillery.

—The bubonic plague in Australia continues to spread.

—Grover Cleveland delivers a lecture in Alexander Hall, Princeton.

—At a pro-Boer meeting in Philadelphia, a message of sympathy is sent to President Kruger.

—Rev. Arthur C. McGiffert resigns from the Presbyterian ministry.

Tuesday, April 10.

—Three commandos attack General Brabant's colonials at Wepener.

—The Transvaal Peace Commissioners arrive at Naples.

—Admiral Dewey denies a report that he intends to withdraw from the candidacy for a Presidential nomination.

—Rudyard Kipling will sail shortly for England from Cape Town.

Wednesday, April 11.

—The Boers attack General Buller's camp in upper Natal, inflicting slight loss.

—The Boers renew the attack on General Brabant at Wepener.

—General Gatacre is said to have been recalled to England.

—King Leopold presents all his real estate to the Belgian nation.

—In the House of Representatives the Senate amendments to the Puerto Rican bill are concurred in by a vote of 161 to 153, after an exciting debate.

Thursday, April 12.

—Boers renew their attack upon General Buller's camp on Sunday River, Natal, but are checked.

—Fighting continues at Wepener, in the Orange Free State.

—Lord Roberts, in a telegram to the Prince of Wales, speaks hopefully of the situation at the front.

—Russia has presented to Korea new demands referring to Masampo.

—The Puerto Rican tariff and civil government bill becomes law by the signature of President McKinley.

—Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is appointed governor of Puerto Rico.

Friday, April 13.

—In a report, General Roberts says the movement of the Boers southward has been checked.

—Fears are expressed that the Boers will again besiege Kimberley.

—In the House of Representatives, a resolution favoring a constitutional amendment for popular election of Senators is adopted by a vote of 240 to 15.

—John Addison Porter resigns as secretary to the President; George B. Cortelyou succeeds him.

—The Holland submarine torpedo-boat is purchased by the United States Government.

—Secretary Gage decides that the tariff feature of the new Puerto Rican law shall go into effect on May 1.

Saturday, April 14.

—General Sir George White, defender of Ladysmith, reaches England.

—The Boer Peace Commissioners start from Milan on their way to The Hague, accompanied by Dr. Leyds.

—The Paris Exposition is formally declared open by President Loubet.

—The University of Edinburgh confers the degree of LL.D. on Ambassador Choate.

—In the Senate, the Alaskan civil code bill is considered.

Sunday, April 15.

—The Boer investing force at Wepener is said

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Dr. Max Lange.

Max Lange, Doctor in Jurisprudence and Philosophy, who died in Leipzig on December 5, 1899, held a distinguished position as a writer on Chess. *The British Chess Magazine* speaks of his "numerous Chess-works" as "very attractive by their brilliancy and originality of style, and their sound erudition." The following game was first published in Dr. Max Lange's "Sammlung neuer Schach-Partien," in 1867, and is a fine specimen of the deceased Master's skill. The score and notes revised by C. E. Hanken, are taken from *The B. C. M.* We call especial attention to the position after White's 27th move.

Scotch Gambit.

MAX LANGE. White.	VON SCHIERSTEDT. Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 B-QKt3	

This unusual move is described by Max Lange in 1857 as worth trying in practice, but it had not then found its way into the books. He further observes that if Black continue with 4... B-Kt3 ch, the reply is Q-Kt-Q7, and White must recover the Pawn.

5 Castles	B-Kt3
6 Q-Kt-Q7	Kt-Kt3
	P-Q4

If Castles on P-Q7, White, of course, recovers the Pawn by Kt-Kt3. Nevertheless, Castles appears to be his best play.

7 PxP	QxP
8 B-QB4	Q-Qsq
	He should have played now

Q-R4; and if 9 Kt-Kt3, B-Kt3.

9 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt3
	Castling, of course, was out
	of question, in the face of the reply Q-R4.

10 Kt-BP Kt-Kt3
11 B-Ktch KxP
12 Q-K5ch P-Kt3
13 QxP Kt-B3

P-QKt3 here was specious as enabling Black to defend his weak QP by P-B4; but White's answer, 14 Q-K5, would have met it quite sufficiently.

14 Kt-B3	R-Ksq
15 R-KKt3	R-KB4
	Black is now in difficulties.

for he is threatened with Q-R-Qsq, and also with Kt-Kt3 ch, and this move does not help him, for White might have proceeded with Kt-Kt3 ch at once, but he prefers to bring his other forces into action.

16 Q-R-Qsq	Q-Q7
17 Q-B4ch	

Perhaps stronger than Kt-Kt3 ch, for then K-Kt3 sq; 18 Q-B4 ch, K-Rsq; 19 Kt-B7 ch, K-Kt3 sq, and now neither Kt-K5 or Q-Q6 ch, is of any use.

Q-Q7	B-K3
	This is weak; the K should

have gone to B5.

18 Kt-Kt3ch	K-B3
19 Q-K5	
	There was nothing to be gained by the exchange of

pieces, and the retreat of the Queen was planned as the preliminary step to a brilliant sacrifice.

20 P-Kt3	B-Kt3
21 P-Kt3	R-KQ
22 R-Ktch	K-K4
23 Kt-K4	K-Q4
24 P-QR4	K-B5
	QxP

Black's last few moves were evidently forced, and if he now play P-Q7 or K-Kt3, it will be seen that he must either lose his Queen or be mated.

25 P-Kt3ch	K-Kt3
26 B-Q7ch	K-R6
27 Kt-B3	

It seems doubtful if this is the best move (see next note). R-Ksq looks more forcible, for then if 27... K-Kt3, 28 R-Kt3 ch, and if KxP, he loses his Queen; or if K-R6 or 7, then 29 Kt-B3, followed by Kt-Q7, and wins.

27 BxP	Kt-B3
	And White announced mate in six moves, the solution

of which we leave to our readers.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IS THE PHILIPPINE WAR OVER?

THE situation in the Philippines gains added interest from the fact that General Otis considers his work virtually done. To show the feebleness of the native resistance, General Otis recently reported that in the 124 skirmishes since January 1 the American loss was 81 killed and 164 wounded, while the insurgent loss was 1,426 killed and 1,450 captured, most of whom were wounded. The Americans have also captured over 3,000 small arms and 165 cannon. "A number of insurgent officers are surrendering," he said (the insurgent leader Montenegro surrendered last week), "and the situation is gradually becoming more pacific." Last week, according to the Manila dispatches, the insurgents lost nearly 1,000 men in a number of hot engagements, the American loss being only nine killed and sixteen wounded. The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) thinks that a total Filipino death loss of 20,000 since the beginning of the insurrection would not be an exaggerated estimate. Our own death loss, says the same paper, amounts to date to about 1,500, of whom 1,000 have died from disease, and "a particularly melancholy feature" of the reports is the large number who have killed themselves while insane or have been brought back insane to this country. The *Republican* thinks the climate our worst foe, and says: "No doubt the Filipinos have seen the heaviest of their life losses from this woful struggle. But we have only just begun to count up ours."

Some of the anti-expansionist papers are quoting as proof that the insurrection is not yet quiet the following news report received from Manila about the same time as the above report from General Otis:

"General Young, commanding in northern Luzon, has made several requests for reinforcements, representing that his force is inadequate; that the men are exhausted by the necessity of constant vigilance; that he is unable to garrison the towns in his jurisdiction; that the insurgents are returning to the district and killing the *amigos*, and that it is necessary for him to inflict punishment in several sections before the rainy season begins. Gen-

eral James Bell, who is in command in Southern Luzon, has made similar representations. He says his forces are inadequate, and that he merely holds a few towns, without controlling the territory."

"It is a hornet's nest," says the *Hartford Times* (Ind. Dem.); "we merely hold a few towns, and that only by main force. Everywhere the people are against the American army of occupation." The *Philadelphia Times* (Ind. Rep.) calls this news report "a danger signal to the Administration, and one that President McKinley should fully appreciate," and says:

"Better by far call out additional troops and hasten the complete possession of the Philippine Islands, than permit the war to linger on until the next election with the insurgents recapturing the places we have possessed but can not hold. The Filipino war must be ended, or it will be a fearful stumbling-block for McKinley in the coming campaign. The only safety to the army and to the Filipinos who favor submission to our government is in sufficient forces to hold indefinitely every position we capture, and thus invite the confidence of the Filipinos in our government by showing them that American authority means the revival of business, industry, and trade. If there are not enough troops in the Philippines, send them at once, and the story should never be repeated that a town or locality captured by our troops has been recaptured by the insurgents. It is a serious danger signal, and the President should so understand it."

Mr. Phelps Whitmarsh, *The Outlook's* special correspondent in the Philippines, writes:

"The provinces generally supposed to be pacified, such as Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, La Union, the Ilocos, and the central provinces, are again in a disturbed and dangerous state. Tagalog propagandists are circulating afresh throughout the country, levying new contributions, stirring up the sheep-like provincials with false reports, encouraging hopes of independence, and preaching the gospel of war. '*Mas resistencia, mas esperanza*' (the more resistance, the more hope) is their watchword. Civil authorities, local and provincial *presidentes*, all appointed by American authority, and professing allegiance to that authority, are known to be insurgent informers and traitors; *asambleas* are again established in all the principal towns; and General Otis has admitted to me that the Hongkong and Manila juntas were never more active than they are to-day.

"Everywhere the *insurrectos* are reorganizing or preparing for it. Everywhere, when one gets beneath the polished surface, one finds the same old hatred toward the Americans, the same hope and belief in ultimate independence. With the exception of a mere handful, too insignificant to be considered, every Filipino in his heart is an *insurrecto* and wishes to drive the Americans from the islands. Even at the present moment the so-called 'pacified' provinces are in a bad state. Small fights, seldom recorded, are occurring constantly in all parts; provision trains are being captured by roving, *amigo*-clad bands; the railway is attacked periodically; it is unsafe for a small party of white men to travel anywhere outside Manila without a military escort; and good American lives are being lost daily. Let those who think that the Philippine war is over visit the islands and judge for themselves. As I have already ventured to say in one of my early letters, unless more stringent measures are taken at once, it will be a question of years, not months, before peaceful conditions obtain."

Mr. Whitmarsh attributes this state of affairs to three principal causes: First, the "intolerably feeble and hesitating manner" in which the authorities in Manila have conducted the war; second, the "wavering," "what-shall-we-do attitude" of the Administra-

tion in Washington, and third, the "immense help and confidence" that "have been given to our enemies by the utterances of such men as Senator Hoar." Indeed, Mr. Whitmarsh says that "this misguided man and his associates have done more to encourage the insurrectionists and to fan the flame of Philippine warfare than all the rest."

General Miles, in a recent interview reported in the *Philadelphia Press*, said: "We have sent, in all, about 50,000 soldiers to the Philippines, and of this number about 15,000 volunteers have been withdrawn. I do not agree with those who contend that the end of the war is in sight."

BRITISH WAR SCANDALS.

UNSPARING criticism seems to be the order of the day in South African military affairs, and military idols appear to be toppling on every hand. Even Lord Kitchener seems to have been relegated to unimportant duties after his encounter with Cronje at Paardeburg, as he has hardly been heard of since then. The recall of Gatacre roused the British press to ask why he alone should be sacrificed for the many blunders of the war, and now that the War Office has made public Lord Roberts's severe comments on Buller, Warren, and Thorneycroft, the angry cry of the press seems to have been only stimulated, and they are calling for more heads, including some of the heads of the War Office. The *London Times*, for example, is asking whether Lord Roberts has not also commented upon General Methuen's operations, especially those at Magersfontein, and if so, whether the War Office has suppressed the comments; and it also wants to know why the criticisms on Buller, Warren, and Thorneycroft, which were dated February 13, were withheld so long and then published. The general tone of press comment on the matter, both British and American, seems to indicate, in fact, a suspicion of jobbery.

No hint is heard, however, to the effect that Lord Roberts's criticisms are undeserved. He censures Buller, Warren, and Thorneycroft for the British reverse at Spion Kop, where Colonel Thorneycroft ordered a retreat when reinforcements were at hand, and where Buller and Warren, according to Lord Roberts, displayed a deplorable lack of energy and judgment. "The impression made by Roberts's review," says the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, "is that all the generals at Spion Kop lost their heads, and that a flank movement that should have succeeded fell into confusion, ending in retreat." Some recent letters from the Boer camp in Natal, published in the *New York Herald*, say that the

Boers themselves were surprised at the bad tactics of the British at Spion Kop, and affirm that the force of 2,500 British on the kop were dislodged by a Boer force of 450, who gained a position where they could rake the British trenches with their rifle-fire.

The worst feature of the Spion Kop criticism, however, the press seem to agree, is the fact that Buller and Warren are left in command, while this criticism, that is likely to make their men lose confidence in them, is given out for publication. Spencer Wilkinson, the military critic of the *London Morning Post*, says that its effect "must be positively demoralizing." The *New York Times* says that such treatment of these officers "is like putting them in the pillory to be jeered at by the men under them," and it "is enough to demoralize any army that was ever assembled." The indignation of the British army and the British public, thinks the same paper, ought to fall upon the War Office for this serious indiscretion. Indeed, the *Baltimore American* believes that the real intent of the British Government is "to sacrifice Generals Buller and Warren to cover its own deficiencies." Buller and Warren blundered, to be sure, continues the same paper, but "these blunders, and their disastrous effects, are not now of present concern to the Government of Great Britain. It is looking to its own protection, and in order to hide its own glaring errors it must have lambs for the slaughter. Hence, it tosses Buller and Warren, admittedly two of its most capable and redoubtable generals, to be macerated by public opinion. Lacking the moral courage to act decisively, it throws out General Roberts's stigmatizing report, well knowing that this document will force the two chosen victims to resign and to return to England in virtual disgrace." The same paper goes on:

"The failure of the Government to instantly supersede Buller and Warren upon receipt of Roberts's report, five weeks ago, is wholly inexcusable. Instead of taking prompt and decisive action by recalling these blundering generals, it has permitted them to continue in important commands, thereby confessing its own weakness. And this evidence is increased by Tuesday's action. Even now the Government lacks courage, and can only give its generals as a prey to public sentiment. The effect of this upon the entire British army is easily imagined. It will demoralize the troops, destroy their confidence in the commanding officers, shake the trust in the capacity of the Government to competently and intelligently direct the offensive operations. Such revelations of crimination and recrimination indicate that others of great moment lie concealed in the War Office archives, and with this threatened disaster hanging over officers and their commands such a thing as *esprit de corps* is impossible. Buller, Warren, and Thorneycroft may have blundered, but, viewing the affair from afar, it appears that the Government has blundered more seriously. Withal, Tuesday must be regarded as a calamitous day for the British, and one which will aid the Boers, by its moral effect upon their antagonists, more signally than any victory of arms they have yet achieved."

Yet while these military executions are attended with so much tumult, they may prove to be just what the army needs most. "As the tug of war is yet to come," says the *Baltimore Sun*, "it is not without reason that the British commander-in-chief seeks to get rid of wooden-headed subordinates." The *Philadelphia Press*, too, remarks:

"The trenchant criticism of General Roberts, which ends the careers he criticizes, is but part of the great change this war is making in the English military service. The suppressed feeling of the English public is plain in every line of public comment. The typical English officer, with all the virtues and all the ignorance of a savage chief, brave, reckless, quick to lead, slow to plan, pleasure-loving, and given to no patient study of the art and practice of war, is over. He has been tried and failed. New men will come to the front of the new, modern type alike in war and in industry, men patient, hard-working, painstaking, living studious nights and laborious days, and winning promotion by assiduous devotion to detail joined to that extreme bravery which only high training gives."



BULLER (soliloquizing): "What's the rush so long as I keep my promise?"
—The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

AMERICA AT THE PARIS FAIR.

EARLY interest in the French Exposition, as reflected in American newspaper comment, is drawn mainly to the American exhibit, its size, advanced state of preparation, and general excellence. The number of exhibitors from each of the leading nations is given as follows:

France.....	30,000	Russia.....	1,500
United States.....	6,500	Scandinavia.....	1,400
Belgium.....	2,500	Austria.....	1,000
Germany.....	2,000	Great Britain.....	500
Italy.....	2,000	British colonies.....	500

This long lead which the United States has in number of exhibitors over Great Britain and Germany, our most formidable commercial rivals, has caused not a little jubilation. The *New York Tribune* says:

"American exhibitors are, in fact, more numerous than those from any three other countries put together, and three times as numerous as the French exhibitors at the Chicago Fair. The result will be that the Paris Fair will seem much like a Franco-American exhibition, with the rest of the world taken in 'to fill up the chinks.' Or, at any rate, the millions who visit the Fair who have never visited America, and who perhaps have only an inadequate conception of it, will be made to realize as never before to what a commanding estate in commerce, industry, and arts the United States has risen."

The American exhibits cover nearly eight acres, and in agriculture, food products, mining, and liberal education is far ahead of all outsiders. American machinery, too, holds its usual commanding position. "We may not be quite up to Europe in pure art," says the *Minneapolis Tribune*, "but in the line of practical utility, American machinery is unsurpassed, and Europe is likely to open its eyes in wonderment when it beholds what our inventors have accomplished." The small size of the British exhibit and of some of the other exhibits is pretty generally attributed to an unfriendly feeling toward France; but American manufacturers seem to regard the Fair as a chance for first-class advertising, in which the feeling of friendliness or unfriendliness toward France cuts no figure. Thus the *Baltimore American* says of our exhibit:

"This fine display will bring its own reward, not only to the individual exhibitors, but to the manufacturing interests of the whole country. It will attract the attention of the whole world to American products, and prove their superiority in such a way that larger orders than were even known before are sure to come from the best markets of the world. Such exhibits at such a place are a practical investment likely to be worth thousands of times more than they cost. 'This country has just begun its work as a great competitor in many of the markets of the world, and its fine showing at Paris will help it in its rapid advance toward the highest position as a manufacturing center. Long has the United States been the granary of the world; soon will it become the world's greatest factory.'"

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, too, says:

"International expositions afford a peculiarly ready and profitable method of advertising a country's resources and capabilities. America has moved up to the second place among the great countries in the extent and value of its foreign trade. The United Kingdom is the only country which leads us in this particular, and the gains which we have been making in the past three or four years show that we will soon be in the first place. World's fairs are becoming more and more attractive and profitable."

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M. BOUVARD,
Chief Architect.

MAKERS OF THE EXPOSITION.

the visitor is not likely to miss that greatest exhibit, of which he is himself a part. Says the *New York Times*:

"There is another element of pleasure and of profit that should not be omitted from the reckoning—the opportunity that the people of all races and climes will have to study each other. It used to be said that the people of the North and the South, of the East and the West, knew each other only by hearsay until they met in Fairmount Park at the Centennial Exposition of 1876.

That was a serviceable coming together. It is a like service to the people of the world that France has done in once more offering them a chance to take a look at each other."

Indeed, the *New York World* observes, such a gathering brings about a "better understanding among nations" and aids "the cause of peace and human welfare all over the world. As na-



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tional hostility and jealousy are based on ignorance and prejudice, so national comity and friendliness are based on a better knowledge of each other among the people of the different nations. . . . One single grand international festival of peace like the Paris Exposition is worth more for the safety of the nations taking part in it than all the expenditures of their military and naval budgets." However true that may be for other nations (England and the Transvaal Republic have exhibits at the Fair not far apart), it is pretty generally believed that the Exposition has been a potent influence in stilling France's impulses to imbroglios, foreign or domestic. As Mr. B. D. Woodward says in *The North American Review* this month: "Peace permeates the entire fabric of an exposition, and throughout the formative period we acknowledge with the utmost satisfaction that the Paris Exposition, with millions of dollars staked upon its success, has appeared constantly amid dark and troubled scenes as a blessed peace factor in the recent history of France."

CUBAN CENSUS RETURNS.

THE results of the Cuban census surprise most of the press. Instead of being dangerously near the condition of Haiti, it appears that there are about 80,000 native white Cubans qualified to vote, as against 26,000 colored. In view of this showing, says the *New York Times*, "there is no slightest probability of negro domination." Another unexpected feature is the size of the population, which numbers 1,572,797. As the population before the last war was reckoned at 1,631,687, this would make it seem at first thought that the loss during that time of sword and fire was less than 60,000. The *New York Tribune*, however, estimates that in the period between the two censuses the natural increase of population was probably 200,000 or more, so that the total loss by the war may have been between 250,000 and 300,000. The papers take as an ill omen the fact that nearly three fourths of the population are illiterate. The *Philadelphia Times* says: "This fact alone indicates that the suffrage will be necessarily a restricted one, and that one of the first conditions of stable, popular government in that island will be the establishment of a system of public schools at which the children of the common people can secure the rudiments of an education."

The most striking features of the census returns, as given in the press reports, are as follows:

"The total population of Cuba is 1,572,797, including 815,205 males and 757,592 females. There are 447,372 white males and 462,926 white females of native birth. The foreign whites number 115,760 males and 26,458 females. There are 111,898 male negroes and 122,740 female negroes. The mixed races number 125,500 males and 145,305 females. There are 14,694 male and 163 female Chinese. The population of Havana City is 235,981, and of the province of Havana 424,304. The population of the province of Matanzas is 202,444, of Pinar del Rio 173,064, of Puerto Principe 88,234, of Santa Clara 356,536, and of Santiago 327,715.

"Of the total population of the island, 1,108,709 persons are set down as single, 246,351 as married, while 131,787 live together by mutual consent. There are 85,112 widows.

"Of the total population, according to citizenship, 20,478 are Spanish, 1,296,367 are Cuban, 175,811 are in suspense, 79,526 are of other citizenship, and 616 are unknown. The Spanish by birth number 129,240. Of the children ten years of age and over 49,414 have attended school. Of the total population 443,426 can read and write, and 19,158 have a superior education.

"The negroes are in the minority in Cuba, constituting only 32 per cent. of the population, being most numerous in Santiago, where they constitute 43 per cent. The native whites constitute more than one half the population, or 58 per cent. The proportion of children under five years of age is unusually small, but the proportion under twenty-one years is normal: about one half of the population. Only 15.7 per cent. of the adults were married. Nearly nine tenths of the inhabitants were born in Cuba. Nine tenths of the children less than ten years of age do not attend school: 43 per cent. above ten years are literate."

Local elections will be held in all parts of the island June 16.

SOME RECENT TRUST DEVELOPMENTS.

SELDOM have the attacks made on capitalists by the radical press been more severe than were the comments of some of the sober financial journals last week on the managers of the American Steel and Wire Company. The *New York Journal of Commerce* refers to them as "our financial anarchists," and the *New York Evening Post* said of their "recent performance" that "there has been nothing worse since the days when Fisk and Gould wrecked the Erie Railway." The charge brought against them by these and other papers is, in brief, that the managers kept up the prices of their wares and stocks artificially, and then "rigged" the stock market and made a large sum by depressing prices. Last week, at any rate, the price of the stocks of the company collapsed, and the managers announced that there was no market for their wares and closed twelve mills without warning, throwing six thousand men out of work. There is no direct proof, of course, that the managers were interested in the stock market at all; but the suspicion that they were seems to be widely entertained. Even if they were not, says *The Evening Post*, "the manner in which they took the step of closing their mills was altogether unprincipled and outrageous." The mills were ordered, in a few days, to begin work again; but instead of allaying suspicion, this was taken to confirm the view that the closing of them in the first place was intended to create a false impression that trade was dull. *The Journal of Commerce* says:

"The rising tide of public opposition to the trust system will be considerably swelled by tactics like these, whatever may be their origin or partial justification. If the combination designed to regulate competition is more uncertain and capricious in its operation than the system of untrammelled industrial strife, it must surrender the one specious apology for its existence. . . . The labor troubles of which we hear so much as an explanation of the restricted demand for steel will be tenfold aggravated if the laborer is compelled to feel that he is a mere counter in a dishonest game of speculation. Trust management directed by any such impulses as those recorded this week will give new

plausibility to the demands of the state Socialists, but their most obvious and immediate tendency in the business world is toward a state of chaos."

Bradstreet's says:

"It is certainly unfortunate for industrial properties in general that such occurrences should transpire at a time when a feeling of certainty in the ability and integrity of their managements is necessary to counteract the effects of public prejudice against 'trusts' and the lack of confidence on the part of investing and financial interests generally in the somewhat excessive capitalizations of many concerns of this character. On the face of the matter Wall Street is not far wrong in comparing the developments of the week with the methods of certain railroad managers during the early 'seventies. The decision reached by the Steel and Wire Company's directors on Friday to reopen the mills and to meet the alleged overproduction by suitable reductions in prices seems to be a repudiation of the recent acts of some of the officials, but hardly goes far enough."

In this connection, it is of interest to note the radical measures framed last week by the House judiciary committee's special subcommittee on trusts. This committee proposes a twofold remedy, a constitutional amendment giving Congress full power to deal with trusts, and a new anti-trust law, making the following additions to the Sherman act:

First: Requiring the branding or marking of trust-made goods shipped out of a State, so as to be easily identified as the product of a trust.

Second: Prohibiting the interstate traffic of trust-made goods not so branded, and making them subject to seizure and condemnation.

Third: Requiring corporations having a capital of over \$1,000,000 or doing an annual business of \$1,000,000, to file a report of their affairs with the Secretary of State.

Fourth: Providing the process of injunction against combinations sending trust-made goods from State to State or to foreign countries.

Fifth: Prohibiting the use of the mails to concerns proved to be trusts and to their officials.

The *Chicago Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) calls these proposals "ill-advised, preposterous, and futile." It says: "They would demoralize industry if they could be enforced, but they would prove a dead letter in practise. They would be dangerous, in other words, if they were not so quixotic." The *Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says: "These anti-trust propositions come so late in the day that prospect of their adoption during the present session of Congress is dubious. Apparently they are put forth for political effect, as it is felt that the Republican Party is under the necessity of squaring itself before the public." So, too, thinks the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.), which says:

"The manifest absurdity of this bunch of thunderbolts shows that they were forged, not to destroy the trusts, but to discomfit W. J. Bryan and take the wind out of his sails. There is a cruel significance in the very date at which the act is to take effect—June 30, 1900, four days before the assembling of the Bryan convention at Kansas City. What boots it how many of the planks of their platform the Bryanites hurl at the octopus? They can not surpass the sweeping savagery of the Republican attack. There is nothing in the issue. . . ."

"Every one of these pains and penalties might with equal propriety be imposed upon all farmers detected in the act of cultivating farms of greater extent than five hundred acres, or in keeping and annually shearing more than two hundred sheep; or against corner grocers who sell yearly a number of gallons of molasses judged by the judiciary committee to be excessive, octopian, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

The last paragraph of the above comment is especially timely in view of the bruited combination of farmers to restrict the production of wheat and keep the price up to a dollar a bushel. "The farmers have been so much discriminated against by our tariff laws, and more recently by trusts," observes the *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "that it is not unnatural that they

should feel like striking back. But the difficulties in the way are very considerable." So, too, thinks the *Cleveland Leader* (Rep.), which says: "This proposed trust is in line with the 'hold-your-wheat' schemes which have originated from time to time in the Northwest, and which have always failed to bring about the desired result."

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE.

THE passage in the House of Representatives, by the enormous majority of 240 to 15, of an amendment to the Constitution providing for popular election of Senators is given added interest at this time by the senatorial scandals which are occupying so much public attention. This is the third time the House



THE CARTOON THAT WENT TO CONGRESS.

UNCLE SAM (to the voter): "Those legislatures have been making some mighty poor catches lately. I think I'll let you try your hand at catching my senators for me."
—*The Minneapolis Journal*.

has passed such a bill; but hitherto the Senate has failed to consider it. More than thirty state legislatures have declared in favor of the principle of direct election. The popularity of this measure, says the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), is something "that nobody could have expected when the agitation began to grow active ten years ago, and that would have seemed impossible in the middle of the century."

Republican and Democratic papers unite in praising this principle. Says the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.): "The feeling against the abuses of the present system is strong and growing stronger, and if the Senate is too reckless of public opinion, the demand for a change will become so imperative as to reach through the legislatures to the Senate and compel the abandonment of a system of election which by its results has become highly obnoxious to the people." The *New Orleans Times-Democrat* (Dem.) declares:

"We can not imagine any right-minded person who has followed the open purchase of legislators' votes at \$10,000 each by Clark, of Montana, who has followed the intrigue of Matthew Stanley Quay and Governor Stowe of Pennsylvania to have Quay reelected to the Senate over the heads and in defiance of the majority of the legislators of that State, or who has followed the impudent attempts of 'Gas' Addicks of Delaware to reach the same desired goal through legislators' votes which he brazenly boasts of having bought—we can not imagine any right-minded person, we say, who has noted these disgraceful proceedings, and does not desire to have the established system of electing United States Senators radically changed. Undue influence of one kind or another is employed without difficulty when there

are only from ten to fifty persons to get at; but it would be difficult, if not indeed impossible, to apply the undue influence when there are all the voters of a State to have a say, and take a hand, in the election of Senators."

On the other hand, the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) maintains that most of the present Senators would be reelected under a system of popular election, and declares that the majority vote for the measure was a large one because the Congressmen who voted "were comfortably confident that the Senate would never agree to it at all." The *Burlington Hawk-Eye* (Rep.) also opposes the measure.

"The *Hawk-Eye* frankly confesses it is very conservative as to changes in the fundamental law of the republic. The federal Constitution was conceived by great statesmen and under conditions that may be reverently regarded as providential . . .

"When the principle of direct election is accomplished, what will we have? The ideal that is in public thought? By no means. The choice of United States Senators will be taken from the state legislatures to the state conventions of the political parties. The party caucus will continue to select Senators. This is where the theoretical succumbs to the actual practise. The selection will be taken from the legislature, a responsible body, to the state convention, a body responsible to nobody. It will be taken from men in official position, under oath of office, under pay, and responsible to the constituents who elected them to the legislature for a definite term, and it will be transferred to a temporary body whose members are sometimes chosen in conventions, sometimes in caucuses, sometimes by committees, sometimes are merely volunteers and frequently are proxies, and whose county delegations 'cast the full vote of the county,' whether all or only one delegate is present. The party convention lasts one or two days, and then the members disperse, never all to meet again, and never to make an official report to their constituents or be accountable to anybody for their action.

"And this, in the estimation of many good people, is to be the 'improvement' in the method of electing United States Senators!"

The *Boston Evening Transcript* (Rep.) suggests as an alternative plan that Senators be elected by delegates to a convention called for that purpose. The case of Senator-elect Morgan, of Alabama, is cited by some of the papers as an example of what is really direct popular vote existing to-day. Governor Johnston and the state machine were opposed to this Senator's reelection, yet by an active personal canvass among the people, he has captured 116 out of 120 votes in the legislature. The accompanying cartoon from the *Minneapolis Journal* was used by Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, as an illustration of his points during the debate in Congress.

Puerto Rico as a Military Asset.—Captain Mahan, in his new book dealing with the Spanish war and its results, reveals the interesting fact that in the beginning of the war Puerto Rico was seriously considered at one time with a view of making it "the first objective of the war." Special considerations prevailed against that program, but Captain Mahan takes occasion to lay great stress upon the military importance of that island to us in the future. He writes:

"Puerto Rico, considered militarily, is to Cuba, to the future Isthmian canal, and to our Pacific coast, what Malta is, or may be, to Egypt and the beyond; and there is for us the like necessity to hold and strengthen the one, in its entirety and in its immediate surroundings, that there is for Great Britain to hold the other for the security of her position in Egypt, for her use of the Suez canal, and for the control of the route to India. It would be extremely difficult for a European state to sustain operations in the eastern Mediterranean with a British fleet at Malta. Similarly, it would be very difficult for a transatlantic state to maintain operations in the western Caribbean with a United States fleet based upon Puerto Rico and the adjacent islands."

The realization of the importance of our new island possessions

as military and naval bases should have an important bearing, thinks Captain Mahan, upon our treatment of the inhabitants. He says:

"One great element of sea-power, which, it will be remembered, is commercial before it is military, is that there be territorial bases of action in the regions important to its commerce. That is self-interest. But the history of Spain's decline, and the history of Great Britain's advance—in the latter of which the stern lesson given by the revolt of the United States is certainly a conspicuous factor, as also, perhaps, the other revolt known as the Indian Mutiny, in 1857—alike teach us that territories beyond the sea can be securely held only when the advantage and interests of the inhabitants are the primary object of the administration."

OUR CLAIM AGAINST TURKEY.

REPORTS last week of an intended ultimatum from our Government to Turkey, and the possible seizure of the port of Smyrna by American war-ships, have roused public interest in the debt of \$100,000 which the Sultan has been owing our Government for five years. The claim arose from the destruction of the property of American missions in Harpoot and Marash in 1895 by mob violence in which Turkish soldiers openly took part; and the Turkish Government, after ineffectively trying to evade the responsibility, succeeded in compromising the claim of \$300,000 by offering to pay \$100,000 at once. Since then our Government has made several attempts to collect the debt, but the Sultan has proved hard to move by arguments on this question, and the delicacy of the Eastern situation has made the use of force to collect so small a sum inadvisable. Austria, three years ago, having a similar claim against Turkey, sent a war-ship to threaten a Turkish port, and the claim was promptly paid; but in our own case the talk about an ultimatum and the seizure of a port is generally considered extravagant.

The *New York Tribune*, however, thinks that the use of force could not properly be objected to. It says:

"There can be no legitimate ground for complaint or remonstrance by Turkey or any other power at any measures, however summary, which the United States may now adopt for the collection of the debt on which judgment was so long ago confessed. Turkey has a yearly revenue of more than \$80,000,000. If out of that she can not once pay a beggarly \$100,000, it is time for her to resign her sovereignty to some one who can do so."

One point that may be overlooked, however, thinks Mr. Charles A. Conant, Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, is the fact that while the Sultan owes us \$100,000, we owe the Sultan no small debt of gratitude for preserving peace in the Sulu Islands; and trouble with the Sultan may cost us more than we ever are likely to collect from him. Mr. Conant says:

"It is significant of the ramifications of American interests under present conditions that actual trouble with Turkey might cause uneasiness in the Sulu Islands. Minister Straus rendered a clever service to the Government when the question first arose of dealing with the Sultan of Sulu. The Sultan of Turkey is the head of the Mohammedan Church. It was in this capacity that he was approached by Minister Straus with the tact and skill which have always marked his services as Minister and led him to use his good offices in the Sulu Islands. The result was an arrangement with the Sultan which has kept those islands peaceful and obedient while insurrection and bloodshed have reigned in the northern islands, where the Mohammedan Church is not paramount. It is not probable that the United States will go to war with Turkey in any serious manner, but if it should happen strong garrisons might be required in the Sulu Islands, owing to the sympathy which the natives would feel for the parent church at Constantinople."

AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

THE experiment of Mrs. Emmons Blaine, in Chicago, who for several weeks has maintained the system of an "eight-hour day" among her household servants, has brought to the front once more the perennial servant-girl question. Mrs. Blaine employed two sets of servants, working alternately. Says the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*:

"This policy is in accord with the general tendency toward a shorter day in many divisions of labor. But it is manifestly impossible in households of moderate means where only one or two servants are employed, and where the financial resources of the head of the family are inadequate to provide for the payment of successive 'shifts' of domestic workers."

The *New York Times*, however, suggests that "there can be a division of the work among the servants already employed by which they will take turns and work in shifts," and to this plan there would not be the same objection. The *Chicago Chronicle* considers the plan impracticable because the work in the household is never done: "The factory and store may schedule their workers and stop sixteen hours out of twenty-four. But the housekeeping goes on forever. The mistress may not dream of eight hours, of ten, or twelve; she must work until the work is done." The *San Francisco Call* declares:

"There is much in the project to be commended. Every class of workers is entitled to some respite from work, to some time of leisure which they can call their own. One of the chief reasons why American girls dislike domestic service is the continuous round of work it imposes. When the factory closes for the day the factory girl's work for that day is done and thereafter until next morning she is her own mistress. That degree of liberty is highly prized, and if it can be provided for employees in domestic service there can be no question but that it will go far toward making that form of work more attractive than it is."

The *Chicago Journal* printed an editorial on this subject which called forth an interesting reply from "A Servant Girl." She says:

"Mrs. Blaine's system is but the starting-point of what will eventually have to become a law. In New Zealand the servant girl is protected by an eight-hour-a-day law. As servants and an overworked class of women workers we do not expect anything from the servant-employing classes, from the clubwomen, or from society women. We do expect that the workingman or the labor organization of which he is a part will take it up and insist on a ten-hour-a-day law for the domestic servant."

Another kind of solution for the servant-girl problem appears in a new book, "The Domestic Blunders of Women," by "A Mere Man." After some designedly exasperating remarks on women's management of the household in general and of servants in particular, the author writes as follows:

"There is but one remedy. There should be the written or printed agreement, which exists in all other paths of business, between the mistress and the servant. I suppose that the first thing I shall be told is that no servant would sign such an agreement. With all respect, I join issue with this statement. If the agreement were not entirely one-sided, every servant in the world would be only too ready to sign it and abide by it. This is proved by the fact that, wherever a union of men or women is formed, the first demand is for definite rules and a definite agreement. An agreement, if properly drawn up, would be for mutual protection. It would shield the servant from being imposed upon, and from being thrown out at the mere whim of a mistress

in the tantrums. It would secure for the mistress that the work of her house was properly done, and protection from the neglect and destruction of her property. The present lax system breeds nothing but mistrust rather than confidence. This, as every one must agree, is the root of dissension. As matters are at present managed, no servant knows exactly what her work is, and she never has any idea that good conduct and faithful service will result in any reward but the kick-out when she is getting to that age when it is not very easy to find a place.

"If I were managing a house, and about to engage servants, I would require each person whom I employed to sign an agreement. In this document, of which the servant should have a counterpart, signed by myself, it would be set forth that, in the case of, say, a house-maid, she should properly clean, every day between the hours of so-and-so, certain rooms which would be allotted to her, and for which she would be responsible, and perform such other work as was reasonable and was agreed upon. I should also furnish each servant with an inventory of such property as was in her charge, and when any article was broken



COOK: "I can't stay to wash the dishes, ma'am. Time is up."

WAITRESS: "Look at the clock! And me still here, two minutes after hours!"

HOW THE EIGHT-HOUR PLAN MAY WORK.

—The New York Herald.

or missing I should require her to report the matter at once, and, if the amount of damage was over and above a certain percentage of fair wear and tear, I should possess the right to deduct so much from her wages. On my side, I should pledge myself to employ, and pay her a certain wage for a certain time, the said wage to increase after certain dates if still in my employ. I should further insist on my right to mark her character with such offenses as she might be guilty of from time to time, but which should be considered as atoned for after a certain period of good conduct, and I would pledge myself to substitute for that agreement a character which would correspond with the marking of the agreement at such time as she left my service."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

FROM the preliminary symptoms this promises to be a hard summer on heroes.—*The Chicago Record*.

THE Puerto Ricans can not vote, but they have friends in this country who can.—*The Minneapolis Times*.

LOOK OUT, Admiral Dewey! There are myriads of torpedoes ahead of you this time.—*The Chicago Tribune*.

IT is not reported that the Boers have disciplined any of their generals because they did not understand the art of war.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

ADMIRAL DEWEY is probably the only man who ever caused Mr. Bryan to remark, "I have nothing to say."—*The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.

LOCATED.—"Where is Puerto Rico?" asked the teacher. "In the soup," replied the boy who reads the newspapers.—*The Philadelphia North American*.

SOMETHING IN THE WAY.—At last accounts the engineer corps of the Cape to Cairo Railway was making rather slow progress.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

THE outlook would be less gloomy if we weren't confronted by the painful necessity of having the South African war refought in the magazines.—*The Hartford Post*.

AN inquisitive man has started up the thought-mills again with the query: "Does civilization civilize?" We should say it did not unless you got in front of the gun.—*The Chicago Journal*.

LETTERS AND ART.

HAUPTMANN'S NEW PLAY, "SCHLUCK UND JAU."

NO production of Gerhart Hauptmann has perplexed critics and public alike as much as his latest play, which is as different from "The Sunken Bell" and "Hannele," with their poetic idealism, as these were different from his realistic "Weavers." Is "Schluck und Jau" a farce? Boisterous and rather crude in its humor, it is treated as a mere caricature by some German writers, tho it is admitted that Hauptmann must have intended to "point a moral." Hidden significance is therefore sought in the play, whose subject and form necessitated the sacrifice of the literary quality. The plot of the new play, performed lately at the leading Berlin theater, is thus summarized in the German press:

Schluck and Jau are two loafers or tramps. In the first act they are discovered in a wood, not far from the castle of the reigning prince, in a state of hopeless intoxication. They are dressed in rags and their appearance is repulsive in the extreme. Jau incoherently mutters disconnected words, cries for more liquor, and finally falls asleep on the ground. The call of a hunter's horn is heard, and the prince, his bosom friend Karl, and his suite approach the tramps and enter into conversation with Schluck. He finally admits that he and his comrade are drunk, and excuses himself and the sleeping Jau by pleading misery and wretchedness. They drink to forget their sufferings, and not from depravity or love of liquor. The prince orders their removal and imprisonment as vagrants unwilling to earn an honest livelihood. Jau is, of course, unconscious of all that is happening.

In the next act Jau, on waking, finds himself in a princely chamber and dressed like a prince. Karl had hit upon this transformation in order to teach his friend, the prince, a lesson and incidentally to amuse his betrothed, a beautiful princess. All the attendants had been instructed to treat Jau as a ruler and to pretend absolute ignorance of his real past. He is naturally bewildered by the surroundings and thinks it is all a dream. He calls for his mother, talks about the scenes of the previous day, but he is assured that he is a victim of some strange delusion; that he has always been a prince and has never known poverty and vice. He refuses to credit this, but Karl, who acts as the court physician, tells him that princes are subject to a peculiar malady during which they fancy that they had been vulgar plebeians. Finally, Jau is induced to believe these assurances.

In the next scene, Jau and the princely suite are at dinner. He drinks much, talks of his exploits as a hunter, and fully enters into the spirit of his new position. To gratify his love of power, he gives various absurd orders, which are implicitly obeyed. They generally consist in sudden commands to the assemblage to "get up," "sit down," "get up" again. He inquires after Schluck repeatedly, and the latter is at last brought in, dressed in woman's clothes, and as a princess. Jau, of course, recognizes the face, voice, and carriage, but he does not trust his impressions. Schluck plays his part badly and is led away. Jau, after many absurd pranks, gets drunk and is carried out of the room and castle. The princely career is brought to an end.

In the last act the two tramps are back in the wood. Jau, tho awake, still considers himself a prince and scornfully turns away from Schluck, whom he calls tramp and beggar. All explanations of Schluck are in vain. The prince and Karl, with their attendants, again appear, and Jau cries to them that he is one of them, a prince. He is disabused, however, by Karl, and advised to dismiss all nonsense and lead henceforth an industrious, respectable life. All is vanity, says the philosophizing Karl, and there is not much difference between princes and beggars. The same reflections are made by Karl to the prince after the transformation of Jau.

Is this commonplace moral, critics ask, what Hauptmann means to teach by this variation of a theme many times exploited in fable, juvenile fiction, and fantasy? *Die Gegenwart*, of Berlin, which is exceedingly severe in its criticism of the farce,

thinks that the playwright utterly failed to carry out any definite conception, assuming that he had one. It says that here and there the phrases, jests, and irony point to an intention of satirizing "legitimate" princes, but this is negated by the character of Jau. This journal believes that the piece has cost Hauptmann infinite pains, and that he tried to outdo Shakespeare, whose introduction to "The Taming of the Shrew" is founded on the same idea. But far subtler and more delicate humor was necessary for the task, and Hauptmann, conscious of his artistic deficiencies, was obliged to reduce the play to a cheap farce.

But this judgment is not accepted by admirers of the poet. They would treat the play as the product of a sudden whim, of a rest from more serious labors. It is said that Hauptmann was reluctant to permit the public performance of the play, and that he yielded to managerial insistence.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS RUSKIN OUT OF DATE?

THE art reviews since Ruskin's death devote much space to a consideration of his place in the world of art. Among American publications, *The Magazine of Art* and *The Art Studio* for April are chiefly Ruskin numbers, and the consensus of this expert opinion is distinctly more favorable in its estimate of Ruskin the artist than are some of the opinions lately expressed in leading English reviews. Mr. M. H. Spielmann, the well-known art critic, writing in *The Magazine of Art*, says: "For sixty years the work of John Ruskin has been before the world. In spite of the change of thought and the development of ideas, he holds his empire still—not upon the artist and the student so much as the greater circle of the readers and thinkers of the world." Ruskin's chief mission, Mr. Spielmann remarks, was to proclaim the gospel of art and the beauties to be found in the works of others; yet he placed himself under the best masters of the day, and by hard work and application became "a draftsman of extremely high accomplishment." "His limitations as an artist," says Mr. Spielmann, "are clear and well-defined, but his merits are not less obvious, striking with astonishment every visitor to the University Gallery of Oxford, and silencing even the hostile critic who, as at the Turner Exhibition at the Fine Art Society's Gallery (London, 1878), could see John Ruskin's drawings hanging, not unworthily, beside those of the mighty landscape painter himself."

M. Robert de la Sizeranne, writing also in *The Magazine of Art*, says that the recent tendency to smile at Ruskin's art theories, and to speak of them much in the same tone as we might speak of crinoline, is unworthy of the true art student. Speaking for his own nation, he says:

"It was indeed late in the day before the French 'discovered' Ruskin. The English smiled at our enthusiasm, somewhat as a little girl may smile when she sees a younger companion content still to play with dolls. . . . Some of them seemed to say: 'What, you are so far behind the times that you can still take pleasure in these sermons on pictures? Do you not know that Ruskin is quite out of date? Are you so little acquainted with the younger English school of art that you have failed to note the evolution that has taken place since the days of pre-Raphaelitism? Criticism has gone ahead since 'Modern Painters' was written. It is now exact and scientific; the lyric raptures of Ruskin have given way to calm investigation and to an all but chemical analysis of the characteristics of each master, of the qualities and defects of each school. All the interest of the modern artistic movement centers in this.'"

Is this reproach well founded? asks M. de la Sizeranne. Is Ruskin out of date? He decides in the negative. There is, it is true, much that is old-fashioned in Ruskin's two largest books, "Modern Painters" and "The Stones of Venice," and the writer remarks that the newest notions on technic and ideals of art are not to

be found there. But Ruskin also wrote the "Elements of Drawing," "Lectures on Art," and "Aratra Pentelici"; and where, asks M. de la Sizeranne, are even the newest tendencies of contemporary art more clearly understood and defined, or more eloquently set forth, than in these books? When the French neo-impressionists, after seeking far and wide among the younger critics for a sound theory of the modern movement in art, came to Ruskin, they found here, says the writer, what they had so long sought for fruitlessly elsewhere. Paul Signac, Henry Edmond Cross, and other artists of this school have caused Ruskin's "Elements of Drawing" to be translated into French for their use, "in order to infuse some of these new ideas into the brains of the young school of artists." Those who insist that Ruskin did not understand and sympathize with the new schools have not read his works, asserts M. de la Sizeranne. To Ruskin, too, he says, is due the honor of being the first to initiate the great modern reaction against vicious principles of household art and decoration; for it was at Ruskin's ardent blaze of enthusiasm that William Morris "first lit the torch he held aloft to shine on modern art."

DRAMATIZATIONS OF "QUO VADIS."

THE two rival dramatic adaptations of "Quo Vadis" which have appeared in New York are much alike in a general way, containing much the same drafts from the original. Both were well received, altho the version by Mr. Stanislaus Strange (New York theater) attracts less critical interest than that by Miss Jeanette L. Gilder, editor of *The Critic*. The latter version has the additional recommendation of being authorized by M. Sienkiewicz.

Two dissimilar views of the authorized version (Herald Square Theater) are represented in the following excerpts. The *New York Evening Post* (April 10) says of Miss Gilder's play:

"There are readers who do not place 'Quo Vadis' in the first rank of contemporary fiction, and who are a little doubtful whether it is the spiritual or the carnal side of it that has made it so attractive to the multitude, but no admirer of it can justly accuse Miss Gilder of not treating it with proper respect and sympathy. She has followed the main outline of the story as closely as could reasonably be expected, has been equally sincere and uncompromising in her portrayal of the profligate and savage sensuality of pagan Rome and the religious exaltation of the Christian martyrs, and has avoided the sentimental and disingenuous claptrap which was so conspicuous and offensive in 'The Sign of the Cross.' Whatever the defects of her play—and some of them are sufficiently obvious—she has not subordinated sense to spectacle, or condescended to mere trick for the sake of pleasing the groundlings. She has sought to make the story at least as important as the scenery. . . . The strongest and most moving situation in the whole play is in the last act, where Vinicius, in the foreground, prays for a miracle, which is, apparently, granted when the giant Ursus vanquishes the bull in the arena and saves the life of Lygia. The construction of this set is decidedly ingenious, and the effect pictorially is excellent. Instead of making any attempt to show the arena itself, the scene discloses an approach to the imperial box, with the Emperor and his courtiers watching the events in the invisible arena beyond and below them, whose position and form are indicated by the awning suspended above. From the comments of these spectators the audience is enabled to divine the progress and issue of Ursus's combat, and the effect is much more satisfactory than is generally the case when an attempt is made to substitute narration for action."

In *The Tribune*, Mr. William Winter writes:

"Three hours of stage Christianity, punctuated with three ghost-seeing deliriums, three agonized partings, two suicides, one sermon, one ballet, and one wrestling-match—such is the 'Quo Vadis,' made by Miss Gilder and sanctioned by Mr. Sienkiewicz, that was produced last night in the Herald Square Theater, and was received with abundant applause by a crowded

house. It is not a play; it is a synopsis; but it contains, roughly thrown together, many of the incidents of a popular tale, relative to the persecution of the early Christians in Rome, in the time of Nero; it provides for many sets of showy scenery; its theology is irreproachable, and it suggests the power of saving grace—when reinforced by female blandishments—to convert strong men from everything except a propensity to bellow. The chief convert was Mr. John Blair, as Vinicius; but, altho that ardent Roman changed from a condition of rampant carnality to one of celestial meekness, in the course of the night, he was still shouting, at a late stage of the proceedings. There is scarcely a thread of story in the whole prolix fabric. . . . All these religious plays are very much alike, and they are all tiresome. They please, however, a large class, that habitually shuns the theater but would rally to see an abstract of the Old Testament, and therefore they have their use. To others the stage seems scarcely a fit place for an exposition of the scheme of spiritual salvation. Each to his taste."

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH FICTION.

MR. GEORGE MOORE, author of "Esther Waters," altho a novelist himself, does not take a high view of the novel and its place in literature. It is only the ideal, the dream element of a book that makes it great, he thinks. Therefore, while Shakespeare, Milton, Shelley, Wordsworth, will make England's name remembered when her empire has passed away and is "forgotten like the Babylonian and the Persian," the great masters of English fiction will disappear, and leave not a wrack behind. He writes (we quote from *The North American Review*, April):

"The servitude of English prose to the things of this world began in the Elizabethan time, when men's eyes did not see so clearly the things of this world as they do now, and so the early servitude of prose was a comparatively light one; and tho the English essay occupies an inferior position to the poem, whether dramatic or narrative, it still holds through the genius of Pater, Landor, and De Quincey a high place in our literature—a place so high that if all our prose literature were destroyed except the works of our essayists and translators, the inferiority between English prose and English verse would probably not strike any one except the discerning critic. It is our prose fiction that brings into striking relief the inferiority of the minds of those who worked in prose to the minds of those whose work is in verse; and that English prose fiction should be the weakest part of our literature is consonant with all that has been advanced here regarding the change which came over the national temper about two hundred and fifty years ago. Prose fiction appeared in England about a hundred years after Cromwell; it was a child, therefore, of our middle age. Twins, I should say, were born to us, for 'Clarissa Harlowe' and 'Tom Jones' appeared simultaneously. But the twins differed exceedingly from each other; one threw back to the early literature; the other dictated the form which the English novel was to take down to the present day. For, so far as we are aware, there exists no instance in our literature of a deviation from the 'Tom Jones' type of novel to the 'Clarissa Harlowe' type of novel, and to appreciate the shallowness of the tradition which has made our fiction, and the depth of the tradition which has made our poetry, we have only to understand the essential differences which divide these novels."

Indeed, for the authors of these two books, Fielding and Richardson, Mr. Moore has little use, dismissing them parenthetically with the remark that neither was a great writer. Nor of Thackeray has he a higher opinion. He pronounces the latter's statement that "no one since Fielding has dared to paint the portrait of a complete man" to be "shallow and evasive": "If he [Thackeray] had said, 'Fielding's portrait is singularly incomplete, for it is composed entirely of lust and physical courage, but as these are immortal instincts the man lives, in the shallows of animal life, it is true, but he lives,' he would have succeeded in defining the merits of Fielding's novel." As for what is com-

monly held to be Thackeray's great masterpiece, Mr. Moore says:

"The merit of 'Vanity Fair' is in the design, in the placing of the characters, in the ingenuity with which the parts are linked together. But if we consider the quality of the mind reflected in this book, we become aware that it is at once trivial and commonplace. Fielding has been compared to Gillray and to Rowlandson. It would be difficult to show that Thackeray's merits are greater than those of Leech or Du Maurier. There is probably not a thought in the little moralities with which Fielding prefixes his chapters which Turgeneff or Balzac would have taken the trouble to write down. His reflections on life are commonplace enough, but they are not obsequious, like Thackeray's. Thackeray did not reflect the mind of the club; he identified himself with it, with the deadly mind of St. James's Street. He is spoken of as a satirist. Well, he twitted young ladies with wanting to get married, but why should they not want to get married? His general outlook on life seems to be that if their mammas would allow them to marry the young men their hearts sighed for, the last reproach that could be legitimately urged against society would be removed."

Of Thackeray's great fellow craftsman, Mr. Moore says:

"Dickens, Thackeray's contemporary, was a man of a deeper and a more richly colored temperament, a man of genius, but one whose genius did not meet with circumstances favorable to an intimate and energetic development. He partakes so largely of the nature of his time that it is open to doubt he achieved any serious literature. In the end it comes to this, that the English novelist does not occupy a higher place in literature than the Italian operatic composer does in music. A story is told of Rossini which might be very well told of Dickens. Rossini had been to hear Wagner, and meeting a friend, he said, sighing: 'I too was gifted, and if I had been brought up in Germany I might have written music.' Rossini knew the truth; he knew that his natural gifts were of a very high order, but they were uncultivated, and he knew they would remain uncultivated because he was wanting in energy of mind. Dickens lived in a time when England had grown inaccessible to ideas, in an age in which facts alone seemed to be worth acquiring, and it is to his credit that in an honest or a simple and unsuspecting way he seems to have been aware of the materializing influences at work, that a second crystallization had begun in England. Mr. Gradgrind is not a great, clear vision of the century's end, but in a limited way Mr. Gradgrind shows that Dickens was not incapable of philosophic speculation. . . . Fettered in a tradition, bad as that which held opera back until Wagner broke it, Dickens could not look humanity full in the face and allow his soul to flow out upon the paper. The English law of fiction was that man had to be considered as a joke or a humdrum creature of habit. Dickens chose the former as Miss Austen had chosen the latter; Dickens could be incisive and poignant; he could even lift a fold of the veil, for 'under the cover of laughter' half a truth may be allowed to pass; but if the instincts were forbidden, and if there were no prose examples showing how they might be utilized, landscape was free to his imagination, and it was in places that Dickens's genius found an outlet. He introduced the spiritual life of places into English fiction; Balzac had done this in 'Seraphita,' but in Balzac we find everything; in other writers we find this and that quality. All that is spiritual in London found expression in 'Bleak House' and 'The Old Curiosity Shop'; the sanctity of the English landscape rises up in the pages of 'Barnaby Rudge.' Dickens was a great visionary, living in a time when the soul was in eclipse; living at almost any other time, his characters would have bulked up in the tragic masses of Rembrandt's imagination."

The women novelists also come in for their share of Mr. Moore's rather contemptuous toleration. "Women," he says, "occupy in art exactly the same place that they do in religion; they worship very prettily the gods that men create for them. They make very good saints, and they carry our ideas very prettily across their fans." Of Miss Austen, who during the past twelvemonth in England has been compelled—if her shade still listens to terrestrial critics—to hear some harsh things of herself, Mr. Moore remarks that "it is Miss Austen's plausible lying that induces us

to bear with her a little, and allows us, when we put a book of hers down, to say that her novels are as perfect as they are tedious." As for Charlotte, Anne, and Emily Brontë, and George Eliot, they are dismissed with the following lines:

"The Brontës wrote some admirable novels, melodramatic and social, but is it necessary to point out that 'Jane Eyre' is not a symbol of a moral idea? that 'Villette' is charming, and that 'Wuthering Heights' is melodramatic? George Eliot tried to think like a man, and produced admirable counterfeits of his thoughts in wax-work. So far her novels may be said to be symbolical. Are Adam Bede and Arthur and the facetious farmer's wife more living than the figures in any wax-work show? They are dumpy and doll-like, their eyes are fixed, and their skins are sallow and reddened. Maggie Tulliver seems for a moment like the embodiment of an ethical principle, but the story is interrupted by a flood, and the critic asks if the subject of the book is Maggie's temperament or the rising of the Floss. Even religion has not won the English novel from its original character; neither here nor in America has religion made a single convert from Fielding; none has had the strength to break away from the raking and hoeing in the beds of rural and urban manners and build again upon the passions. In the English novel religion is lost sight of in the desire to distinguish between Roman Catholics and Baptists, and in intention the religious novel is the same as the social novel. In England the intention is to distinguish between the baronet and the grocer; across the Atlantic to distinguish between Americans who have been to Paris and those who have stayed at home."

FILIPINO MUSIC.

ONE would not be inclined to think of a Malay archipelago as a place where modern music is extensively cultivated; yet a traveler of musical tastes, writing lately from San Isidro, in the Philippine Islands, places a high estimate upon the musical culture of the Tagalos. Music, he says, holds an important place in the esteem of the Filipinos—such music, too, as we know in America and Europe. Many young women of the leading Tagalos families have received careful instruction in both instrumental and vocal branches of the art, and frequently display very considerable talent and cultivation. Even in the smallest towns capable orchestras exist, primarily for church uses, but available also for fiestas and purely social affairs. These bandsmen, he says, are gifted with an extraordinarily quick ear, and perform feats which would put many of our own bands to shame. He says (in the *New York Tribune*):

"That the bands and orchestras play in public entirely without notes is principally due to a marvelous musical memory, and not to their ability to play 'by ear,' the commonly ascribed source of their cleverness. Diligent practise with notes in hand, coupled with a quick perception as to favorite band selections, made it possible for these native organizations to serenade the Americans with their own popular airs almost as soon as they were played by the American bands."

"Occasionally wandering bands of musicians are seen in the smaller towns. They are strollers in the true sense of that word, since they idle their way along the green fringed dusty roads that wander in such an aimless way from village to village. These strolling musicians halt often by stream-side or in shady place seemingly for additional practise of their simple tunes, but in reality stopping out of sheer do-nothingness. This class of music-makers have for their usual equipment naught but sweet, clear-noted flutes, with which to carry the air, and curious double-barreled horns, all of bamboo. Often desperately ragged, and always barefooted, the little group strikes up strange and weird airs, the time being equally as curious as the melody. Dust beats up in little puffs from beneath their splayed feet as the players mark the time; nimble fingers—sadly dirty, alas!—rise and fall or flutter over the openings in the creamy white bamboo flutes, and the quick, limpid notes of the favorite march, 'Viva Pio del Pilar,' are heard. Again they play. This time there trickles from the flutes the sweet notes of the song of the pilgrims to the shrine of Antipolo. They are the sounds of dropping

water, of a crystal bell struck softly, or the clear high notes of the scarlet tanager in the cherry-trees in far-away America. And to the accompaniment of the larger instruments floats the song of the pilgrims along on even and gentle waves of bass and barytone, or sets the hot afternoon air throbbing with the deep 'oomp, oomp' of the chorus of 'Pio del Pilar con valor singular.'

"I have in mind one band in particular. The leader was a small man, even among his own undersized people. The totally blind, he himself had made all the glistening horns and slender polished flutes of his players. It was, perhaps, not music of high order that they gave us while we were halted for rest on the banks of the San Fernando, and yet it was not altogether displeasing. And when, as a finale, there rang in our ears the notes of 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' with accompanying soft breathing from the heavier basses, the blind man stood erect and his tattered hat was dashed to the ground. Soldiers and players alike bared their heads, but none were quicker than the leader. Stage play perhaps it was, but we thought not; for never was an Englishman more devout in his toast of 'The Queen! God bless her!' than was that Filipino when, the air concluded, he stretched out his arms appealingly, and, with choking voice, cried, 'It is the song of liberty. Señors, I, too, was once a soldier and fought for liberty, holy liberty!'

"From their homes we have frequently heard and enjoyed excellent piano music, and on the occasion when General Wheeler and staff were entertained by Señor Ambrosio Bautista, at the latter's home in Panique, after an indescribable meal, a real treat was given by the daughters of the house. Schubert's 'Serenade' and 'Non è ver' took us completely by surprise. And when another daughter played Chaminade's 'The Flatterer,' and played it with that soft insistence that it deserves, our surprise was genuine astonishment."

A COUNTRY THAT HAS NO ILLITERATES.

FOR more reasons than one, the little Finnish nation has come into general notice of late, and all new information on this little known race has only added to the esteem in which it is held. Six months ago, an international committee went to St. Petersburg, bearing with them a petition signed by hundreds of leading scholars from all the lands of Europe, expressing their high appreciation of the character of the Finns and asking that the Russian Government abstain from the measures it had adopted looking to a suppression of their political and national existence. The committee was not received by the Czar, and the Russians have continued their policy of suppression. A confirmation of the justice of the claims put forth in favor of the Finns is furnished in a book published by the Russian authoress, Mrs. O. R. Popow, of St. Petersburg. In the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich, Nos. 31 and 34) appears a review of this book, from which we take the following information concerning Finn literature.

There is in this country practically not one person to be found who can not read or write. There is perhaps not a single peasant's hut in Finland where a political paper is not regularly read, and scarcely a Finnish peasant can be found who can not recite from memory large portions of the writings of Runeberg and Topelius. To an unusual extent, political agitation there is the outcome of the development of literature and especially of a higher type of journalism.

The father of the Finnish movement in modern literature was Henry Gabriel Porthau, who in the last three decades of the eighteenth century aroused in the Finns a national enthusiasm never before known. Early in the present century a society of patriotic Finns was organized to realize in active life national and literary ideals of the Porthauites. At this time, the first literary journal of Finland was founded—the *Turun Viikon Seunomat* (Abo Weekly News). Since then the press of the country has developed in a remarkable degree. Of the thirty-five smaller villages in Finland, there are only five that have not at least one periodical, the total number of papers being 156, one to every 13,000 inhabitants. Equal enthusiasm is shown for the higher types of literature. Almost every school and class of modern literature is represented among the writers of Finland. "The Finnish Literary Association," which has been at work

since 1831, is the chief exponent of the learning and research of this people, and has also translated the best specimens of the literature of European nations into Finnish.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PROGRESS IN SPELLING REFORM.

THE advocates of "simplified spelling" express gratification over the progress of the past year. In spite of the usual amount of newspaper hostility, ranging from humorous to tragically grave, the response made to the recent proposal of the National Educational Association for a revised spelling of twelve words (program, tho, altho, thoro, thorofare, thru, thruout, catalog, prolog, decalog, demagog, pedagog) seems to have been gratifying to the friends of the reform. The new spellings have been either adopted or recommended for use in the public schools of Pittsfield and Northampton (Mass.), in Denver, and in Chicago; also by the Chicago Society of Proof-Readers, by the important educational house of E. L. Kellogg & Company, of New York, and by many less widely known schools and journals. The University of Chicago press resolved to adopt the new spellings in all publications of the university; but this important step was subsequently regarded as too radical an advance by the more conservative members of the university faculty, who, according to the latest reports, have placed their veto on the resolution.

The department of superintendence of the National Educational Association, at its meeting in Chattanooga last year, adopted the following resolutions, action by the association being, however, deferred to this year:

"*Resolved*, That in all the published proceedings of this department, the recommendation of the American and the British philological associations be adopted at once so far as said recommendation refers to the dropping of the final 'e' in words in which it does not serve to lengthen the preceding vowel, but rather tends to mislead the learner; thus spel bay, giv, ar, bad (verb), definit, derivative, amiabl, etc.; and to the substitution of 'f' for ph and gh where the digraphs represent the sound of 'f'; thus spel geografty, fantasm, and enuf, and to the dropping of gh in all words in which this digraf is silent; thus spel thot, bou (bough), ni (night), etc.

"*Resolved*, That in all words in which the amended speling recommended by said associations is in accordance with the etymology of the word, it be adopted in the published proceedings of this department; thus spel coud, sovrar, foren, sithe, hole (entire), iland, gastly, etc."

This report, it is claimed, has met with the general approval of etymological specialists. One of the champions of the report is Dr. I. K. Funk, editor-in-chief of the *Standard Dictionary*. We quote from his letter in the *New York Sun*:

"The report of the committee . . . seems to me to be simply in the line of what must be. It is inevitable as the law of gravity that silent letters, that is, letters that have outlived their significance and are now but dead weight, be dropt out of words. Progress is along the line of least resistance, and in spelling the phonetic is surely that line; a distinct sign for every distinct sound. We have already come a great way. Just note some of the spellings that our great-grandfathers had to put up with, and let us be glad that we live to-day. This is the way they spelt in Shakespeare's time:

Ayre (air), beleene (believe), civill (civil), cuppe (cup), dieuelli (devil), duckoy (decoy), farre (far), fische (fish), horrou (horror), musick (music), sonne (sun), souldiers (soldiers), trewe (true), wiefe (wife).

"'Tis true 'tis pittie, and pittie 'tis 'tis true.'—*'Hamlet,'* act 2, scene 2.

"Ye chouse spirits . . . appear and ayde me in this enterprize"—*'Henry VI,'* act 5, scene 3.

"Here are a few more specimens:

"Pykes, breames, carpes, tenches, and other fysshes."—Act 3 of *'King Henry VII,'* scene 2.

"Her faire yelow haire hung playne byhynd her bak"—*Leland in 'Knechtley History of England,'* vol. I, p. 429.

"He talked of foules, of worms, of fishes."—*Coverdale, I Kings* iv, 35.

"Nor is simplified spelling an untried experiment. By a re-

cent imperial edict, the absolute phonetic is the only spelling taught in the public schools of Germany, and used in government printing. This settles it for common-sense Germany. Italy and Spain are on the phonetic basis, and now the editors of the new dictionary of the French Academy are making some startling changes, so that our French literary phobists may hereafter feel permitted to write a program, join a quartet, and smoke a cigaret.

In the recently published "Prose of Edward Rowland Sill," we find a short essay entitled "The Objections to Spelling Reform." There are, Mr. Sill thought, "two insuperable objections to the proposed reform." The first is that "it would increase the already too great similarity in words." He wrote:

"Syllables that are at present identical only to the ear would then become alike to the eye also. Now the true theory of a visible and audible language demands that *the symbols of ideas should differ as much as the ideas.* *Rite, right, and write* are three wholly distinct ideas, and their symbols ought to be correspondingly distinct. In the natural and undisturbed development of a language they would differ both to ear and to eye; but our present tongue is the result of confusing influences, and the sounds of our speech have been allowed in many instances to lose their differentiation. The eye, however, being a more intellectual organ than the ear, has refused to permit the visible symbols to break down into this indistinguishable similarity. If we can not have every idea represented by a different symbol to the ear, at least let us not throw away at the command of a false notion whatever difference remains to the eye. *Mele, meal, meet; night and knight; sight, site, cite; mine and mined; aisle and isle; by, bye, buy; sent, scent, cent; sell and cell; wait and weight; all and awl*, and a great number of other such pairs or triplets would lose what little is left of their individual identity. Depend upon it, this difference of spelling has not been a result of accident. It has been retained because of a felt instinct of the usefulness of keeping things separate in appearance which are separate in fact."

His second objection is that phonetic spelling "would petrify any language in the forms which it happened to have at the moment of adopting the 'reform.'" He added:

"If a fixed phonetic spelling, backed up by all the power of the more and more tyrannical dictionaries, is allowed to paralyze all the instincts of growth and change in the language, throwing it into a dead and fossil condition before its time, there will be no longer possible such progress as, for example, that from the old English *ic* to the modern *I*."

Results of the New York Opera Season.—The season of 1899-1900, which ended at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday, April 14, has during its seventeen weeks comprised thirty different operas, presented at one hundred and two performances—allowing for double bills—on ninety-seven evenings. The New York *Evening Post* gives the following statistical *résumé* of the season:

"Among the thirteen composers represented, Wagner was, as usual, the most popular, his operas having received thirty-four performances; Gounod came next with thirteen, Verdi and Mozart with eleven each, while Bizet had ten, Mascagni, Donizetti, and Meyerbeer five each, Rossini four, and Beethoven, Leoncavallo, Nicolai, and Thomas one each. Five of the thirteen composers were Germans, representing more than half the operas and exactly half the performances (fifty-one). Italy was represented by five composers, eight operas, and twenty-one performances; while France contributed four composers, four operas, and thirty performances. In the popularity of single operas France leads (thanks to Mlle. Calvé), with 'Carmen' ten and 'Faust' nine. All the operas, with the exception of the 'Magic Flute,' were sung in the language in which they were written, the Metropolitan being in this respect—an important one—as in the number of great singers, ahead of all other opera houses in the world."

Zitkala-Sa, the Indian Girl-Violinist.—A young Indian girl, of striking beauty and much musical talent, is attracting considerable attention in Eastern cities. She is the violin soloist of the Carlyle Indian band, now *en route* to the Paris Exposition-*Harper's Bazar* (April 14) says of her:



ZITKALA-SA,
The Girl Violinist of the Carlyle Indian Band.
By Courtesy of Harper's Bazar.

"Zitkala-Sa is of the Sioux tribe of Dakota, and until her ninth year was a veritable little savage, running wild over the prairie and speaking no language but her own. Her first progress toward civilization was made at a Friends' school in Indiana, and she afterward attended Earlham College in the same State. Here she distinguished herself by carrying off the first prize in oratory, and also a first prize in an interesting oratorical contest among several Western colleges. She became a teacher at the Carlisle Indian School,

but resigned to devote herself to the study of the violin in Boston. She has also published lately a series of articles in a leading magazine on the 'Impressions of an Indian Childhood' and the 'School Life of an Indian Girl,' which display a rare command of English and much artistic feeling."

NOTES.

Two announcements made recently will be interesting to the literary and the dramatic world. One is of the dramatization of Miss Mary Johnston's "To Have and To Hold." The other is the securing of the American rights to Mr. Hestand's "L'Aiglon," for Miss Maud Adams.

AN Irish play, "The Heather Field," by Edward Martyn, was presented on the evenings of April 19, 20, and 21, at Carnegie Lyceum. It was the fifth production in the course of Modern Plays. "The Heather Field" was one of the first fruits of the new Irish renaissance movement in letters of which so much has been heard of late. It was originally produced two seasons ago under the auspices of the Irish Literary Theater Society of Dublin, of which W. B. Yeats, the poet, has been the moving spirit.

AN encouraging instance of the growth of musical taste of a high order in the West is the "Messiah week" given each year at Bethany College, Lindsburg, Kans., during the week preceding Easter. Altho this college is but eighteen years old and located in a little town of hardly 2,000 inhabitants, it possesses a great pipe organ and a trained chorus of nearly four hundred voices. Its four "Messiah" renditions are widely known throughout the West and bring great numbers of music lovers to the oratorio.

SIGERIED WAGNER, son of the famous composer, has successfully produced "Der Baerenbeuter," an opera in three acts. The librettist founds his plot on German legends, and it is said that in the opera the love element is predominant, the music is melodious, rich, and rhythmical, and the influence of Meyerbeer, rather than of the composer's father, is strongly manifest. It has been called by some of his admirers the best of recent German operas, and the German audience upon the first night manifested unmistakable approval.

A NEW venture in the publishing world is being undertaken by the Tucker Publishing Company, New York, in reprinting in cheap pamphlet form (7 and 5 cents each) leading articles from English and continental periodicals. Among the articles already so reproduced, we note the discussions by Robert Buchanan and Sir Walter Besant concerning "The Voice of the Hooligan," and the correspondence between Prof. St. George Mivart and Cardinal Vaughan, and Mallock's recent article on "Non-Dogmatic Christianity," in which he takes Mrs. Ward to task.

IN Balzac's recently published "Letters to a Stranger" appears a letter in which he speaks as follows of George Sand: "Whilst I go to bed at six o'clock in the evening and rise at midnight, she reverses the process of talking to her pillow at six in the morning and rising at midday. Naturally I conformed to her habits, and we confabulated from 5 P.M. to 5 A.M. every day. I felt, that I was talking with a comrade. She has the great qualities of a man. She discussed burning questions with the seriousness, the sincerity, the frankness, the conscientiousness of those who are as shepherds, leading the human flock."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS OF SCIENCE.

THIS is the age of science triumphant; yet the defeats of science have been more numerous than her victories, and many of her most conspicuous failures have been in connection with the most comprehensive and important questions that she has attempted to answer. In an article in *Harper's Magazine* (April), Dr. H. S. Williams points out some of these failures. He first encourages us by noting that science is continually turning the tables on her adversaries, and that the forlorn hope of to-day may be the conquering host of to-morrow; but that there are still many of the forlornest of forlorn hopes he does not deny. He divides these into three categories: (1) Solar and telluric; (2) physical, and (3) life problems. First, where does the sun get its heat? One of the earliest explanations was that the impact of thousands of meteors every second furnished it; but subsequent calculation showed that this would necessitate an increase of the sun's mass that certainly does not take place. Next Helmholtz accounted for it by the slow contraction of the sun itself. This explanation, which has been generally accepted in one form or another, involves some startling consequences. Says Dr. Williams:

"According to Mayer's meteoric hypothesis, there were no data at hand for any estimate whatever as to the sun's permanency, since no one could surmise what might be the limits of the meteoric supply. But Helmholtz's estimate implied an incandescent body cooling. . . . It was only necessary to calculate the total amount of heat which could be generated by the total mass of our solar system in falling together to the sun's center from 'infinity' to find the total heat supply to be drawn upon. Assuming, then, that the present observed rate of heat-giving has been the average maintained in the past, a simple division gives the number of years for which the original supply is adequate. The supply will be exhausted, it will be observed, when the mass comes into stable equilibrium as a solid body, no longer subject to contraction, about the sun's center—such a body, in short, as our earth is at present.

"This calculation was made by Lord Kelvin, Professor Tait, and others, and the result was one of the most truly dynamic surprises of the century. For it transpired that, according to mathematics, the entire limit of the sun's heat-giving life could not exceed something like twenty-five millions of years. The publication of that estimate, with the appearance of authority, brought a veritable storm about the heads of the physicists. The entire geological and biological worlds were up in arms in a trice. Two or three generations before, they hurled brickbats at any one who even hinted that the solar system might be more than six thousand years old; now they jeered in derision at the attempt to limit the lifebearing period of our globe to a paltry fifteen or twenty millions."

After following this noted controversy into some of its more recent ramifications, Professor Williams concludes that the contraction theory of the sun's heat must await the demonstration of observed shrinkage of the solar disk, as viewed by future generations of observers, before taking rank as an incontestable theory, and that computations as to time based solely on this hypothesis must in the mean time be viewed askance.

The collateral problems suggested by the controversy themselves furnish numerous instances of unsolved mysteries. For instance, the thickness of the earth's crust, and the proportion of molten matter within its mass are still in dispute. Still more are geologists and astronomers at odds about the earth's future, and estimates of its ultimate fate are little better than guesses.

Coming to his second class of problems, Dr. Williams notes that of the nature of gravitation—the all-encompassing power of the universe—we yet know nothing. Says the writer:

"The wisest physicist of to-day will assure you that he knows

absolutely nothing of the why of gravitation—that he can no more explain why a stone tossed into the air falls back to earth than can the boy who tosses the stone. But while this statement puts in a nutshell the scientific status of explanations of gravitation, yet it is not in human nature that speculative scientists should refrain from the effort to explain it. Such efforts have been made; yet, on the whole, they are surprisingly few in number; indeed, there are but two that need claim our attention here, and one of these has hardly more than historical interest. One of these is the so-called ultra-mundane-corpusele hypothesis of Le Sage; the other is based on the vortex theory of matter."

In brief, the former theory is that the universe is filled with minute flying particles, and that contiguous bodies are forced together by the impact of these particles, producing the result that we explain as due to attraction. The other is that gravitation is a sort of strain in the ether, due to a suction exerted by the atoms of matter, which are themselves but vortices in the same ether. In all such explanations, however, says Dr. Williams, we are but "heaping hypothesis upon hypothesis." Of course, a hypothesis that violates no known law and has the warrant of philosophical probability is always worthy of a hearing, but we must not forget that it is hypothesis only, not conclusive theory. The same may be said of theories of the ultimate constitution of matter. Altho physicists believe in the atomic theory, they are not ready to tell what the atom is, or even what it is like. The same mystery involves all interatomic action, physical or chemical. To quote again:

"No one knows just what happens when one drops a lump of salt or sugar into a bowl of water. We may believe with Professor Ostwald and his followers, that the molecules of sugar merely glide everywhere between the molecules of water, without chemical action; or, on the other hand, dismissing this mechanical explanation, we may say with Mendeleef that the process of solution is the most active of chemical phenomena, involving that incessant interplay of atoms known as dissociation. But these two explanations are mutually exclusive, and no one can say positively which one, if either one, is right. . . .

"But, for that matter, what is the nature of these intermolecular bonds in any case? And why, at the same temperature, are some substances held together with such enormous rigidity, others so loosely? Why does not a lump of iron dissolve as readily as the lump of sugar in our bowl of water? Guesses may be made to-day at these riddles, to be sure, but anything like tenable solutions will only be possible when we know much more than at present of the nature of intermolecular forces, and of the mechanism of molecular structures."

In fact, Dr. Williams concludes, the realm of atom and molecule is a veritable land of mysteries. But the greatest mystery of science is included under the third head of which Dr. Williams treats—the problem of life. In the first place, is or is not life peculiar to our earth? Science can not tell us whether the conditions that gave rise to it were incidental to our own planet only, or whether all planets have passed or are yet to pass through a life-bearing stage. How did life originate? Was its origin single or multiple? What are its relations to so-called "dead" matter? None of these questions has yet been answered satisfactorily by science. And Dr. Williams notes that, without trying to answer them, it has its hands quite full in dealing with the present phenomena of living organisms. Says the writer:

"Some of the most elementary principles of mechanical construction of the cell are still matters of controversy. On the one hand, it is held by Prof. O. Bütschli and his followers that the substance of the typical cell is essentially alveolar, or foamlike, comparable to an emulsion, and that the observed reticular structure of the cell is due to the intersections of the walls of the minute ultimate globules. But another equally authoritative school of workers holds to the view, first expressed by Frommann and Arnold, that the reticulum is really a system of threads, which constitute the most important basis of the cell structure. It is even held that these fibers penetrate the cell walls and connect adjoining cells, so that the entire body is a reticulum. For

the moment there is no final decision between these opposing views.

"Turning from the cell as an individual to the mature organism which the cell composes when aggregated with its fellows, one finds the usual complement of open questions, of greater or less significance, focalizing the attention of working biologists. Thus the evolutionist, secure as is his general position, is yet in doubt when it comes to tracing the exact lineage of various forms. He does not know, for example, exactly which order of invertebrates contains the type from which vertebrates sprang, tho several hotly contested opinions, each exclusive of the rest, are in the field. Again, there is like uncertainty and difference of opinion as to just which order of lower vertebrates formed the direct ancestry of the mammals. Among the mammals themselves there are several orders, such as the whales, the elephants, and even man himself, whose exact lines of more immediate ancestry are not as fully revealed by present paleontology as is to be fully desired."

In conclusion, Dr. Williams points to anthropology as a science of the future, so vast that its problems are not yet as clearly defined or generally recognized as they are sure to be. To this yet immature science, he says, will fall the greatest of the unsolved problems of the next century.

ASBESTOS AND ITS USES.

AMONG the interesting and novel uses to which asbestos is now being put, one of the latest is the fabrication of a kind of porcelain, which for many purposes is superior to that made in the ordinary way. We learn this from an article contributed to *La Science Française* (March 30) by M. P. F. Lhénoirel. Says this writer:

"Asbestos is called also by miners 'cotton-stone.' Canada furnishes almost all of the asbestos of commerce—about 10,000 tons a year; Italy furnishes a few hundred tons. It has been found also in Corsica, in Hungary, in Sweden, in Russia, in South Africa, and in South America; but what with the difficulty of mining and transportation, as well as the rarity of the product or the insufficiency of the quantity, the amounts produced in these regions are almost nothing.

"Asbestos is chiefly used to pack pistons in steam-engines and joints in conduits for steam, hot air, etc., and to cover such conduits, as well as steam-boilers. It is also employed to insulate electric wires.

"Of it are made filters for acids and for oils, building-paper, brick, cement, and paints. It is used to line fire-proof safes, in gas-logs, and in furnaces. Garments for firemen, glass-makers, and workmen who use fire and acids, are made from it, as well as theater-curtains, and ropes for use in fire-escapes.

"It may be used either alone or in combination with other textile materials, or with rubber, steel, etc.

"Asbestos is very irregularly distributed throughout strata of serpentine rock, and shows itself at the surface in outcrops like solid rock; it is worked very simply, therefore, in quarries at points where it is found in profitable quantities. The deepest quarries do not exceed one hundred feet. The huge blocks of serpentine detached by blasting are broken up, and those of the pieces that contain asbestos are carried to the workshops, where children break them up further with small hammers and separate the asbestos according to quality.

"It has been said that asbestos can be used like any textile material; it is now even dyed. This is effected quite well by the following method: The fibers are placed for two hours in a cold ten-per-cent. solution of albumen and then partially dried in air, after which they are dipped in a dyeing bath raised progressively in temperature till it reaches 90° C. [129° F.].

"A new industry based on the use of asbestos is the manufacture of 'asbestos-porcelain,' invented several years ago by M. F. Garros. Of all fibers, animal, vegetable, or mineral, there is none that has—as shown by the microscope—a smaller diameter than that of asbestos. These fibers, when powdered, give rise to extremely tiny particles. M. Garros thought that if, without the addition of foreign bodies, these particles could be agglomerated, the material thus formed would have very numerous and

very small pores, not only on account of this minute structure, but also because of the facility with which the pure mineral can be obtained.

"The chemical composition of asbestos (silicate of magnesia and lime) led the inventor to believe that a powder thus composed should form, when mixed with water, a plastic paste that by heating under special conditions could be made into an earthenware of considerable hardness. To this he gives the name 'asbestos porcelain.' "

Experiment has shown, the writer further tells us, that the manufacture of such a porcelain is perfectly feasible. The powdered asbestos is of a white or yellowish color, and may easily be bleached. The ware made of it is of a translucence comparable with that of ordinary porcelain. The applications of this discovery are numerous. Owing to the very minute porous structure of the ware, which, it has been demonstrated, is much finer than that of common porcelain and more homogeneous, it can be used for the filtration and sterilization of liquids. While the pores of common porcelain will allow microorganisms to pass, those of asbestos-porcelain are penetrated by these organisms only to a very slight depth, and they may be removed by simple washing with a sponge. Says the writer:

"Experiments made by Drs. Durand-Fardel and Bordas show that water containing 1,200 colonies of microbes to the cubic centimeter, is absolutely sterilized after filtration through asbestos porcelain. Besides this it has been proved to filter more rapidly than ordinary porcelain.

"Other experiments by Messrs. Cousin and Méran on wines, vinegars, and acids have shown that these liquids, after filtration through asbestos-porcelain, are not altered in chemical composition."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A RAILWAY HUNG OVER A RIVER.

THE electric railway system soon to be put in service from Barmen, Germany, through Elberfeld to Vohwinkel, a distance of about eight miles, is a curious departure from existing standards. It has only a single rail fixed to the under surface

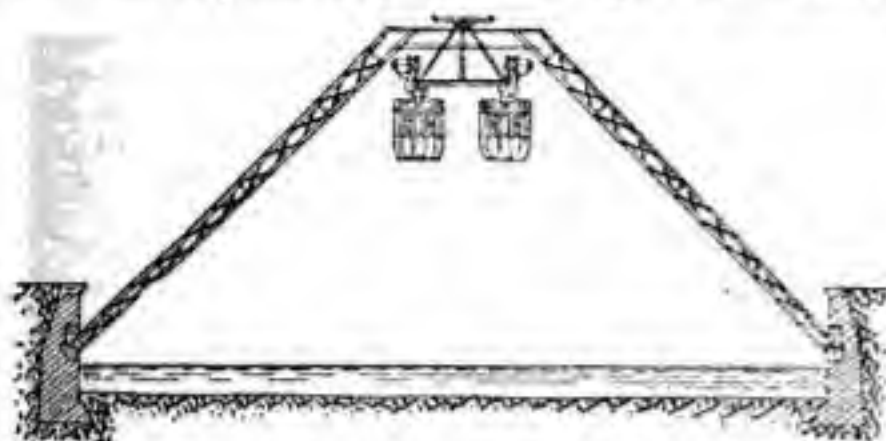


GENERAL VIEW OF SUSPENDED ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

of a viaduct, which is supported by a light lattice work. Six miles of the line is over the Wupper River, the construction being shown in the illustrations. Over other portions of the route an arched support is employed. The minimum radius of curves is 300 feet and the steepest grade 4.5 per cent. The following additional data are quoted from *The Electrical World and Engineer* (March 31):

"The cars are suspended flexibly to permit of going around abrupt curves. At a speed of 15 miles per hour the car body is inclined at an angle of 25° when passing around curves,

without, however, any inconvenience to passengers, it is stated. . . . The current is taken from a light rail by means of a sliding shoe held in contact by a spring. In the case of a train of two or more cars, the first car alone is fed directly by the current, a flexible cable of several wires supplying the necessary current to the other cars for motors, incandescent lamps or bells. Every car will have a motor equipment. Westinghouse air-brakes are



METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OVER RIVER.

used, the reservoirs being refilled at the terminal points of the line. It is proposed to run the cars at a speed of 30 miles per hour, which will give an average speed of from 15 to 21 miles an hour. Trains of two cars will run under a headway of two minutes, and will be controlled by an automatic block-signal system.

"The cost of the line proper will not, it is stated, exceed \$200,000 per mile. The cost of the equipment of the system will be \$140,000, on the basis of a train every three minutes, carrying 100 persons at a speed of from 24 to 30 miles an hour."

THE X-RAYS AND THE EARTH'S MAGNETISM.

MAY the earth's electricity and magnetism be due to an x-ray effect on our atmosphere? The theory that they are so caused, which is acknowledged by its author to be a somewhat audacious one, is advanced by Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard, in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (April). Professor Trowbridge bases his hypothesis on the striking property possessed by the Roentgen rays of being able to open a path for a current of electricity. The discharge, feeble in itself, not capable of lifting a pound weight a foot from the floor by means of a motor, is yet competent, Professor Trowbridge notes, to open a path for the current which can set all the trolley cars of a great city in motion. He says:

"To exhibit this mysterious effect we bring the ends of the electrical current which we wish to excite near each other, but not touching, in a glass tube with thin walls, from which the air has been exhausted. When the x-rays fall on the gap between the wires the electrical current immediately jumps across the gap with a vivid light. We have here the mechanism of an electrical relay—the feeble energy of the electric discharge can call into play a giant energy. By what energy does it accomplish this? Is it by compelling molecules to put themselves in line, so that the electrical current can bridge the gap? Is it by breaking down this mysterious ether of space, as if we threw a stone at a turbid bull's-eye in a prison chamber and let in a flood of sunlight? How the imagination is stirred by this process—what seems dead and lifeless can, by a physical agency, be stirred to endless activity! The rays are like the touch of Ithuriel's spear.

"The electrical discharge can accomplish all this, but the story of its activity is not yet told. It can not be told, for each year adds information in regard to these activities, for there are thousands of investigators at work. Another far-reaching manifestation is this: The rays can separate the air or a gas into its constituent particles, much as a strong electrical current separates water into oxygen and hydrogen. They can communicate electrical charges to these particles—positive and negative charges. The charged air-particles, when forced through partitions of spun glass, do not give up their electricity as they do when they are charged by an electrical machine."

It is this curious manifestation that leads Professor Trowbridge to suspect that the electricity and magnetism of the earth may

be caused by an x-ray effect on our atmosphere. The sun and the earth, he says, are separated like the terminals of a Crookes tube—two conductors with a vacuum between, so that electrical excitation from the sun may cause electrical discharge between it and the earth. This may take the form of an x-ray effect which could separate the upper layers of the atmosphere into positive and negative charges. The velocity of the negative particles is greater than that of the positive, and the revolution of the earth, by moving these electrified particles, may generate electrical currents which in circulation around the earth could produce the observed magnetism of the north and south poles, together with the auroral lights characteristic of those regions. The professor says in conclusion:

"This, I am well aware, is an audacious theory. It is certainly a vast extension of the laboratory experiments I have described, but the electrical radiations developed in electrical discharges are as competent to produce powerful magnetic whirls as the heat radiations in our atmosphere to develop cyclones. In the lower regions of our atmosphere the air is an insulator-like glass to the passage of an electrical current. A layer a foot thick can prevent the circulation of the most powerful current which is now used to generate horse-power. When this air space is rarefied at a certain degree of rarefaction the electrical current passes, especially, as we have seen, if it is illuminated by the x-rays. When, therefore, we ascend to a height of 10 or 20 miles the rarefied air becomes an excellent conductor of electricity of high electromotive force. To my mind, the conditions exist for developing an electrical state in the earth's covering of air which is competent to explain the electrical manifestations of the air, the auroral gleam, and the mysterious effect on the magnetic needle which keeps it directed to the magnetic north. Can not we conclude that the study of the x-rays bids fair to greatly extend our conceptions of the constitution of matter and of the action and interaction of nature's forces?"

HEAT-STROKE AND SUNSTROKE.

IT is contended by Dr. Moussoir, a French naval surgeon, that these are two diseases and not one and the same, as has been hitherto supposed. In the *Archives de Médecine Navale* (January), Dr. Moussoir claims to be the first observer to establish this fundamental distinction; and contends further that his discovery may result in a large saving of human life. Says Dr. Moussoir, as translated and abstracted in *The Lancet* (March 31):

"Heat-stroke is a pathological condition produced by the action on the whole surface of the body during a sufficiently prolonged period of a temperature exceeding 104° F., whereas sunstroke is a pathological condition produced by the action on the cranium during a period, which need not necessarily be long, of sufficiently intense solar radiation. The high temperature which gives rise to heat-stroke may be either moist or dry and may emanate from any source. Moist heat, as in a stoke-hole on board ship, brings on heat-stroke by preventing the evaporation of perspiration, while a dry heat, by shriveling up the skin into a parchment-like substance, prevents the exudation of perspiration, and most probably also produces an analogous condition in the pulmonary alveolar tissues. Heat-stroke causes its ill-effects through the superheated blood, which reacts on the nervous centers. It comes on gradually, but may simulate suddenness when the will power by which the subject was sustained is abruptly withdrawn. Stokers are able to endure a damp, hot atmosphere in narrow, ill-ventilated spaces because they work naked or nearly so, whereas soldiers on duty in the open air succumb to heat-stroke because the caloric increases beneath their thick clothing, which also hinders the evaporation of sweat.

"Sunstroke, or insolation, is not induced by high temperature, but by the intense radiation which the sun alone, owing to its enormous volume (1,200,000 times that of the earth), can supply, the chemical rays, the vibrations of which are more rapid and therefore more penetrating than those of their calorific and luminous congeners, being the exciting cause."

The French physician notes that the chemical rays of the sun can pierce through white clouds freely, but are arrested by black substances and partially so by red, and he applies these facts to explain the immunity from sunstroke of negroes and people with swarthy complexions, and the diminished liability to it of the ruddy. He goes on to say:

"To produce sunstroke the rays must impinge upon some part of the brain-case, the effect being transmitted thence to the as yet unlocated heat-center by reflex action. The process precisely resembles what goes on when a perspiring scalp is exposed to a draft and sneezing coryza and other reflex phenomena quickly ensue. Covering the head preserves from sunstroke, but just as is the case with thick clothing a helmet can assist only in the development of heat-stroke. The mean of a series of observations with suspended thermometers showed that the temperature inside a regulation helmet was 10° C. higher than in the shade of a veranda. In heat-stroke the disease begins by heating the blood, but in sunstroke this condition of the circulating fluid is secondary; the fact, however, that in both affections the blood becomes superheated serves to explain the resemblance of the symptoms. Sunstroke or insolation can occur only within the tropics because in that region alone the sun's chemical rays are sufficiently intense to produce the necessary reaction."

The Lancet admits that the doctor has established a *prima facie* case for his contention, but it does not approve of his remarks on the treatment of the disease. He insists upon excitation and antipyrin, with ice, cold affusion, and "the rest of the stock remedies as usually recommended," but discards quinin. To quote the final paragraph:

"Among the predisposing causes of heat apoplexy Dr. Moussoir mentions the horizontal position, contending that the heat-rays, both direct and refracted from the ground, have thus a much larger surface to act on. This would seem to supply an argument against the Indian practise of taking a siesta during the heat of the day."

A Hydraulic Cannon.—A novel plan for imparting an enormous velocity to a projectile has lately been the subject of experiment by Edward Hoyle. As described in *Ingenieurs Civils* (Paris), his method is to use a tube about five feet long having at one end a powder-chamber and at the other end a portion of narrower diameter. While the main body of the tube is about two inches wide, the width of this narrowed part is only about half an inch. The main tube is filled with water and the projectile is placed in the smaller end of the tube. "Things being thus disposed, if the powder is ignited, the explosion acts on the water, which, in turn, acts on the projectile, driving it out at a speed which is to that of the water in the inverse ratio of the squares of the diameters of the two parts of the tube, or 16 to 1. In fact the projectile pierces a steel plate 10 millimeters [$\frac{3}{8}$ inch] thick at 2.40 meters [8 feet] distance. Tresedder's formula indicates for these data a speed of 4,500 meters [14,760 feet] a second. The water may be replaced by a powdered material; the inventor has thus used white lead. The charge was 150 grams [2.772 grains] of sporting powder, which should give to the white lead a velocity of about 280 meters a second. This, multiplied by the ratio of the sections, makes 4,500 meters for the projectile. It is even probable that we might abandon powder altogether and that a strong man wielding a hammer of 6.5 kilograms [14 pounds] might give to a Lee-Netford ball a velocity of 1,800 meters [5,904 feet] a second. Without following the writer into the remarks that he makes regarding a complete reform of the artillery based on these facts, it seems a matter of general interest to give them thus in abstract."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Candy and Jam in Army Rations.—The Germans about ten years ago introduced the use of candy into the diet of their soldiers. "The idea," says *The Medical Record*, April 7, "was the outcome of experiments undertaken by the German Government. It was demonstrated that the addition of candy and chocolate to the regular ration greatly conduced to the improvement of health and endurance of the troops, and at the

present time the army authorities in Germany issue cakes of chocolate and a limited amount of other confectionery. The British were the next to follow this example, and the Queen, as has been extensively advertised, forwarded five hundred thousand pounds of chocolate in half-pound packages as a Christmas treat for the soldiers in South Africa. Jam has also found great favor with the British War Office, and 1,450,000 pounds have been despatched to South Africa as a four months' supply to 116,000 troops. The United States is following in the same path, and candy has been added to the regular army ration of the American soldier. It is stated that one New York firm has shipped more than fifty tons of confectionery during the past year for the armies in the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. The candy supplied is of excellent quality, consisting of mixed chocolate creams, lemon drops, coconut maroons, and acidulated fruit drops. These are packed in tins specially designed to fit the pockets of a uniform coat. The question of providing jam with the army ration is also under consideration."

Future Population of the Great States of Europe.—A German economist has recently published a statistical study that proves, as he asserts, that Russia is increasing in population more rapidly than any other European country; it doubles its population in forty-five years. For the same result, he says, as quoted in *Cosmos* (March 31), "65 years is necessary in Germany, 70 in Austria, 45 in England, and 110 in Italy. France would take 860 years to double its population, even if the present annual rate of increase were maintained, which, unfortunately, is not probable, since it shows a tendency to diminish. The loss of Alsace-Lorraine, with 1,200,000 inhabitants, is perhaps less regrettable, from the point of view of national power, than the insignificance of the annual increase of population. During the last five years the population of the German empire has increased by 3,000,000 souls, while that of France has increased only by 175,000; and even this small increase was due in part to foreign immigration."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A CONVENTION will be held at Naples from April 3 to April 6 next to discuss tuberculosis from the point of view of public health, so we are told by the *Revue Scientifique*. It will include three sections, respectively, of etiology and prophylaxis, of pathology, and of therapeutics. A hygienic exhibition will be held in connection with the meeting.

FROM RUSSIA comes the news, according to a note in *Popular Science News*, that Professor Norkshewski has invented an instrument the principle of which is the sensitiveness to light of selenium and tellurium, both of which change their quality as conductors of electricity with a variation in the light to which they are exposed. "In stating that the blind can see by this instrument, a relative meaning only is indicated. While their actual vision will be unaffected, they will feel the various effects of changing light by its action. It is claimed that a totally blind man has been enabled to find the windows in a room, and after some practise to distinguish approaching objects. The inventor hopes to make the instrument so efficient that the blind will be able to tell almost certainly when they are approaching an opaque or transparent substance."

THE important part that electricity will play in the modern house is shown, according to accounts in the daily press, for the first time in the equipment of "Villa Julia," a residence now building on Riverside Drive, New York. "One of the new features of this up-to-date home will be an automobile room, and in addition there will be arrangements for lighting, heating, cooking, washing, ironing, drying clothes, ventilation, electric fans, elevator, sewing-machines, bells, fire-alarms, telephone, phonographs and kinetoscopes, all by electricity. The owner has devoted considerable space in his \$1,000,000 house to his carriages, and has arranged to have a connecting wire from the Edison Company, and will charge his own vehicles." While it has been the fashion in Paris for several years to have an auto-room in a dwelling, this house is probably the first one in this city to contain this feature.

A MACHINE designed especially for cutting rubber has recently been invented in Germany. It may also be used for cutting such materials as celluloid, felt, asbestos, and wax cloth. "Altho apparently only a knife device," say *The Scientific American Supplement*, "it differs in this respect that the lever does not turn on a simple pivot, but is guided in slots. A slot bearing is fixed to both sides of the table so that the cloth under the knife can not shift laterally. The cut is therefore always in a vertical line, and at the same time diagonal, as in large paper-cutting machines. This arrangement holds the cloth firmly; but a modification of the machine, whereby a press and cutter are combined, accomplishes this object still more effectually. The device is simple. The journal glides in slotted bearings, and a toothed arc of 45° is fixed to the end of the lever. This arc engages with a vertical rack, guided in the frame of the table so as to glide up and down. The depression of the lever knife raises the rack, which in its turn urges the press downward. The material is thus always under pressure when being cut, and no adjustment for height is needed."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION.

TEN years ago the liberal party in the Presbyterian Church made a determined effort to get rid of certain portions of the Westminster Confession, but found the power of the conservative element too strong. Now another effort is to be made either to revise the Confession or to dispense with it altogether. It is impossible as yet to gage the relative strength of the two parties. One of the latest expressions of opinion is by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. In a sermon, quoted in *The Independent* (April 19), he said:

"It is obvious that Christianity, which is of all things the most personal, is an affair of the heart and only contingently an affair of the head. You may not have noticed that the word 'brain' does not once occur in the Bible, while the word 'heart' occurs more than a thousand times. One of the most unfortunate mistakes ever made by the Christian Church was to slide into the habit of identifying Christianity with theology. . . . We ought to have a new Confession of Faith. It is surprising that the Presbyterian Church is able to do as much as it is doing with such an incubus strapped upon us as we are tottering under to our present Confession. In the first place, the thing needed is not a system of theology, for that is what our present Confession is; but a simple, brief Saxon statement of a half dozen or so of the vital ingredients of Jesus Christ's message to the world.

"I could get along with a Confession of Faith containing little but what Jesus said when He was trying to make a Christian of Nicodemus: 'God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life.' That gives to us the doctrine of God's unlimited love, human guilt, the divinity of Christ, salvation through Christ, faith in Christ, immortality: every word [sic!] Saxon, three quarters of the words monosyllables, profound enough for any elder, simple enough for any four-year-old. At any rate we want a new creed."

The Independent, which remarks that "the Baptists get along very well without any" creed, thinks that if the Presbyterian Church must have a creed, the present is a fitting time to formulate it:

"The time for removal of errors is always; and now revision of some sort begins to be exigent. The Presbyterian Church is suffering for it. The arguments for it are those of truth and charity; the argument against it is that it will delay union with the Southern Presbyterian Church, which is not yet ready for revision. But we doubt very much if revision is the best course to be pursued. Let the old Confession remain as a historical document. It expressed the views of the Westminster Assembly. It answered its purpose then. It was a noble but faulty document. It gave forth all the light its makers had. Put it where it belongs, as an expression, not of what we must believe, but of what its makers believed. They did grandly to express their own faith, but they had no right to enslave our faith, any more than God has a right to enslave our will. There is no nobler intellectual work that a man can do than to formulate what he believes about God. Theology is the noblest of the sciences—a man of intelligence ought never to tire of making creeds for himself. He ought to revise his creed every year. A man's conduct, and so his religion, depends on what he believes about the relation between God and man. More evidence, more discovery, more study, more enlightenment from the Holy Spirit will change his belief, his creed, and so affect his religious duty. We would leave the formulation of a creed to each man's own conscientious study; but if the Presbyterian Church must have a creed—and we suppose it is not yet prepared to do without one—let it formulate a short working creed, one for union, not division, which shall put in the faith of the Gospel and leave out Calvinism, and so be helpful toward the great fellowship of Christendom."

While the Presbyterian Church South is commonly admitted to be far more conservative on all points of doctrine than the Northern body, the Presbyterians beyond the sea are much less

so. In 1892, at the very time when the Presbyterian Church in the United States was repudiating revision, the General Synod of England adopted a revised creed as an alternative for the old Confession, as did also the Scottish Church. In the new creed, which contains twenty-four sections, no mention is made of preterition or of limited atonement; nor, as in the Westminster Confession by implication, of the eternal damnation of non-elect infants. Instead of the damnatory clauses of the latter creed, section xvi., "Of Sanctification and Perseverance," says of Christ's people: "If, departing from God through unwatchfulness and neglect of prayer, any of them lapse into spiritual languor or fall into grievous sins, yet by the mercy of God, who abideth faithful, they are not cast off, but are chastened for their backsliding, and through repentance restored to His favor so that they perish not."

The declarations concerning limited atonement in the Westminster Confession were unwelcome to a large party in the church as long ago as 1797, when chiefly for this reason the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was formed in the regions about southwestern Kentucky. The *Cumberland Presbyterian*, official organ of this body, therefore naturally sympathizes with Dr. Hillis in his recent denunciation of the Confession. Referring to these denunciations, it says (April 12):

"No Cumberland Presbyterian who holds the views above quoted would be in danger of a heresy trial. The doctrine at which Dr. Hillis aimed his philippics is no man of straw. That doctrine is in sections three and four, chapter three, of the Westminster Confession of Faith, which every Presbyterian preacher must 'sincerely receive and adopt.' . . . Heretical as Dr. Hillis probably is on some other vital doctrines of our common faith, he has not only spoken the truth about the awful doctrines of reprobation, but he is in accord with a vast majority of the members and ministers of the Presbyterian Church. As one contemporary, *The Standard*, aptly puts it 'One would be inclined to say that few Presbyterians now hold to the doctrine of reprobation as stated in the Confession, if it were not for the stir which Dr. Hillis's utterance has made in Chicago.'"

The Rev. Samuel T. Carter, in *The Evangelist* (Presb., April 5), writes

"It must be admitted that if a church is honest, that which stands in its Confession is its faith. It must be acknowledged that what is contained in its Confession is the faith of any honest church. The Westminster Confession of Faith is still the unquestioned Confession of the Presbyterian Church. Is the Presbyterian Church honest in its zeal for purity first and peace afterward? . . ."

"Be it known, then, to all the world that the Presbyterian Church by its Confession declares that all the heathen perish, that many men are hopelessly lost from all eternity by the decree of God, and that there are infants in hell. Can the church not be persuaded to stop prosecuting its scholars about the authorship of Isaiah or verbal inspiration, and to attend to these most serious matters?"

"In reality the church does not believe these dreadful doctrines. Then it stands before God and man with a lie in its right hand. It is in the awful predicament of having to choose between heresy and falsehood. Why does it not at once escape the miserable dilemma by formulating a simple creed that it can and does genuinely believe?"

The Christian Observer (Presb., April 11) takes the view that the church should stand by its ancient creed despite Dr. Hillis's "most violent and vituperative language." His withdrawal when he no longer agrees with the Westminster Confession is, it says, "simply the right and proper thing."

The Christian Intelligencer (Reformed Church), which is also an adherent of Calvinistic doctrine, thinks that no good can come to the Presbyterian Church "from a revival of a debate which is almost as old as the Christian Church":

"Logically the supremacy of God and the dependence of men on God lead to foreordination or election. That God elects is

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The great missionary conference which is in session this week in New York is the third world-conference held in the interest of foreign missions, and already it appears likely to exceed in numbers and importance any previous gathering of the kind.

The *Philadelphia Bulletin*, referring to the prominent parts taken on the opening days of the conference by President McKinley, former President Harrison, and Governor Roosevelt, calls the gathering "a concrete representation of the militant

Protestantism of the United States." The *New York Tribune* terms the conference "one of the most important religious gatherings of the present generation." The *Brooklyn Eagle*, however, calls attention to the fact that the name "Ecumenical" is a misnomer; since in the conference the 223,000,000 members of the Roman Catholic Church and the 119,000,000 members of the Oriental churches are not represented at all—only the 150,000,000 Christians who make up the Protestant bodies.



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Church for India and Malaya.

3. REV. JUDSON SMITH, D.D.,
Chairman of the General Committee, Sec-
retary American Board of Commissioners
for Foreign Missions, Boston.

4. REV. HENRY N. COBB, D.D.,
Chairman of Executive Committee, Sec-
retary Board of Missions of Reformed
Dutch Church in America, New York.

5. REV. JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D.D., AFRICA,
Missionary Bishop Methodist Episcopal
Church.

6. REV. J. HUDSON TAYLOR,
Founder of the China Inland Mission.

7. MR. JOHN R. MOTT,
Chairman of Committee on Young Peo-
ple, International Secretary Young Men's
Christian Association, New York.

8. REV. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D.D.,
Chairman of Hospitality Committee, Sec-
retary Presbyterian Board of Foreign
Missions, New York.

9. REV. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, D.D.,
Editor-in-Chief *Missionary Review of the
World*.

10. REV. HARLAN P. BEACH,
Chairman of Exhibit Committee, Educa-
tional Secretary Students' Volunteer
Movement for Foreign Missions, New
York.

11. REV. DUNCAN PATON, D.D.,
Presbyterian Missionary to the New Heb-
rides Islands.

12. REV. A. HERZBERG, D.D.,
Secretary of the Berlin Missionary Soci-
ety, Missionary in the Transvaal, 1850-1889.

13. MRS. J. T. GRAVEY,
Secretary Women's Foreign Missionary
Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.

14. REV. R. WARDLAW THOMPSON, D.D.,
Secretary of the London Missionary So-
ciety.

15. REV. HENRY C. MARIE, D.D.,
Chairman of Committee on Home Work,
Secretary American Baptist Mission
Union, Boston.

16. REV. JACOB CHAMBERLAIN, M.D., D.D., INDIA,
Missionary of the Reformed (Dutch)
Church in America.

17. EUGENE STOCK, ESQ.,
Secretary of the Church Missionary Soci-
ety, London.

PROMINENT LEADERS IN THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

also distinctly recorded in the Scriptures, and moreover, is supported by the theory of evolution. The Arminian view which substitutes foreknowledge for election does not relieve the matter a whit, for there can be no foreknowledge unless the event is certain, and certainty depends on the fact that the act or whatever it may be has been determined by omnipotence. But the Scripture as well gives space to human choice or free will, and in the administration of God men have been treated as free agents and held responsible for their choice. God has exhibited in the government of the world an amazing regard for the freedom of the will of man. No attempts to reconcile divine sovereignty and the freedom of the human will have succeeded. It is well to remember that secret things belong to God, and the things that are revealed belong to us and our children."

CAUSES OF RELIGIOUS DECLINE AS SEEN IN THE PEW.

IN his recent book, "Why Men Do Not Go to Church," Dr. Cortland Myers finds three reasons for the decline, so frequently noted of late, namely: faults of the church, faults of the man, and faults of society. But Rev. M. S. Young, in an article in *The Lutheran Quarterly* (April), seems to think that the faults of the ministry are unduly emphasized, and the causes should be traced directly to the pew, where a spirit of irreverence is becoming more and more manifest. In fact, he claims that the pew is an enemy against which the pulpit has to combat. He says: "Quite enough has been written on the weakness and declension of the pulpit. Its failings may be admitted, but in magnifying them there is danger of losing sight of obstacles to the church's progress to be found in the pew. It is not amiss to inquire whether the cause of religion may not be sadly hurt and hindered by incompetency, neglect, and devilishness in the pew. The time has come for the discussion of causes of declension in the pew, elements of power or weakness in the congregation, the dead-line among church-members, and kindred themes."

Of these causes, the first to be discussed is ignorance. The lack of knowledge of the fundamental truths of the Bible, more prominent in city than country life, is, he thinks, a menace to the spiritual welfare of the world. Where formerly Bible instruction was an important feature of all education, it is now considered "old-fogyish" by many, and there is a deplorable neglect of religious study. Among one hundred students to whom a series of experimental questions were submitted, only eight pupils answered all correctly, while only thirteen were even approximately correct. The cause for such ignorance, thinks Dr. Young, is that parents are neglectful and indifferent to accurate Scriptural knowledge. Even the school text-books systematically avoid mentioning the name of God. He writes:

"There has been a loss in loosening the reins of family government which in times past required the memorizing of Scripture in youth. The knowledge of God's word gained in the home and church is the influence to which many of our greatest men attribute the shaping of their characters and their usefulness in life, but the methods of instruction which had such beneficent effect in days gone by are no longer popular. The lack of Scripture knowledge in the pew, and the neglect of the use of means by which true enlightenment may be received, continue in spite of the entreaties from the pulpit to give attention to family instruction and the offers of ministers to teach the young.

"The awaking of some of the leading educators of our country to a sense of the peril involved in the neglect of the moral and religious training of the young, is a hopeful indication. Words of warning are spoken by such scholarly and influential teachers as President Harper of Chicago University, who says: 'It is difficult to prophesy what the result of our present method of educating the youth will be in fifty years. We are training the mind in our public schools, but the moral side in the child's nature is almost entirely neglected. The Roman Catholic Church insists on remedying this manifest evil, but our Protestant churches seem to ignore it completely. They expect the Sunday-

school to make good what our public schools leave undone, and the consequence is that we overlook a danger as real and as great as any we have had to face.'"

Speaking of the encroachment of materialism, Dr. Young makes special reference to the power of the saloon. "Are there not," he asks, "congregations which will have no word of censure spoken to the friend of the saloon in the church? Are there not congregations which bridle the tongue of the pastor, forbidding him to utter words of denunciation against the rum traffic?"

An evil next in importance to ignorance among the pew-holders is their irreverence, growing out of the conception of the church as a place of entertainment, where the sermon should be short and racy, and the music as nearly operatic as possible. Dr. Young quotes "Ian Maclaren" (Dr. Watson) who says:

"The center of thought has shifted from eternity to time. . . . The ancient fear of God seems to have departed entirely and with it the sense of the unseen which once constituted the spirit of worship. . . . The church triumphed by her faith, her holiness, her courage, and by these high virtues she must stand in this age also. She is the witness of immortality, the spiritual home of souls, the servant of the poor, the protector of the friendless, and if she sinks into a place of second-rate entertainment, then it were better that her history should close, for without her spiritual visions and austere ideals the church is not worth preserving."

Of the pulpit and the demands made upon it, Dr. Young writes:

"Truth is truth forever and it is to be presented as it is in Christ, who is eternally the same. Sin is essentially the same in every age, and its consequences are the same, but it changes its forms and becomes necessary to apply the truth to changed moral conditions. So it is the duty of the pulpit to study the attitude of Christ toward present-day problems, and declare the will of Christ to this generation in such manner as will meet the peculiar needs of the age.

"The pulpit of to-day must not ignore the demands justly made upon it for support in proper movements for the relief of the suffering and oppressed. It must not speak in a half-hearted, apologetic sort of a way of Sunday rest, of child labor and women labor. The active support of the clergy must be enlisted in the work of investigating and lessening the evils of such abominations as the sweating system and the saloon. Wise and proper movements in the interest of social and political reform deserve from us something more than listless well-wishing."

How Dr. Gladden Would Edit a Newspaper.—

The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio, thinks that Mr. Sheldon's recent editorial experiment was a praiseworthy one, and that most of the criticisms bestowed upon him were the result of misapprehension of his purpose and spirit. That purpose was "as far from any assumption of exclusive or superior Christliness as the East is from the West." But Dr. Gladden's idea of what a newspaper should be differs in a considerable degree from that apparently held by Mr. Sheldon. The former would have it not "goody-goody," but "the brightest, breeziest, liveliest, wittiest newspaper in the community." He writes (*The Independent*, April 5):

"Ruling out filthy details of vice and crime, I should say that any subject in which the people at large are greatly interested is news, and ought to be reported and discussed in a Christian daily paper. Take the theatrical news, for example. Mr. Sheldon ruled it all out. I should have the theatrical performances all reported, and criticized, not from the standpoint of the box-office, but from that of the highest and purest dramatic art. The drama is a great interest of human life; it is capable of great public service; it is now the source of great public injury; it ought to be regenerated. . . .

"This is simply an illustration of what I mean by saying that the Christian newspaper ought to deal with all great public interests. The newspaper can not undertake to dictate to the people what they shall be interested in; the fact that they are deeply

interested in anything whatever is a matter with which it must concern itself. It may be necessary to show them that the thing which they care so much about is a thing unworthy of their thought; keen criticism of popular fads and social tendencies is one of the newspaper's great functions."

A "LIBERAL CATHOLIC" VIEW OF DR. MIVART.

DR. ST. GEORGE MIVART'S death last month while still under the ban of his church for the opinions expressed in his recent articles (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, February 3, 17, March 3, 31) has called forth only sympathetic and charitable comment from both the Protestant and Roman Catholic press. Journals of the latter faith express the belief that what they term Dr. Mivart's heresies, after almost half a century of honored membership in the church, may not improbably have been the result of advanced age and declining mental powers, and express the hope that in his last moments he returned to the faith. Indeed, if he were honest in his opinions, one Roman Catholic journal remarks, "he was all right," as Father Lambert said of the late Colonel Ingersoll.

What is entitled "a liberal Catholic view" of the English scientist appears in *The Nineteenth Century* (April) from the pen of Mr. Robert Edward Dell, late editor of *The Weekly Register*, the liberal Catholic rival of Cardinal Vaughan's organ, the *London Tablet*. Dr. Mivart's case, says Mr. Dell, is only one phenomenon "arising from causes which have long been active." Dr. Mivart was the last of the race of eminent converts made up of such men as Faber, Manning, Newman, Oakley, and Arnold. The intellectual vigor and mental breadth of conception of the church's mission introduced into the Roman Catholic body in England by these men—raising it from an obscure sect to an important religious body—have gradually ebbed away, Mr. Dell says, as these great spirits have one after another departed. This process "is now complete":

"Any one who surveys the history of the Catholic Church during the last sixty years can not but recognize the fact that there is a party which is dominant and has in course of time succeeded in gaining a firmer and firmer hold on the machinery and central government of the church. The members of this 'prominent party' (to use the name given to it by an English Catholic bishop) have succeeded little by little in crushing those who opposed them, and in silencing and nullifying those who have no sympathy with their tendencies and their peculiar doctrines: they have made it their aim to destroy originality and initiative and stifle independent intellectual activity, and they have succeeded too well. This party has felt all along the danger of the infusion of new blood, whatever may be its desire for converts who can be led captive at the wheels of its own chariot. In England we have seen John Henry Newman, a prophet sent from God to the Anglo-Saxon race, hampered in every direction, thwarted and misrepresented, and only not driven out of the church because he would not be driven out, by a party of which Cardinal Vaughan was an ardent adherent. Altho Newman received a cardinal's hat from Leo XIII. in the early days of the present pontificate, and his own position was thus happily secured, the general situation was not altered; nor were the feelings of profound distrust in certain quarters in his regard. It is, after all, against the principles and the teaching of the 'Essay on Development' and the 'Grammar of Assent' that the strenuous efforts of the dominant party are directed.

"The party of which I speak is, of course, made up of different elements and various kinds of personalities, but the important matter is to lay hold of what I may call its motive-power, both intellectual and practical; that without which its diverse elements would form a mere mob, wanting in cohesion as well as in tact and intellectual force; that which makes this party (of which it is the backbone) an object of interest and a useful subject of investigation alike to private individuals who value the intellectual and moral progress of Christian nations, and to the states-

men who guide the national destinies. That motive-power is incorporated in the Society of Jesus."

Mr. Dell claims that there has been a deliberate, thoroughly systematized plan on the part of the Jesuits to control and direct the theological trend of thought in England, with a view of ultimately converting and holding England itself, and, through its vast power and empire, of throwing its weight throughout the world in favor of Roman Catholicism. "At the present day the presses are pouring forth one course after another of theology, dogmatic and moral, and of philosophy, by members of the Society of Jesus, written in Latin. These manuals are increasingly used in the seminaries and by the clergy, and are very proper to create an artificial 'consentient teaching' which can eventually be put forward as the voice and the witness of the church throughout the world." But the "deliberate scheme" does not end with theology and philosophy; the Jesuits are applying their *a priori* method, says Mr. Dell, to economics and even to science, and endeavoring to bring these realms also into conformity to "the vivifying intellectual ideas of the Society of Jesus." This is not a Jesuit bugaboo, says the writer; people who doubt the reality of secret Jesuit machinations have only to turn to information "perfectly accessible to any one who reads Latin, has a finely trained intellect, and will recognize the need of mastering the preliminary difficulties."

Dr. Mivart, according to Mr. Dell, was one of the first to feel the heavy hand of the new school of Roman Catholicism which has come into fuller life in England since the death of Newman and Manning, and which, he says, seeks to reduce all intellectual and theological inquiry within the iron bounds of the "Summa" of St. Thomas of Aquin:

"The dominant school, instead of going out into the world to do battle with the ideas of modern philosophy, prefers to attempt to prevent those ideas from gaining an entrance into the minds of Catholics. It is a policy of despair. Their rusty and antiquated weapons have failed them, they have been driven back into their own entrenchments, and as a last hope they have taken refuge from the modern artillery in an underground cavern, the atmosphere of which is becoming so stifling that they can no longer control their subordinates, who are forced to come out one by one into the open air to escape from being asphyxiated. Intelligent Catholics are more and more coming to realize the futility and uselessness of their theological schools, and the inability of their apologists to defend them when they are attacked or to justify their position; left as they are to shift for themselves and to form their own synthesis as best they may, they are more and more ceasing to look to the official exponents of Catholicism for help in finding their way through the intellectual difficulties of modern times."

Mr. Dell believes Father Clarke wrong in his assertion that the doctrine of the church has never undergone and can never undergo modification (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, March 3). Dr. Mivart has indeed not distinguished between matters of faith defined by the church and current opinions; but that is the very mistake of the school to which Father Clarke himself belongs: "It is they who are forever insisting that their theological opinions are proximately *de fide*, and that there is practically no difference between them and defined dogmas." The writer continues:

"Dr. Mivart finds, as every student of history finds, that the 'consentient teaching' of the theologians of one age has been 'set on one side' by the theologians of another; that opinions once commonly regarded as essential are now held by nobody; that (as in the case of Aristotelianism) one pope has sanctioned what a previous pope had condemned. It is the fault of Fr. Clarke and Fr. Smith and their friends if those who discover these facts conclude that even defined dogmas may turn out to be non-essential and may be abandoned. . . .

"What the outcome of the present situation will be it is, of course, impossible to foretell. But a salient feature of the situation is the fact that the central government of the church is al-

most entirely in the hands of Italians who naturally share the characteristics of the race to which they belong. And the Italian mind finds the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon mind almost impossible to understand. 'They know so little of the English character,' said Cardinal Newman, 'and have so little tact (as much as I should have in dealing with the Sepoys) that they may give great offense, as soon as ever they emerge out of the vague terms of courtesy and kindness which Christian charity will elicit from them at the outset.' Of the truth of this judgment (which was shared by Cardinal Manning) we in England have had more than one confirmation in recent years."

IS OUR NEW-TESTAMENT TEXT RELIABLE?

FOR years scholars have pointed to the resultant investigations chiefly of Tischendorf, Tregelles, and Westcott-Hart, in producing, in spite of the two hundred thousand variants of the Biblical manuscripts, a practically uniform Greek text of the New Testament, as one of the greatest achievements of the scholarship of any age. Indications, however, are increasing to show that this joy has been premature, and that a movement is on foot that may lead to a complete revision of the principles that have been currently accepted in New-Testament textual criticism. One of the greatest scholars of the age in this department, Dr. von Gebhardt, in the *Theologische Literaturzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 26), gives us a description of the controversy from which we take the following facts.

It has become more and more evident, says Dr. Gebhardt, that a radically new departure is making itself felt in reference to the New-Testament text. Ridicule of the investigations of such men as Tischendorf and Westcott and Hart is heard. The new movement is based on the rejection of the canon which had become supreme, namely, that the famous old Codices Vaticanus and Sinaiticus constitute the most reliable basis for the construction of the New-Testament text. These codices must, it is said, be abandoned in favor of a peculiar codex commonly known as the Codex Bezae, found in Canterbury, which contains so many strange and divergent readings that the donor, Beza, thought it best to ignore them. Quite a number of scholars are now beginning to show a decided preference for this Codex D, as it is also termed, the leader in this movement being the philologist, Professor Blass, of Halle, who several years ago, on the authority of this code, claimed that St. Luke had published two separate editions of his Gospel and the Acts, one in the shape in which our Bibles contain it and one in a revised shape, with additions, as found in the Codex Bezae. This opinion won the favor of such leading scholars as Professor Zöckler, of Greifswald, and Professor Zahn, of Erlangen, and secured a warm defender in Dr. Nestle. The latter has in his book ("Einführung in das Griechische N. T.") advocated the complete revision of the New-Testament text along the line of the variants contained in the Codex Bezae, altho the exact principles of this proposed revision can not yet be formulated. He speaks of the veneration for the so-called older manuscripts as superstitious, and thinks that this Codex Bezae, which the builders have rejected, will become "the head of the corner" in the new structure of the New-Testament text.

Gebhardt expresses decided dissent from the proposed innovation, and regrets that the work of decades is thus again called into question.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DURING the recent special session of the Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops in New York, the bishops were invited to take luncheon at the Players' Club with Bishop Potter, who is an honorary member. The bishop arranged to have the luncheon served in the grill-room. Says the *New York Sun*:

Just after the bishops had seated themselves at the tables, two members of the club who hadn't heard about their visit came in for luncheon and made for the grill-room. They were stopped by one of the club servants, who told them that members would be served with their luncheon upstairs.

"What's the matter with the grill-room?" asked one of the men.

"The House of Bishops is lunching there to-day," was the answer.

"Who?" inquired the club member.

"The House of Bishops," was the answer. "Bishop Potter and all the other bishops in the United States."

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the club member. "I suppose that, dating from to-day, the stage will be considered to have been properly elevated."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE lad of sixteen who attempted to assassinate the Prince of Wales in Brussels April 4, had apparently had his head turned by anarchist lectures and literature, and will probably be sent to a reformatory school. The incident would have no importance were it not that experience has shown that other addle-headed fellows are encouraged by such deeds to repeat the experiment. Hence the British papers, mindful also of the attempt to shoot the Emperor of Russia, doubt that it would be wise for members of the British royal family to visit the present Paris Exhibition. *The Saturday Review* (London) says:

"The assassinations of the late Empress of Austria and the President of the French Republic are cases in point. The prince has most happily escaped, and it is natural to wish not to make too much of the matter. Unfortunately, it throws forward as well as backward. This kind of thing is unquestionably infectious; and one can not shut his eyes to the opportunity the Paris Exhibition would afford to minds mentally and morally diseased, excited and stimulated by Sipido's attempt. Ought the prince to run the risk which would attend the fulfilment of his intention to visit Paris at Whitsuntide?"

A large number of British papers find in the occasion reason for complaint against the continental press for the tone in which they have been speaking of England since the war in South Africa began. The press of different continental countries, so we read in *The Times*, *The Standard*, *The Daily Mail*, and other influential English papers, has been subsidized by Dr. Leyds, and all but the educated foreigners have a wrong conception of England's aims. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"We should wish rather to think that the persons of our royal family may, and will be, shielded by the force of public opinion abroad, and that those who have directed that opinion into wrong channels may now stand aside and bethink themselves. In ordinary circumstances we should not have expected an attack of this kind to be made by a Belgian subject. Belgium owes her national independence to the enlightened policy of Her Britannic Majesty's Government in the past. France, of course, has a different history. And is it to be concluded that on French soil our royal family is likely to be safer than in the Belgian capital? Is it reasonable to suppose, if the station-master at Brussels was unable to prevent a would-be assassin from obtaining access to the platform, that the Parisian police will be better able to protect the lives of visitors to the Paris Exhibition? We fear that there is but one conclusion to be drawn. It is that his royal highness the Prince of Wales will be well advised to follow the example of his illustrious mother, and to find in the circumstances attending the war in South Africa a valid reason for remaining for the present among Her Majesty's people at home."

Lloyd's Weekly, one of the papers from which the masses in England draw their information, says:

"The attempt of the young miscreant Sipido to shoot the Prince of Wales can not be regarded as an act of boyish folly, on account of the attendant circumstances. He was, without doubt, supplied with the means to purchase the revolver, and his own admissions, coupled with the papers found on him, point directly to pro-Boer influences. . . . A foreign press, bribed with Pretorian gold, has found no charge too atrocious to print against us, and the Boer leaders in South Africa have delighted in reiterating the falsehoods. All this goes to prove the allegation that the Boers are only a half-civilized people, and one result is certain—namely, that when the inevitable triumph of our arms comes these semi-barbarians and their unscrupulous Hollander advisers must of necessity be deprived of the powers they have misused, and rendered utterly incapable of ever again imperilling the peace of South Africa."

Despite some resentment kindled by these charges, the press

of the Continent express sympathy for the prince and rejoice that he was not injured. The *Petit Bleu* (Brussels) says:

"Nothing but temporary insanity could have caused so dastardly an attempt at assassination upon a prince connected with the royal house of Belgium, and who personally has no influence whatever upon the policy of the British Government. It will not be easy to discover any connection between this outrage and the peace demonstrations in Belgium."

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, however, says:

"The night before the attempt, a group of Socialists had engaged the Flemish Theater to protest against the Boer war. The meeting was opened by M. Volkaert, who gave a short review of the futile attempts at arbitration, and ended his discourse by saying: 'It is now the duty of the nations to protest. The Prince of Wales will pass through Belgium to-morrow. It is necessary to inform him that the people of Belgium are advocates of peace.' It is not impossible that this remark may have influenced some weak-minded persons to the extent of attempting assassination."

In the Belgian Chamber several members took occasion to remark that disapproval of the deed of this harebrained boy did not mean approval of England's attempt to crush a free people. The Manchester *Guardian* remarks to this:

"Most Belgians will, we think, be sorry that any members of their Chamber of Representatives should have mingled criticism of British policy in South Africa with their expressions of regret for the attempt to murder the Prince of Wales. In face of attempts at murder all sane men and loyal citizens of their own countries should be at one in treating their censure and prevention as elementary points of duty, not to be obscured or confused by any consideration of the politics, or supposed politics, of the objects of such outrages, or of their countrymen or friends. Nothing can be more detestable than the practise of saying, when a man is the victim of some cowardly crime: 'Yes, it is outrageous and intolerable, but then we must remember that he represented, or may have been taken to represent, a policy which human nature can scarcely be expected to view calmly.' Professor Dicey rightly rebuked Mr. Balfour the other day for palliating in this way the attempts of criminal or senseless people to lynch Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner and others at the instance of newspapers of a low type. The rebuke, it seems to us, is also deserved by those Belgian deputies who sought yesterday to treat the question of the justice or injustice of the South African war as relevant to the question of expressing sorrow at a murderous attack on a friend and guest stepping over the threshold of their capital."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FROM THE "STORMY CORNER" OF EUROPE.

OF all the restless nations which have been freed from the Turk during the nineteenth century, Bulgaria remains the most ambitious. That the Bulgarians would to-day submit to Russian rule, few, if any, even of the most jingoistic Pan-Slavists will assert. But under the shrewd Coburger, who has replaced the unfortunate Alexander of Battenberg, Bulgaria has never ceased to be a valuable card in the hands of Russian diplomats—for a consideration. It is now asserted that Prince Ferdinand has made new concessions to Russia, and that the bait held out to him is a royal crown. The *Pechta* (Sofia) has the following to say:

"It is now established beyond question that a secret treaty has been concluded between Russia and Bulgaria. Its most important stipulations are that Bulgaria is to be elevated to the rank of an independent kingdom, and that Macedonia shall be divided between Bulgaria and Montenegro. The Bulgarian and Montenegrin forces will be, in time of war, added to the Russian army. Part of the port of Burgas will be 'leased' to Russia for a period of fifty years, to be used as a naval station. Russia agrees to lend to Bulgaria \$25,000,000, and the Bulgarian Government promises to remove all anti-Russian elements from the army and the administration."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) points out that this would

be in violation of the treaty of 1898, between Austro-Hungary and Russia, as well as of the Berlin convention. There is no doubt, however, that the Bulgarians are again trying to stir up the Macedonians; but the Sofia authorities are very reticent, and the Russian agent there still more so, as the following item from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* shows:

"Of the intended lease of a naval station at Burgas, there seems to be no doubt. The port is not ceded outright to Russia, because the Bulgarian constitution forbids increase or decrease of territory unless sanctioned by Parliament. Nothing more detailed is heard of the secret treaty; but, as it leaves room for all sorts of eventualities, the Turkish Government is suspicious. The Russian representative is a very discreet man. If he is visited by his diplomatic fellow agents with a view of 'pumping' him, he generally asks: 'Will you have a drink?' He keeps a very good glass of *vodka*, but he will not answer prying questions."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

THE decision of the Swiss court of arbitration in the Delagoa Bay railway dispute elicits expressions of disappointment from most English papers. It was hoped that the heavy fine which Portugal might be made to pay would lead to the acquisition of Delagoa Bay by England. The award—a little over \$5,000,000, adding the five-per-cent. interest since June, 1889—is not large enough to seriously disturb the finances of even so poor a country as Portugal, and Portugal can not be easily deprived of her colony by reason of this claim. The *Standard* (London) says:

"As things stand, we have nothing but a right of preemption, and an understanding that, if Portugal ever sells Delagoa Bay, we shall receive the first offer. It has often been hinted that the opportunity for acting upon this agreement would arrive when the Berne decision should be given. But, embarrassed as Portuguese finances normally are, it is possible that the Government of Dom Carlos may be able to find the inconsiderable sum payable under the award, without rousing an angry agitation in the kingdom by alienating any part of its colonial possessions. Still, we do not regard the question as finally settled. Friendly diplomacy may yet achieve what recourse to arbitration has failed to accomplish."

The *Times* (London) hastens to inform Portugal that British capital is at her disposal "should Britain's old ally be in financial difficulties." The *Morning Post* advises Portugal to sell the colony at once to Great Britain, as the Transvaal railroads will soon be British property, when Delagoa Bay will become dependent upon British good will for its trade. Nearly all the jingo papers describe the award as a blow to the policy of arbitration. The *St. James's Gazette* says:

"It is impossible not to compare this state of things with what would have happened in the days before that blessed word 'arbitration' came to the front. A bill of damage would have been made out by the two nations aggrieved, and presented to Portugal for payment. A cruiser might have paid a visit to the Tagus, and a gunboat or two could have appeared at Lourenço Marques. The whole thing would have been over in a month or two without difficulty, delay, or expense. . . . For one thing, at any rate, it gives us good reason to be thankful. That is, that we were not hoodwinked into an agreement with the crafty old Dutchman to submit to arbitration matters in dispute in the Transvaal. We are in a position now to judge in some degree what expedients he would have constantly resorted to in order to complicate issues and delay decisions. The experience born of our relations with Delagoa Bay does not put us in love with arbitration in principle. But in particular it must convince all reasonable men that even if admissible on political grounds, it would have been a worthless basis of agreement between England and the Transvaal."

The *Spectator* is convinced that, tho the sum awarded "is only about half what all reasonable experts expected, it is much more than Portugal can raise." For the rest the paper joins in the

chorus denouncing arbitration. The *Manchester Guardian* is one of the few papers which do not think that the judges were necessarily wrong. It says:

"The gist of many of the press comments on the Delagoa Bay award is that since arbitration in this case has not given us as much as we hoped, arbitration in general is a very bad thing. In the same way it was said when the Venezuela arbitration gave us much the best of the dispute that the principle of arbitration evidently had a great deal in it. These comments seem to rest on the belief that arbitration is a mode of getting without war the most that we could get by war, and that in as far as it falls short of this result and does not give us the fruits of an exercise of our superior force without its dangers and expenses, in so far as it proved to be worthless. . . . We must take the bad with the good, the Delagoa disappointment with the Venezuela gratification. We smile at the litigant who cries out against law and law courts because he has lost a case he thought very strong: we shall do the best by our own dignity if, as a nation, we do not imitate him."

Events (Ottawa) voices the opinion of many when it says that the award will not impress the great powers favorably. It adds:

"A few battle-ships could have forced any amount demanded, or in default the territory concerned, out of the weak little kingdom. By submitting to arbitration the United States and Great Britain placed themselves on an equal footing with Portugal, and as the result shows the weaker power has got the advantage. It may be that the award is just, and that arbitration has saved a weak nation from being imposed upon by two stronger ones, but they are not going to look at it in that way. As in the olden times when there was little justice shown the weak, might still stands for right in the great majority of cases. Where a dispute arises between two nations, the stronger gets the verdict if they are left to themselves to settle it. Where they submit to arbitration, they are on an equal footing and the stronger power has no advantage. If the decisions always went to the stronger power, arbitration would no doubt become popular; but while decisions continue to go occasionally in favor of the weaker, the big fellows will not look with favor upon arbitration."

The Globe (London) declares that the Anglophobes of the Continent have but one idea, and that is to prevent Great Britain from getting hold of the key to the back door of the Transvaal. They do not scruple to strike at the British empire through the pockets of the innocent English and American shareholders. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) nevertheless thinks that the English are secretly pleased, because further complications would force England to place herself openly in opposition to Germany. It adds:

"If it was thought that Lourenço Marquez would be indirectly transferred to Great Britain, it is also remembered that the Secret Treaty of 1898 stipulated that a large part of the African possessions of Portugal should come under German domination, and that prospect is disagreeable to many Englishmen. It has been noticeable for some time that some people dislike to see this treaty enforced. Since Fashoda and the settlement of the worst difficulties with France there is less need of Germany. When one takes this into consideration, one may well ask whether the explosion of fury attendant upon the Berne award will not, upon second thought, give place to resignation, even secret satisfaction. We have here an immediate disappointment which may give way to reconciliation. Perhaps the English prefer it to a new partitioning with Germany, and a new development of that country's power in Africa."

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) believes that the Berne tribunal was largely under British influence, and that it would have given its decision sooner had Lord Salisbury wished it. "But the grapes hang too high for the fox," adds the paper, "for the annexation of Delagoa Bay would immediately be followed by a Russian advance in Asia." The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says:

"Even those papers which mentioned the possibility of combined German and English action have not been able to reveal much, and it would seem that they exaggerated the importance of the treaty. However, the award removes the basis of their

speculations, for the difficulties into which Portugal was to be forced do not now exist."

The *Novoye Vremya* thinks England may demand Delagoa Bay as a guaranty that the award will be paid; but hopes that the United States will not join her in making this demand. The rumor that American capital would be advanced, if need be, to pay the award, causes the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) to comment as follows:

"It is curious to see the fury into which some English papers lash themselves at the thought that the United States could obtain a lease of Delagoa Bay. People in London are convinced that the Americans would like to obtain an important point on the east coast of Africa, and Delagoa Bay would just suit. But this would lead to a quarrel, for England regards the Delagoa Bay question as a matter of life and death, especially when the republics have been annexed. If the Americans obtain a foothold, all the intrigues of the past few years will be in vain. Hence these fits of temper."

The *Indépendance Belge* says that Portugal will obtain French capital, should her own resources be insufficient to pay the award.

—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GROWING CORDIALITY BETWEEN SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

AN Argentine vessel, the *President Sarmiento*, is cruising off the Spanish coast, and it is well understood that she was sent for purposes of demonstration. Her crew is fêted everywhere in Spain, and the South American papers record the fact with pleasure. Yet this visit has no political importance. "It is merely a family affair," remarks the *Imparcial* (Madrid), and the *Epoca* says:

"Just as England witnessed a surprising increase of her exports to America after the defection of the original thirteen States, so Spain may be recompensed materially, even morally, for the loss of the Antilles by an increase of commercial relations with Spanish America. After all, it is a matter of mutual interest. The future of Spanish production depends principally upon the increased purchasing power of Spanish America, where we can create new markets in regions hitherto little cultivated. South America, and especially the Argentine Republic, is benefited by increased Spanish immigration, already second only to that from Italy. Moreover, the Spaniards who emigrate are of rather better quality, being generally above the class of mere laborers. They increase the best element effectively, and as they rarely intend to return, they must affect the progress of their new home. Looked upon from this point of view, the United States has never ceased to be a British colony. There seems to us no subject better worthy of attention than the question how we may strengthen the bonds which unite us with South America."

The *Journal des Débats*, which recently hinted that the Argentine-Spanish fraternization must needs be pointed against the United States, has discovered its error, and says:

"It is a curious spectacle this: North America and South America, the one civilized by England, the other by Spain, approaching the mother countries from which long and bloody wars had separated them. But there is a great difference. The Anglo-Saxon 'alliance,' praised so much by Mr. Chamberlain, is manifestly desired more by England than by the United States, and British statesmen see in the United States merely a diplomatic tool. In other words, the North Americans are to aid them in the realization of their plans of world-conquest. Nothing of the sort can be imputed to poor Spain, who is just now too sore to form such vast plans, and the Ibero-American 'Union,' if it can be realized, will have a moral character rather than a diplomatic significance. It is this fact which renders it more likely of realization than the Northern 'alliance.' The latter is not desired very much in the United States. It is recognized there that, putting sentiment aside, England is a political rival of the great republic not only throughout the world in general, but also on the American continent. . . . South America need

not fear Spain; hence the South Americans approach the mother country much more heartily."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CECIL RHODES AND HIS INFLUENCE.

IT is generally believed that Mr. Cecil Rhodes was mainly responsible for the South African war, and few people doubt that he will have much to say in the settlement of South African affairs when the struggle is over. Revered by many as the empire-builder, hated by many more as the evil genius of Great Britain, his influence is all the more remarkable as he has never bowed before "society," and treats men of rank with an indifference bordering upon contempt. We take the following from a character sketch in the *Paris Temps*:

Generally very moody and taciturn, Cecil Rhodes becomes lively when his ideal is mentioned. That ideal is British imperialism. The Anglo-Saxon race, he argues, owns three continents already. It is the richest, most powerful, most happy. It is destined to rule the world, and any land not already in the hands of other strong nations belongs by right to the Anglo-Saxon. He made up his mind to conquer Africa for his race. For this he made his money, and with that money he hemmed in the Boers by annexing the territory around the Transvaal. For this he organized the Jameson raid, and prepared for the present war. Outwardly, he does not look like a milliardaire, for he dresses plainly, almost slovenly. He is a heavy giant, but a restless one. He is up early, riding around for a couple of hours. What the world calls society he hates, and women, at least white women, have no charms for him. His only personal luxury is his park at Groote Schuur, where he keeps lions and where he grows flowers. Polite speech is not his strong side, and he never answers letters. His boxes are full of unanswered letters; he attends to telegrams only.

For his imperialist ideal, he spends his money freely; but whether he is working for England, or for a South African empire, or only for his own aggrandizement, nobody really knows. Matabeleland and Mashonaland already are called Rhodesia; why should not all South Africa be given that name? However that may be, Rhodes is an extraordinary man, one of those men who are sometimes called heroes, sometimes robbers, according to the point of view taken, and according to their success.

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) thinks that Rhodes overrates the power of money. His attempt to corrupt the Transvaal Volksraad failed. Moreover, he greatly overrated the military power of England, and he did not credit the Boers with the determination they have shown. He certainly has not attempted to hide his disgust with the turn affairs have taken since he declared that Kimberley was "as safe as Piccadilly." To a correspondent of *The Daily Mail* (London) he said:

"The marvelous thing about England is her luck. We have made the silliest mistakes, we have had some most incompetent generals, but we are coming out all right, as we always do. Glad to have Kimberley relieved? Of course we are all glad, but in heaven's name why was it not done sooner? What was the good of all that messing about at Rensburg and Colesberg?"

Mr. Rhodes declares that there never were more than 30,000 Boers in the field. He has given vent to severe personal criticisms of Sir Redvers Buller and Lord Methuen, and it remains to be seen whether his influence is great enough to hold in check the enemies he has made by this. That influence is certainly extraordinary (considering the fact that Rhodes now holds no official position), for it is generally accepted that he forced Sir Redvers to change his plans. The *Manchester Guardian* says:

"Granted," it is sometimes said, "that the necessity of relieving Ladysmith compelled General Buller to throw up his original plans and go to Natal, why did he split up the forces in Cape Colony, giving General Gatacre a bare fourth of the forces he expected, and sending Lord Methuen to Kimberley?" . . . Mr. Rhodes forced General Buller's hand, and the result was—Magersfontein on the western frontier and, in northern Cape Colony, Stormberg, a desperate attempt at surprise with insufficient forces. And it is now known what were the thanks Mr. Rhodes gave General Buller for his pains."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Is the Drama Immoral?

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: In your number of March 3 there was a list of operas whose themes, as stated by Herr Professor Graebner, of the Concordia Theological Seminary, are foul and immoral. The earnest mind is thrown into great doubt as to what is proper, not alone to see played, but to read. I have applied the professor's scale to some of my own recent reading and am shocked. I find that the "Idylls of the King" are beyond measure foul, setting forth as they do wars, murders, and the amours of a queen and a knight who was her husband's best friend, and the seduction of the unfortunate Merlin by Vivian. I opened Browning at a "Blot on the Scutcheon"; leaving this as obviously impossible, I tried "Pippa Passes" and found it a tale of horror, one of whose first headings reads, "Lucia's Wife and Her Paramour, the German Sebald." David Harum is the story of a man who made love to one whom he thought another's wife. Picking up *Scribner's*, I found that the sequel of "Sentimental Tommy," now running there, is the story of a man so base that he made love to a woman whom he not only did not wish to marry, but whom he did not even love.

I read some of the histories in the Old Testament—horrors! I could not listen to the blasphemies of Job or the passionate singing of the "Song of Songs." I hastened to the New Testament and found there stories of how a good man mingled in the worst society,—stories of publicans, of sinners, of harlots.

I have now given up the study of history, literature of every kind, alienism, physiology, biology, anthropology, philosophy, psychology. I have discontinued the *Ram's Horn* because a story in its last number tells of the downfall of a young man into sin and lust. I am now reading in mathematics only, but I suspect them, I suspect them. PROBUS.

Mormonism and Martin Luther.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: The *Catholic Mirror* (quoted in your columns January 27) makes a charge against Luther that, in the name of justice, must not pass without a reply. It is, I believe, generally admitted that Luther did sign that document by which Philip of Hesse was given a kind of permission to indulge in bigamy. This is certainly a sad blemish on the character of Luther, if it is true, and I have never met with a Protestant who did not deplore it bitterly. But if Mormonism is to be traced to this mistake of Luther's, I beg to know why it may not, with just as much reason, be traced to the Pope. And these are the grounds upon which I base my question.

Nine years before the Landgrave of Hesse laid his petition before the Lutheran theologians, Henry VIII. of England was negotiating with the Pope to be relieved of his first wife that he might marry Anne Boleyn. Everybody knows the predicament in which this placed the Pope; but few know the various means by which he tried to extricate himself. One of them appears in the following extract from a letter sent to Henry VIII., by his agent at Rome (see Lord Herbert's "History of England under Henry VIII.," p. 444): The italics are mine.

"Most serene and most powerful lord, and my most gracious sovereign, to whom all health and happiness, and the most humble acknowledgments of my duty and affection. Some days ago the Pope in private offer'd to me this proposal, as a thing of which he made much account, *that your majesty might have a dispensation to have two wives.* May God preserve your majesty's health. Rome, September 15, 1530.

"Your most excellent majesty's most obedient servant.
"GREGORY CASALIS."

Now it would certainly be absurd to try to trace Mormonism back to this; but it would be no more absurd than to trace it to Martin Luther.
ROCK ISLAND, ILL. C. A. WENDELL.

Tolstoy's "Resurrection"—A Correction.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: As I have just finished reading Tolstoy's "Resurrection," I was somewhat astonished at seeing in your last issue, in a review of this work, the statement that Maslowa, the heroine and the woman whom Nekhlyudoff had betrayed some years previously, was tried upon "the charge of having murdered her illegitimate child." Your reviewer certainly can not be familiar with this work, as Maslowa was *not* tried for this crime, but for the murder and robbery of a traveling merchant in conjunction with a man and his wife who induced Maslowa to give the merchant some poison in a glass of wine, telling her that it was simply a sleeping potion designed to counteract the effects of the stimulants which he had been drinking.

All the details of the post-mortem and chemical examination of the merchant's body are laid before the court and jury, and his stomach, etc., shown them. The jury, of which Nekhlyudoff was a member, while of the opinion that Maslowa was technically guilty of administering the poison, did not believe that she had any knowledge of, or responsible part in, the murder or subsequent robbery, and consequently should be acquitted. Through weariness, carelessness, and inattention to the judge's charge, the jury found her guilty of administering the poison, but failed to state that they attached no criminality thereto. On account of their criminal neglect of their duty, she was sentenced to hard labor in Siberia. Hence Nekhlyudoff's remorse for his neglect of his duty as a jurymen which was really the starting-point of his change of life, his "Resurrection."

Yours very truly,
PAUL RICHARD BROWN.

[The sentence quoted from our review was certainly a slip, and Mr. Brown is right. We had already, in a former number, described the novel, and in the sentence quoted made a brief reference to refresh the reader's memory. Apparently it was our own that needed refreshing on that particular detail.—*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.*]

PERSONALS.

THE following amusing anecdote about Robert Louis Stevenson appears in the *London Daily Chronicle*: "It seems that for the last three or four years of his life Stevenson lived without a birthday, having by deed of gift made it a present to a little girl, Annie Ide, whose father was first land commissioner at Upolo in the Samoan Islands, and later chief justice. In the document by which this was done, Stevenson described himself as 'Advocate of the Scots Bar, author of 'The Master of Ballantrae and Moral Emblems,' civil engineer, sole owner and patentee of the palace and plantation known as Vallima, in the island of Upolo, Samoa, a British subject, being in sound mind and pretty well, I thank you, in body.' The reason for the deed was that the little girl 'was born out of all reason, upon Christmas Day, and is therefore, out of all justice, denied the consolation and profit of a proper birthday,' while he himself had 'no further use for a birthday of any description.' Among the rights and privileges carried by the document were 'the sporting of fine raiment, eating of rich meats and receipts of

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gifts, compliments, and copies of verse, according to the manner of our ancestors." The deed, also directed that the recipient should add to her name that of Louise "at least in private," and should use the said birthday "with moderation and humanity, of *langue bonis filia familiae*, the said birthday not being so young as it once was, and having carried me in a very satisfactory manner since I can remember."

THE *Providence Journal* recalls this story, which President Eliot, of Harvard, told at an alumni dinner some time ago. "I can not acknowledge that as the years go by I am growing old, I have evidence to the contrary. When I was professor at Cambridge, a few years after my graduation, I learned that the students spoke of me habitually as 'Old Eliot.' A few nights ago, on the other hand, I met a group of students in the street, and when I had passed them I heard one say to the others: 'I wonder where Charlie has been so late.'"

It is said that when the present Emperor of Russia proposed to Princess Alice of Hesse, the following scene took place: He was standing at the time, and thus addressed the lady: "My father, the Czar, has commanded me to offer you my hand and heart." The Princess smiled at the queer, formal wording of the sentence, but immediately answered: "My grandmother, the Queen of England, has commanded me to accept the offer of your hand—your heart I shall take for myself."

JUST A COMPARISON.—Lord Russell of Killoren (when Sir Charles Russell) was once examining a witness. The question was about the size of certain hoofprints left by a horse in sandy soil.

"How large were the prints?" asked the learned counsel. "Were they as large as my hand?" holding up his hand for the witness to see.

"Oh, no!" said the witness honestly; "it was just an ordinary hoof."

Then Sir Charles had to suspend the examination while everybody laughed.—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

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KINDLY GENTLEMAN: "Gracious! What was it?"

LITTLE BOY: "I met pop when I was playin' hockey."—*Bazar*.

Current Events.

Monday, April 16.

—Boers are in full retreat from Wepener, marching along the Basuto border.

—Mafeking garrison is safe, but suffering from hunger.

—Governor Roosevelt appoints the Tenement House Commission.

—Major-General Roe orders the Seventh Regiment to the scene of trouble at the new Croton Dam; strikers kill a sergeant.

Tuesday, April 17.

—Lord Roberts reports that the Boer attack on Wepener is slackening.

—Montenegro, an insurgent general in Luzon, surrenders with his forces; an attack on United States barracks in Mindanao is repulsed.

—The plague breaks out in Persia.

—In the Senate, Mr. Hoar makes a speech on the Philippine question.

—The floods in the South continue to do much damage.

Wednesday, April 18.

—Reports are in circulation that General Warren has been recalled from South Africa in consequence of strictures upon him made by Lord Roberts.

—A Boer force has started to intercept General Carrington's expedition through Rhodesia.

—Minister Straus will not return to Constantinople until Turkey has paid the promised indemnity for outrages on American missionaries.

—More pay is conceded to the Italian strikers at Croton Dam.

—The President sends a message to Congress asking for supplementary legislation to aid in establishing civil government in Puerto Rico.

Thursday, April 19.

—The requisite remounts and equipment reach Bloemfontein.

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—General Sir Frederick Carrington, with the Mafeking relief column, arrives at Beira.

—The Earl of Lonsborough dies in London.

—In the Senate, the Puerto Rican resolution to carry out the President's recent recommendation is adopted.

—In the House, the naval appropriation bill is considered.

The Turkish Minister in Washington calls on the Acting Secretary of State and is informed, it is said, that this Government will tolerate no further delay in payment of indemnity for outrages on American Missionaries.

Friday, April 20.

—Fighting between General Roberts's army and the Boers is reported north of Bloemfontein.

—General Schalk-Burger is chosen Vice-President of the South African Republic in place of the late General Joubert.

—In the Senate, the conference report on the Hawaiian Government bill is considered.

—Governor Charles H. Allen of Puerto Rico will sail for San Juan to-morrow.

Saturday, April 21.

—In the Free State General Ruddle's division, going to the relief of Wepener, comes into contrast with the Boers near Dewetsdorp, twenty miles from Wepener, and a fight occurs.

—Boers shell the British force encamped on Sunday River, Natal.

—In the House, the naval appropriation bill is passed.

—The Turkish Minister in Washington confers with Secretary Hay.

—The Ecumenical Conference opens in New York City.

Sunday, April 22.

—Serious fighting near Wepener.

—The Filipino insurrection during the past week results in about a thousand rebels being killed, wounded, or captured.

—Secretary Long introduces the Navy Department's bill providing for the acquisition of land on either side of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and the establishment of a naval station there.

—Archbishop Corrigan sails for Genoa.

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The address delivered by the superintendent of the Leonard Sprayer Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., before the Lenox Horticultural Society at Lenox, Mass., mention of which we made in previous issues, was such a popular success that the company have been obliged to change the plan of distribution. The address is almost a college education to fruit growers, fruit dealers, and in fact to anybody eating fruit or even having but few fruit trees, or in any way concerned. It was an admirable address, is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It is said that had it been placed on the market in book form it might have yielded the speaker a fortune; it no doubt would have sold at a good price. All rights were reserved, however. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but requests for it came from all sorts of people. Dressmakers, school boys and girls, clerks, leaders of clubs, young lawyers, college boys, and many who never owned a fruit tree or even a bush under the sun, sent for it. The company had to draw a line at this point, as it was never intended for these classes of people. To prevent imposition, the address will only be sent to people interested in fruit culture, and a fee of 50c. in postage will be charged. This book exclusively treats of the interests of owners of fruit and shade trees, the kind of pumps in orchard work or in parks to be used, with comments upon the "home-made" sprayers, made on a barn floor by Mike—or Jim—with a hoe in hand, and its failure. Published on good paper, easy reading, plain in language, free from technicalities. We believe this book to be a good investment for owners of country seats or fruit growers. We have one on our table. The book is all right. Send for the lecture to the Lenox Sprayer Co., 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass. "Cut this out before you forget."

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 468.

BY G. CHOCHOLOUS.
From "Chess Problems."
Black—Three Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

College Cable Match.

ENGLAND WINS.

The second International College Cable Match was played on April 20th and 21st, resulting in a victory for Oxford and Cambridge by the following score:

America.	Great Britain.
Rice (Harvard)..... 1/2	Tattersall (Cambridge)..... 1/2
Hunt (Princeton)..... 0	Sutcliffe..... 1
Sewall (Columbia)..... 0	Ellis..... 1
Cook (Yale)..... 0	George (Oxford)..... 1
Hopkins (Harvard)..... 1	Seddy..... 0
Ausell (Yale)..... 0	Wiles..... 1
Total..... 1 1/2	Total..... 4 1/2

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Solution of Problems.

No. 464.

Key-move, Kt (Q 5) - K 3.

No. 465.

1. B-Kt 6	2. Q-Q B 5	3. Q-B 6, mate
1. K-Q 4	2. Any	3. P-B 4, mate
1.	2. P-Q 5 ch	3.
1. B-B 7	2. K-Q 4	3. B-B 6, mate
1.	2.	3.
1.	2. B 2 P	3. Q or B mate
1. B x B	2. Q-B sq	3.
1.	2. Any	3. P-B 4, mate
1. B-Q 5	2. Kt x P ch	3.
1.	2. K-Q 4 (must)	3. Q-Q R 2, mate
1. B-K 8	2. K x P	3.
1.	2. Any	3. Q-R 2, mate
1. P x B	2. K-R 7!	3.
1.	2. Any	3.

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; P. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Prof. B. Moser, Malvern, Ia.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; B. J. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. A. P. Gray, Amherst, Va.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; H. P. Van Wagner, Atlanta; Dr. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; E. Pendleton, Wytheville, Va.; A. Thompson, Sherman, Tex.; C. F. Mills, Glens Falls, N. Y.

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(465) "A fine variety of mates, but not a perfect problem"—M. W. H.; "A masterpiece of mechanism"—I. W. B.; "Key difficult and otherwise good"—C. R. O.; "A remarkably difficult problem"—F. S. F.; "An excellent 3-er, with very subtle key"—M. M.; "Difficult and profound"—A. K.; "Exceedingly well arranged"—B. M.; "The hardest problem you have had in a long time"—W. R. M.; "Most excellent"—J. E. W.; "Varied and difficult"—A. P. G.

J. E. W., A. T., A. J. D., M. M. A., J. H. L., Prof. N. L. S., Kirov, Tex.; Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H., and E. H. J., Baltimore, got 4/3.

"Chess Problems."

We are again under obligation to Will H. Lyons, Newport, Ky., for the beautiful and valuable book on problem-composition and problem-solution, by the late James Rayner, so many years Problem Editor of *The British Chess Magazine*. Mr. Rayner devotes twenty-six pages to the theory of composition and fourteen pages to the science of solving, and then gives us problems of the greatest masters of the art. We have never seen anything that treats of solving in so practical and lucid a manner, and some of the "general hints" are specially applicable to many of our solvers. Mr. Rayner strongly advises the student to solve entirely from the diagram. He says that this "secures accurate, thorough analysis, and, in an especial degree, increases the power of concentration, quickens the perceptions, and strengthens the memory." Many of our solvers send us all kinds of ridiculous key-moves, and often insist upon it that they are correct. Mr. Rayner's summary of key-moves to be avoided are: "1, checks; 2, captures; 3, Castles; 4, P x P on pawn; 5, P becomes a Q; 6, Obviously powerful and inactive moves."

We advise some of our solvers to memorize this summary; then they will not send "checks" and "captures" as key-moves. We can not commend this book too highly.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE BOER RETREAT.

THE change which Field Marshal Roberts and his army of about 200,000 men have effected in South Africa is made manifest by the congratulations which are now bestowed upon the Boers, not for their success in laying traps, but for their success in escaping from them. The *Boston Herald* regards the Boer escape from the neighborhood of Wepener as "a miracle of war"; while the *Baltimore American* describes the Boer campaign in the Free State by saying that "four thousand Boers march directly into the enemy's country, and remain there for weeks, doing an immense amount of damage, and when a most carefully prepared trap has been arranged for their capture, in which one-half of Roberts's army is engaged, they leisurely march off with all their prisoners in their hands." The *London Standard* says that "it is disheartening to find that these elaborate maneuvers have had so small a result," and the *London Daily Chronicle* remarks: "We are reluctant to criticize Lord Roberts; but it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that, during the last ten days, we have gained very little from our enormous display of force." The town of Wepener, where the Boers have been besieging the small British garrison, lies, as may be seen by the accompanying map, nearly forty-five miles southeast of Bloemfontein, so that Lord Roberts's army lay almost between them and their base to the north. The *New York Tribune* thinks that Roberts left the small garrison exposed at Wepener purposely, to lure the Boers southward where he could throw a net around them. Southward the Boers came, at any rate, but they found the Wepener garrison able to withstand their attacks, and last week a large British force suddenly swung out from Bloemfontein and began hemming in the little Boer force. *The Tribune* goes on:

"It is not always easy to catch your prey, however; not even after you have got him into your trap. Between the springing of the trap and its complete closure there is sometimes a chance for the intended victim, if he be sufficiently alert and agile, to

make his escape; or there may be cracks and crevices in the walls of the trap through which he can force his way. In the present case something of the sort appears to have happened. The Boers are as expert in getting out of traps as they are in setting traps for self-confident foes. After snapping at the bait and doing incalculable damage, they have slipped out of the trap between the springing and the fall, and are now in full flight toward the northern hills, and the trappers have had to abandon the trap and give chase—a stern chase, which is proverbially a long one. The British may yet overhaul the Boers, as they did in the race from Kimberley to Paardeberg. If not, the trap-setting will have been in vain, and the final settlement must come in the hills between Kroonstad and Pretoria."

Other papers think that the Boer movement southeast of Bloemfontein was a Boer, instead of a British, stratagem, and was intended to threaten the British communications and delay Lord Roberts's advance. If so, this menace is now gone and Roberts is free to move northward. "With the Boers out of Cape Colony, scattered from the Basutoland frontier and withdrawing north across the range from Natal," says the *New York Press*, "the British advance will find its skirts practically clear and the fighting all in front of it. This is the first requisite for a complete and successful advance to Johannesburg and Pretoria." The *Philadelphia Times* believes that we may now look for "events of material importance," and the *Brooklyn Citizen* expects that Roberts will now "begin his northern campaign in earnest." What he will encounter in his northern campaign is the subject of considerable conjecture. The *Philadelphia Ledger* remarks that if Roberts was kept at Bloemfontein by the Boer raid, "there is no reason why similar tactics may not be employed to further detain him in his long march to Pretoria." The *New York Times* says:

"There does not seem to be any more ultimate hope for the Boers now than there was for the Confederates in 1864. But it is to be borne in mind that the natural fortress of the Transvaal itself has not yet been attacked or approached. The recent fighting has taken place in the Orange Free State, not only fifty miles south of Bloemfontein, but almost on the border of Basutoland, which is part of Natal. With the advance northward the difficulties of the British army will progressively increase. Even now the difficulty of transport is very great. It is to that diffi-



SCENE OF THE RECENT MILITARY OPERATIONS AROUND BLOEMFONTEIN, WEPENER, DEWETSDORP, THABANCHU, AND LADYBRAND.

culty and to the want of remounts for his cavalry that the delay of Lord Roberts's advance is reported to have been due. When we consider the task of subsisting an army of 100,000 men in motion in a hostile country which will supply little toward their subsistence, and which is penetrated by only one line of single-track railroad, the undertaking is seen to be prodigious. It is upon these natural difficulties that the Boers must be relying to tire out and discourage the invaders. And the farther the British advance toward the Transvaal, the worse off they will be. Not only will they be so much farther from their base, or their advanced base, but larger detachments will be necessary from their fighting force in order to secure their communications.

"These considerations make it evident that, altho nobody can reasonably doubt the end of the struggle, that end can not be said to be yet in sight. No prudent English commander would any longer pretend to fix a date for its termination. Lord Roberts has shown his prudence in nothing more strongly than in avoiding the predictions in which his predecessor indulged."

REPUBLICAN COMMENT ON MR. QUAY'S DEFEAT.

THE exclusion of Matthew Stanley Quay, on constitutional grounds, from the Senate of the United States, is of special political interest as the result of a fight within the ranks of his own party. For this reason, we confine our quotations this week on the Senate's action to the Republican press. The Democratic papers are no more caustic in their comments than some of these papers in Mr. Quay's own party. Among those papers in Pennsylvania that bitterly resent his defeat as being the result of a conspiracy within the party to defeat the will of the majority are the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, the *Scranton Tribune*, the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, and the *Erie Dispatch*. The first named paper has the following to say:

"The Senate has struck a blow at majority rule and has made it possible for a few disgruntled bolters in any State where a legislature is closely divided to prevent a senatorial election. Vacancies will increase hereafter, and States in many an instance must be content with only half representation. Either this or the people must protect themselves by demanding a constitutional amendment requiring a popular vote for Senators.

"It now becomes the duty of all genuine Republicans of Pennsylvania to put an end to the bolters and insurgents. There is but one way to do it, and that is to refuse to nominate for the legislature any man who will not agree to abide by the will of the majority of his party when that will has been ascertained by caucus or consultation. Pennsylvania must have two senators, and she can have two only by party unity. As the Senate has decided that a minority has the power to prevent an election, it is

necessary to see to it that bolters are not sent to the legislature."

But the large majority of the Republican papers, the country over, look upon Mr. Quay's defeat with equanimity, if not with satisfaction. The *Philadelphia North American* (Rep.), the organ of ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, one of Mr. Quay's strongest enemies in Pennsylvania politics, says of him:

"He has left no single deed behind him to plead in his behalf. He had no ability to construct laws, but only to undermine them.



MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

Mr. Quay tells our Washington representative that he considers this his best portrait.

He could not improve or devise governmental systems, but only debauch those already existing.

"He built his power on the cupidity, weaknesses, and vices of men. He associated with him no men of great talents, lofty character, or patriotic ideals. His instruments were generally as ignoble as his own aims. He believed that all men were at heart as corrupt as himself, and his keenest instinct was his ability to discern the vile part in human nature and reach it by an appropriate temptation. It was a peril for a young man to come within the area of his political influence.

"The departure of such a man from public life is as unqualified a blessing as his presence was a curse.

"All Pennsylvanians who love righteousness, justice, honor—all who love their State and country—may rejoice to-day."

The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.), the organ of the present Postmaster-General, calls Mr. Quay's exclusion from the Senate "a great triumph for political morality," and the *Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says: "The only personal thing involved in yesterday's victory or defeat was Mr. Quay's; the defeat was his; the victory was the country's and the Senate's." The *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) calls it a "signal triumph for the cause of good government and honest politics," and the *Pittsburg Times* (Rep.) (Magee's organ) rejoices in this indication that the Senate "is still true to its high traditions." The *New York Mail and Express* (Rep.) thinks that the Senate's action "will be rec-



"Did you hear a call for help, Mac?"
"No, did you?"
—The New York World.

ognized by the sober sense of the country as a conspicuously righteous and wholesome proceeding," and the *Chicago Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) declares that it "is beyond doubt one of the greatest moral victories ever won in American politics over vicious and corrupting forces." The *Chicago Times-Herald* (Rep.), indeed, refers to Mr. Quay's effort to obtain a seat in the Senate as "the most odious and unscrupulous attempt ever made to break into the United States Senate by a fraudulent title through appeals to every influence known to a desperate and powerful political trickster." The *Colorado Springs Gazette* (Rep.) thinks that Mr. Quay is "a very much abused man, and his personal character and actions have been grossly misrepresented," but sanctions the action of the Senate as "undoubtedly most in accordance with the precedents of the Senate and the conclusions of common sense as applied to a consideration of the law." The *Washington Star* says that to see "Mr. Quay and Mr. Clark thus walk the plank almost arm in arm" is a spectacle which "gives assurance of better things, and the country, without distinction of party, will be heartened and refreshed by it," and the *Hartford Courant* (Rep.) thinks that by getting rid of Quay "the Republican Party escapes one handicap in the coming presidential contest."

Some papers think that *The Courant's* sentiment is the one which led Senator Hanna, chairman of the national Republican committee, to cast his vote against Quay, altho Mr. Hanna himself says: "I was opposed to giving Mr. Quay a seat because under the Constitution he was not entitled to a seat." Whatever the motive for Mr. Hanna's action, Mr. Quay's friends are expressing considerable resentment, and it is said that they will stir up such an opposition to the shipping subsidy bill, Mr. Hanna's pet measure, as to insure its defeat.

Mr. Quay, it will be remembered, was a candidate for United States Senator at the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature, but, owing to an anti-Quay faction in his own party, he could not obtain a majority of the entire legislature, altho he received more votes than any other one candidate. The legislature adjourned without having elected a senator, and Governor Stone immediately appointed Mr. Quay. The question then arose whether the governor had a right to fill the vacant Senate chair by appointment, when the legislature had had the opportunity to do so and had failed. Upon this point there was a wide difference of opinion, so able an authority upon the Constitution as Senator Hoar holding the opinion that Mr. Quay should be admitted. The Senate, however, by the narrow majority of 33 to 32, decided against Mr. Quay's claim, and the center of interest in the case is now transferred back to Pennsylvania, where, it is said, Mr. Quay will make another trial for election at the next session of the legislature.

High Standard of Colonial Appointments.—The character of the men whom the President has recently appointed to the responsible positions in our new colonial possessions is such as to disarm the criticism of even those who have been strenuously opposed to the policy of expansion. Says the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), a paper which does not hesitate to criticize the President upon occasion:

"The system of government provided for Porto Rico is an anomaly to Americans; the President is clothed with very great powers, and it has been freely predicted on the floors of Congress that unworthy appointees, foisted upon the island through political pressure and Hannaism, would produce the most offensive kind of 'carpet-bag' scandal and misrule in Porto Rico. In naming J. H. Hollander for treasurer and John R. Garrison for auditor of the island of Porto Rico the President has obviously exercised the greatest effort to follow the principle of choosing the right man for the right place. Professor Hollander, of Johns Hopkins University, is a specialist on taxation and finance who

has given marked evidences of his knowledge and ability by his work and his studies on administrative questions. Mr. Garrison has been an employee of the Treasury Department for thirty years, and in the various important and responsible positions which he has occupied has gained a reputation as a thoroughly trained and one of the ablest accounting officers in the employ of the Government. These men are experts. They were obviously chosen for their peculiar fitness for the duties they will have to do. Their selection promises honesty, efficiency, good government, fair treatment for the Porto Ricans, and good name and fame for this government. . . . President McKinley in appointing officials like Governor Leonard Wood, Judge Taft, Governor Allen, Professor Hollander, and Mr. Garrison is pursuing both the right and the popular course."

Even the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) praises the selection made, and declares that "the President could not do a shrewder thing than to set up a high standard in the first appointment for the island of Porto Rico."

ENGLAND'S WAR AND THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

SOME papers show a disposition to blame the British Government for spending so much money in prosecuting the war in South Africa and so little, comparatively, in relieving hunger-smitten India. In India, it is estimated, 80,000,000 famine sufferers need help; and England has sent, in subscriptions, £125,000 to aid the Indian treasury. In South Africa, where, the *New*



CIVILIZATION TO JOHN BULL: "If you have so much money to spend for my sake, give some of it here."
—*The Des Moines Leader*.

York Times says, "at most a population of 300,000 is directly involved in the outcome of the South African war," England is spending a thousandfold more, £150,000,000. The *Cleveland Leader* calls this contrast "one of the sorriest spectacles which our poor human nature has presented in many years. It is especially disheartening in view of the fact that it is the work of the nation which claims to lead the van of human progress and stand for all that is best in civilization." The *Philadelphia North American* makes the contrast still more vivid. It quotes as follows the appeal from *The Christian Herald* (New York) which is raising funds for relieving the famine:

"Every time the clock strikes the hour it tolls the death-knell of at least five hundred victims in India who have died for the want of a crust. The cable operates quickly, and your contribution to-day may save scores, hundreds, yes, thousands, of lives to-morrow.

"How many lives will you save?
"Two cents a day will support one life.
"One dollar will save a life for two months.
"Two dollars will save a life until the harvest.
"Five dollars will save a man, wife and child until the next crop is gathered.
"Ten dollars will save a whole family from death.
"Twenty dollars will save ten lives for four months.
"Twenty-five dollars will save them and afford them the comfort of blankets during the rainy and cold season.

"Fifty dollars would save five families.
 "One hundred dollars would save a small community."

Then *The North American* observes:

"Turning *The Christian Herald's* table into another shape, we may say:

"Two rifle cartridges a day will support one life.
 "One six-pounder shell will save a life for two months.
 "One twelve-pounder shell will save a life until the harvest.
 "One pair of cavalry boots will save a man, wife and child until the next crop is gathered.
 "One minute's discharge of a Maxim gun will save a whole family from death.

"The cost of the war for one second will save ten lives for four months.

"Two rifles will save them and afford them the comfort of blankets during the rainy and cold season.

"The cost of firing one shot from a six-inch gun would save five families.

"One scrub baggage-train horse would save a small community.

"One-fifth of the cost of attempting to conquer the Boers would save the entire fifty millions of England's starving subjects in India.

"The rescue of these lives is simply a matter of money. There is food enough in India. All that is necessary is the means of buying it. 'The cable operates quickly,' says *The Christian Herald*, 'and your contribution to-day may save scores, hundreds, yes, thousands, of lives to-morrow.' The cable would operate just as quickly at the command of the British Government as at that of benevolent Americans. If it be true that every one of us who contributes two dollars saves the life of some wretched Hindu who would die but for that succor, then every human being in India who perishes for lack of such assistance is murdered by the government that is abundantly able to supply it, but prefers to devote the price of ten Hindu lives per second to the extinction of republicanism in South Africa. That is 'the price that staggers humanity.'"

This, however, many papers consider an unjust view to take. The Indian Government, it seems, is undertaking to place a supply of food in every famine-stricken province, and to give work to every man who applies for it, and over 5,000,000 men, it is said, are now being helped in this way. Beyond these means of relief, says the *New York Evening Post*, "it is difficult to see how the government, as government, can go." After a recent discussion in the British House of Commons on the famine situation, Sir M. Bohnaggee, an Indian member of parliament, said that the debate should "convince the people of India that the British nation was neither blind nor indifferent to the hardships from which the Indian people are suffering." From all this *The Evening Post* concludes that there is "little ground for the assertion that the South African war has prevented the English Government from appropriating money for the relief of the famine-sufferers in India. Lord Curzon reports that he has in hand all the money he can properly spend." So, too, thinks the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, which says:

"The administration of that great country [India] is carried on by the Viceroy with the assistance of his own cabinet and of an exclusively local system of governmental organization. India is governed, not from London, but from Calcutta. It has its own budget, its own system of taxation and finance, its own separate and independent institutions of every kind, and so far as the action of the British Government is concerned it has not been affected in the slightest by the South African contest. None of the cost of that contest is derived from its treasury, and the great work that is being done for the relief of the sufferers from the prevailing famine is precisely the work, both as to character and extent, that would have been done under any circumstances. . . . England has her faults, and with regard to the South African war there is room for two opinions, but the government of India under British auspices is a subject not for censure."

An appeal sent out last week by a committee of missionaries

to India in attendance at the Ecumenical Conference in New York said:

"It is right we should bear our witness that the British Government in India is doing all that any Government on earth could do to save the lives of its distressed subjects, in relieving 5,500,000 of persons by direct government aid. It is achieving a greater work of rescue than any government has ever in the world's history undertaken before. With a skill derived from the carefully garnered experience of previous famine campaigns, with an unstinted expenditure of money and a heroic outlay of British energies and lives, it is doing all that an administration can do."

Prof. Washburn Hopkins, of Yale University, who in 1897 made a study of the famine then prevailing in India, writes an article on the present situation (*New York Evening Post*, April 27). According to him, the need in India is not for additional provisions, but additional money. "There is no lack of grain," he writes, "there is no scarcity of supply." He continues:

"Why, then, are the peasants starving? For the plainest reason, because they have no money to buy this grain. It is held by merchants, who have enough for the multitude, but will not give it away; nor may the government compel them to do so or connive at looting it. If any charitable folk will help the natives of India, and great indeed is their need, let them cable money, not send corn."

But the professor denies that this lack of money is due to the establishment of a gold standard or to excessive taxation, or to the British misgovernment of any kind. He writes:

"Drought is the cause. Whenever the monsoon rains fail and the winter showers also fail, there will always be a famine as long as the Hindu *ryot* remains what he is by nature and through inherited inability to escape the money-lender. The peasant works hard, but he is always in debt. Not only can he not save, but he will not. When times are prosperous, he lives as easily as he can; when bad times come he is unprepared, now as always."

Professor Hopkins scouts the idea that there were no famines in India before the advent of British rule. Famines lasting for years prevailed under Hindu and Mahomedan rule. Now the measures, both of prevention and relief, are vastly greater than they were then, and the burdens of taxation very much lighter. The professor repeats that the improvidence of the peasant class is the chief cause of the trouble. For a wedding or a funeral, the *ryot* will cheerfully double the mortgage on his estate, paying to the native usurer 150 to 300 per cent. interest, and this, too, "not on the sum loaned, but on this sum with a cipher added, which the usurer knows how to tack on and the peasant is too ignorant to discover."

Any LITERARY DIGEST readers who wish to contribute to the relief funds now being raised for India may send their contributions to this office and they will be promptly acknowledged and forwarded to those in charge.

A Government for Hawaii.—The conferees of Senate and House have unanimously agreed on a bill to organize Hawaii as a territory, so that the future government of these islands is now clearly outlined. The plan is described by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) as follows:

"It is proposed to give the group a governor and other officers appointed by the President, a legislature with two branches elected by the inhabitants, a territorial Supreme Court and a Federal District Court, and a delegate in Congress who may speak, but not vote. Suffrage is open to male citizens who read and write the American or Hawaiian language and swear allegiance to the United States. All the tariff laws of this country will apply equally to Hawaii along with the navigation laws on coasting trade. The Hawaiian lands are to be protected from monopoly by restricting the holding of any corporation to 1,000 acres. Local

option will govern the liquor traffic. Chinese immigration will be excluded as in the United States. Other labor problems will be investigated by the Labor Commissioner at Washington."

In contradistinction to Porto Rico, Hawaii is to enjoy free trade with every part of the United States. *The Globe-Democrat* thus justifies this apparent anomaly:

"There is good reason for this special adjustment. Hawaii has long been under American influences. Its revenue from direct taxation is on a satisfactory basis. Its population is but a tenth that of Porto Rico and is far better organized industrially. Under a reciprocity treaty Hawaii had enjoyed an approach to free trade with the American people. Its annexation has been regarded as a matter of course for many years. The acquisition of Porto Rico came upon the United States suddenly and recently. It involves some questions not found in Hawaii. For one thing, the island has required relief from destitution, and aid has been extended in the most generous spirit. With the passage of the bill agreed on in conference Hawaii will enter the territorial stage, and as its imports and exports last year amounted to \$37,000,000, it has a fine prospect of steady growth and prosperity."

ELECTION RESULTS IN LOUISIANA AND ELSEWHERE.

OF the four successful candidates whose portraits appear herewith, Gov. W. W. Heard (Dem.), of Louisiana, is attracting the most notice, on account of the new suffrage conditions in Louisiana which had their first trial April 17, and resulted in his election. The new suffrage clause of the state constitution admits to the suffrage only those who can read and write, or who pay taxes upon \$200 worth of property, or who are descendants of men who voted before the Civil War. It was on account of these restrictions, it is generally admitted, that the registration of voters this year fell off from 250,000, last year's figures, to 124,000. Only 7,000 negroes registered this year. "The new constitution," says the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), "practically disfranchises the black race." Another result of the new suffrage law, thinks the same paper, was seen in the fact that only about 80,000 of those who registered took the trouble to vote. "There was so little opposition to the Democratic machine among the whites," it says, "that comparatively few of them bothered about the election." Others, however, think that the smallness of the vote may have been partly due to a heavy rain and wind storm, described by the *New Orleans Picayune* as the worst in seventeen years, which raged throughout the State on April 16 and 17. Many of the New Orleans voters went to the polls in skiffs and on rafts, and the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* prints a picture of the chairman of the Democratic campaign committee from a photograph taken as he was navigating the streets of the city on a private raft of two planks, trying to bring out a full vote.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* and several other Republican papers are urging that the number of Louisiana representatives in Congress be reduced to correspond to the reduction in the number of voters caused by the new suffrage law. *The Inquirer* quotes in this connection the second section of the fourteenth

amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein



LOUIS D. CAMPBELL (REP.),
Mayor of Tacoma.



From *the Times*, New Orleans.
W. W. HEARD (DEM.),
Governor of Louisiana.



JAMES A. REED (DEM.),
Mayor of Kansas City.



GEN. ALEXANDER HARRISON (REP.),
Mayor of Hartford.

A NEW GOVERNOR AND THREE NEW MAYORS.

shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

"Here is a problem," says *The Inquirer*, "which the State will have to solve."

Another interesting feature of the Louisiana election was the ratification by the voters of New Orleans, by an almost unanimous vote (17,649 to 315), of a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$15,000,000 to provide the city with complete sewerage, drainage, and waterworks systems. It may surprise many

to know that this city of a third of a million inhabitants and the commercial center of an immense region has no adequate sewerage and drainage system. The *Louisville Courier-Journal* says of it:

"New Orleans is not entirely to blame in this matter. The location of the city and the peculiar nature of its soil are such that very difficult problems are presented in the matters of drainage and sewerage. The city has an area of about 25,000 acres, nearly all of which is surrounded by levees, and there is little grade anywhere. In addition the soil is of such a nature that ditching is difficult, and only the invention of new machinery renders it practicable. An elaborate system of canals and ditches has been devised, and these will be connected with drains, which will, in turn, be connected with the dwellings and other buildings. To obtain a current in these canals there will be seven great pumping-stations, which will cost from \$135,000 to \$350,000 each. These will be used to force the water to Lake Borgne and other points, where the sewage and drainage can be deposited without danger to the city's health. By separating the drainage system into six sections, each with an independent network of canals, it is hoped to avoid any serious consequences from accidents. The plan has been carefully worked out, and is pronounced perfectly practicable. . . .

"The results of to-day's election should mean a great deal for the cause of municipal sanitation elsewhere. The Cuban metropolis also waits upon the engineer for relief from the epidemics which threaten this country as well, and the sooner the work is undertaken the better."

The election of Gen. Alexander Hurbison (Rep.) as mayor of Hartford, Conn., is made noteworthy by the fact that he not only caused an overturn in the city government, winning a Republican victory after the Democrats had been in power four years, but he carried every ward in the city, and was elected by a larger majority than any other mayor of Hartford, Republican or Democrat, ever received. It may interest students of municipal politics to know that in the same election the Democratic candidate for collector also carried every ward in the city. The *Hartford Telegram* (Ind. Dem.) says: "Party lines were not drawn in yesterday's election; the contest was between men." A similar incident was a feature of the city election in Tacoma, where Louis D. Campbell, Republican candidate for mayor, and the rest of the Republican ticket were successful, except in the case of the contest for city treasurer, where F. B. Cole (Dem.) won by a good margin. Mayor James A. Reed (Dem.), of Kansas City, brings his party into power in that city after six years of Republican administration.

A COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES.

A COUNTRY without strikes, cities without "sweat-shops," a capital without tyranny, and labor without violence, are what Mr. Henry Demarest Lloyd has found in New Zealand. Not since January, 1895, has there been a labor strike of any sort in this British colony, and this, too, in the midst of an industrial development as enterprising, in proportion, as is to be found in Europe or America. The New Zealanders, Mr. Lloyd tells us, have solved the labor problem with compulsory arbitration, without alienating any capital, despoiling any workman of his employment, or depriving themselves of any of their liberty.

Mr. Lloyd is the author of "Wealth Against Commonwealth," and is an authority oft-quoted on industrial subjects. In this new book, "A Country Without Strikes," he fully explains New Zealand's law of compulsory arbitration, and how it has operated to bring order and peace to certain industries and trades formerly more or less demoralized by strikes and lockouts. It appears from his description to be quite similar in general design and spirit to the system pursued with such notable success for many years in the boot and shoe industry in England, tho in

New Zealand the system has been more fully developed and given a legal basis not given in England.

The war between capital and labor had become so bitter, we are told, that the New Zealanders, born experimenters, had determined to have compulsory arbitration. Their labor commissioner, W. P. Reeves, whom Mr. Lloyd calls a genius, framed a measure and, after three or four years of agitation in and out of parliament, succeeded in having it made a law. Mr. Reeves had no precedent to guide him, but his common sense created an institution that common sense could make good use of, and these island colonists and their judges seem to have found in it the means of working out the island's industrial salvation.

The five essential points of the law, as told briefly by Mr. Lloyd, are as follows:

"1. It applies only to those industries in which there are organized trades-unions.

"2. It does not prevent private conciliation or arbitration.

"3. Conciliation is exhausted by the state before it resorts to arbitration.

"4. If conciliation is unsuccessful, the disputants must arbitrate.

"5. Disobedience of the award may be punished or not at the discretion of the court."

Mr. Lloyd adds:

"The compulsion of the law is threefold: Compulsory publicity, compulsory reference to a disinterested arbiter—provided the disputants will not arbitrate voluntarily, compulsory obedience to the award.

"It does not forbid nor prevent disputes, but makes the antagonists fight their battles in court according to the legal code instead of the ordinary 'rules of war.'

"There is no 'making men work by law,' and no 'fixing wages by law.' The law says only that if they work it must be without strikes or lockouts, and that, if they can not agree as to prices, the decision shall be left to some impartial person, and not fought out."

But the state can not initiate arbitration, and no dispute, except in trades where trades-unions are registered, can be considered. This is to save the court from being overwhelmed with a flood of petty matters, and because the disputes that disturb trade come from organized and not unorganized labor.

But the interests of the poorest and most numerous laborers, the unorganized, are protected in the fact that any seven men in a shop can constitute themselves into organized labor, register their union, and take any dispute with their employer to the court. The state encourages labor to organize by granting it certain chartered rights; the unions can own property, can sue and be sued.

There are two sorts of tribunals or courts—Boards of Conciliation, and a Court of Arbitration—and in both the workingmen and their employers are equally represented by men of their own choice. There is a Board of Conciliation for every "industrial district," and one Court of Arbitration for the whole country. The Boards of Conciliation have from four to six members, and



HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD.

are chosen every three years in each district by elections held separately by the associations of employers and the associations of employees. Each board upon organization elects a chairman, some impartial outsider who is willing to act.

The Court of Arbitration is composed of three judges, appointed by the governor-general. One must be a representative of the trades-unions and nominated by them, one must be a representative of the employers' associations and nominated by them, and the presiding judge must be a member of the Supreme Court. This Court of Arbitration, if necessary, is assisted by chosen experts from the outside, representing both sides in the dispute.

The moment either side, with a grievance or dispute or with any apprehension of a strike or lockout, summons the other to court, it is a punishable offense for the workmen to stop work or the employer to close down. If an employer locks his men out without warning, he can be arrested, and so can workmen who go out without warning. Consequently all strikes and lockouts are prevented. Employers can summon their men to court only as members of a trade-union, but the men can compel any individual employer to appear in court. The court can compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any papers or books in a dispute; they can also visit any shop or premises when work is being done. Lawyers are not allowed to appear in a case unless both sides are willing.

The decisions of a Board of Conciliation are not binding. The decisions of the Court of Arbitration are binding or not in the discretion of the court, and any violation of a decision that is made binding may be punished by fine and imprisonment. These are the most essential features of the machinery of this new institution.

Mr. Lloyd has explained how it has brought order and peace into the boot-making trade. Before compulsory arbitration, this trade was badly demoralized by strikes and lockouts. The employers and their men had exhausted private conciliation and arbitration; they had failed to secure a general understanding on account of a tyrannical minority of employers who would not deal with their men nor listen to the pleas of their associates in business. But as soon as Mr. Reeves's bill became a law, a notable change began to take place in this trade. The labor unions began to strengthen their organizations and register. Not long afterward, there was a meeting of the representatives of the boot-makers and their employers in Christchurch, and it was agreed that they would have no more strikes or lockouts in this industry, but would submit their disputes to the courts. In other words, they were preparing themselves to arbitrate gracefully, and to the courts they soon went.

This was the first case to be tried under the state arbitration act. The men asked their employers to appear, and both sides met in a spirit of amity. One of the employers, to be sure, voiced a sentiment often heard in labor disputes by declaring that the employers would "not for a moment deal with outside persons," or with "irresponsible bodies," or with men not in their employ; but it was soon seen that such talk was merely "bluff," for when the courts decided that the employers must deal with the unions of their men, whether they chose to designate them as "irresponsible bodies" or not, they were ready to do so. The workmen, in this instance, not being satisfied, appealed to the Court of Arbitration, and this court in its decision laid down a rule of the greatest interest, which has since been followed. The workmen had contended that only trades-union men should be employed. The court ruled that union men, when equal in skill to non-union men, should be given preference. This ruling was made for two reasons: first, because the employers had formerly preferred members of the trades-unions, and second, because the law was expressly intended to encourage trades-unions. In other cases, when it had been the custom of the trade to prefer non-union labor, the court has adhered to the custom.

The most interesting chapter in Mr. Lloyd's book is that entitled "A New Song of the Shirt." In this chapter he explains how the law was made to protect the sewing-women and to banish all the "sweat-shops" in New Zealand. At first the working-women were loath to take advantage of the law, for it seemed to apply only to the "workingmen" and their employers. But at the next session of parliament the law was amended so as to include workingwomen. The efforts of these sewing-women to get relief from their trying conditions illustrate one of the chief defects of the law, or, it may be, the inferior capacity of workingwomen for organization. The tailoresses' unions of Dunedin, Christchurch, and Wellington went before the Boards of Conciliation with their employers and a "log," or schedule of prices, and hours of work was arranged. The schedule of prices fixed by the courts split the difference between the demands of the tailoresses and their employers, and the courts ruled that all work must be done in well-lighted and ventilated shops. But the tailoresses in Auckland arranged a "log" privately with their employers, in which it was agreed that union labor should not be discriminated against in securing employment in the shop, instead of requiring the employers to give union labor preference, as the law had expressly commanded and as it had been the custom of the employers to do. In this way the employers with a private "log" have been able to keep out of court and keep down the wages of the tailoresses all over the country by "cut-throat" competition. An effort is now being made to amend the law so that a majority of the employers and labor unions in any trade can control the wages, etc., in that trade.

In this connection, Mr. Lloyd notes a remarkable result that this new arbitration is producing in New Zealand. The capitalists, instead of forming trusts, as they do in America, to strangle competition, encourage workmen to form unions and bring "cut-throat" competitors into court. For instance, here is a boot manufacturer, whose shop is operated by organized labor; over against them is another boot-shop filled with non-union men. The owner of the latter pays his men lower wages and cuts the prices of his goods. The owner of the former, to shut off this dangerous competition, schemes to get labor organized in the latter shop, and his competitor haled into court on the complaint of union labor. Thus labor shares in capital's schemes to kill competition.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHEN Orléans said the war was over perhaps he meant it was all over Luzon.—*The Chicago Record*.

STILL look at the governors we sometimes elect by "direct vote of the people."—*The Chicago Tribune*.

THERE is one thing to be said in favor of Senator Clark. He furnishes his own plum-tree.—*The Sioux City Journal*.

INASMUCH as the sultan's ladies don't observe Easter, there seems to be no good reason why he shouldn't settle.—*The Detroit News*.

SENATOR CLARK will scarcely be accused of leaving public life a richer man than he was when he entered it.—*The Washington Star*.

THE Democratic press would like to utilize the Kentucky situation in the campaign, but they are not sure which end to pick it up by.—*The Minneapolis Tribune*.

GENERAL BOTHA is said to be a farmer. Buller is probably wondering what would have happened to him had the Boer leader been a soldier.—*The Chicago Record*.

THE question whether the Pacific cable is to be laid by the Government or by a subsidized corporation resolves itself, in the last analysis, to this: Shall the Government pay for the cable and own it, or pay for it and not own it?—*The New York Tribune*.

OWING to the South African war, there is a scarcity of ostrich feathers in the markets of the world, but it is probable that a suitable substitute will be found. In fact, there are many good imitations of the ostrich in the conduct of the war.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

HERE is the story of an Irish soldier which is a brilliant vindication of his loyalty to his flag. A private was charged with having called for cheers for President Kruger in the barrack-yard. "An' why wouldn't we cheer him?" said Paddy. "Sure, if it wasn't for Kruger we'd have no fightin' at all, at all!"—*The Boston Transcript*.

LETTERS AND ART.

SUDERMANN ON THE CENSORSHIP OF ART.

BITTER resentment has been aroused among the scholars and dramatists of Germany by the recent efforts of the imperial government to establish a censorship in art and literature (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 14). In a recent meeting in Berlin, Professor Mommsen, the historian of Rome, Paul Heyse, the novelist, and the dramatists Gerhard Hauptmann and Hermann Sudermann, all combined to support vigorous resolutions protesting against the proposed law. Their stinging satire and humorous sallies were greeted with thunderous applause. The speech of Sudermann, pronounced by the German papers to be the best, is translated in the *St. Louis Mirror*. Opponents of artistic freedom, said Sudermann, oppose not merely the modern drama and modern art—they oppose the whole spirit of modern times, and attempt to annihilate modern culture. "The time is past when we made heroes out of our lieutenants, and a heroine out of the flower-plucking, innocent girl." The ideal of the present age is Shakespeare's idea—"to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time its form and pressure":

"Whoever has emerged from the fog and mist of romanticism and looks at the world and life with clear eyes, knows that persons with ideal natures do not exist, except in imagination. Human nature is a mixture of good and evil; the two ingredients absorb and penetrate each other, and it is only through this that a lifelike personality is produced. A hero that excites our sympathy and admiration, and yet is exhibiting some moral foible, some human deficiency of character, is *persona non grata* with the Philistines, because they intend making the drama and art generally the incarnation of the moral code. It is demanded that we should refuse sympathy to the sick and suffering woman, because she has sinned; if we do not mete out the proper punishment to her at the end of the fifth act, we are disgraced and censured.

"Usages and morality are not unchangeable. Everything flows, says the philosopher. Ideas of morality and immorality change in the course of time, and with times. The powerful, irresistible stream of life carries everything with it. Modern poetry and drama have a fine and delicate ear for the murmur of the waves of time. The antagonism between the growing and decaying is well defined and realized. Our Solons, however, have decreed that morality and customs are unchangeable, and that the binding rules are laid down forever in the Bible and Catechism. They declare that we are degenerates and apostates, if we make a step to the right or left. Plays that accurately and quietly describe modern conditions and social life, without stamping them with vitriolic disapproval, are, they assert, immoral, and not representing art. They would have us banish our classical masters from the stage. The passing of this law would, perhaps, mean the retirement of the immortal works of Shakespeare and Goethe. It would mean the ruin of the German theater and German art.

"Let me illustrate: The obnoxious play is submitted to the judge. No member of the Reichstag will probably deny that the average judge is a poor art critic. How can the dispenser of justice be expected to render a just and intelligent verdict in such matters? Suppose the subject is very *risqué* and suggestive: that, for instance, the guest tries to seduce the wife of his host, who has stolen away from the connubial couch during the night. While the sinners are engaged in dialog, they become cognizant of the fact that they are of the same blood and flesh, namely, brother and sister. This knowledge, however, only enhances their erotic excitement, instead of inducing them to separate in tottering horror, and the curtain falls on a scene of love-ecstasy hardly equalled in any work of ancient or modern times. You know what I refer to—Wagner's 'Waiküre.' It may be argued that this is a musical drama, but I believe that the music only intensifies the erotic character of the production. Yet, we are all fascinated and carried away by the grandeur of passion and tragedy displayed in the first act of the opera.

"If the substance of the drama were related to a German judge, could he be expected to do otherwise than to condemn the work as highly immoral and objectionable, if he had never witnessed its production on the stage? It is the artistic form, the ultimate intent, the composition of the integral parts that decides. A consideration of the dry, unadorned substance itself can never lead to a proper understanding or appreciative opinion."

THE EVOLUTION OF LITERARY FREEDOM.

THE change from age to age in standards of literary propriety has long engaged the attention of historians and critics. One of the latest writers on this subject is Mr. Andrew Lang. Why, he asks, did the very plain speech of our first famous novelists in the eighteenth century become a stumbling-block to readers of some thirty years later? Why did decency, or prudery, if any one pleases, come suddenly into vogue between 1770 and 1800? Why were such poems as Suckling's ballad of a marriage published about 1810 with lines and half stanzas omitted? How are we to account for Bowdler? This change of moral taste—as great, says Mr. Lang, as the change from belief in the witchcraft of an earlier period—corresponded to no similar "sweeping purification" of society. The age of Bowdler was the age of the regency of England, and what that was is known to all. Says Mr. Lang (in a recent number of *Blackwood's Magazine*):

"Between 1760 and 1770 we had Smollett and Sterne for living novelists, while in 1800-1815 we had Miss Edgeworth, Godwin, Miss Austen, Mrs. Shelley, Galt, and Scott. Writers more delicate in language and description can not be, nor could writers be much looser or coarser than those of the previous generation. The change of 1770-1814 lasted until quite recently. Novels were intended to lie 'on the drawing-room table,' and were meant to be fit for the young person. So stern were parents about 1840-1870 that they managed to find Thackeray 'improper,' and we all remember Thackeray's own remark that, since Fielding, nobody had dared to draw a man. *Col. Newcome* must have been born about 1800, and the colonel revolted naturally against *Joseph Andrews* and *Tom Jones*. By our time, of course, taste has altered, and lady novelists introduce situations which, I verily believe, would have made *Astrea* herself blush vermilion. But even now the *language* of the most advanced writers is far indeed from attaining the simple breadth of Smollett or Fielding, the many modern ideas expressed in fiction would have made *Roderick Random* exclaim in virtuous indignation."

Not the least curious point in this evolution is the difference exhibited in France and England. The dramatists of the age of Louis XIV. were "mealy-mouthed," and the translation of "Tom Jones" was forbidden "in the interests of virtue." The contemporary dramatists of England were "notoriously coarse and lewd." The coarseness in one nation began to die out just as in the other it began to creep in. Says Mr. Lang:

"A classical example of the change in England is Charles Lamb's anecdote about the young lady who looked over his shoulder as he was reading 'Pamela.' She soon went away, and Lamb says that there was a blush between them. This may have occurred about 1815, and 'Pamela' had been the very manual of virtue from 1740 to 1780, or thereabouts. It was put into the hands of ingenuous youth, and even of children. Richardson himself was the mere model of the proprieties, and thought Fielding 'low.' Diderot put Richardson on the same shelf as Moses. 'Pamela' was written, as Scott says, 'more for edification than for effect.' Anticipating the modern clergy who preach on Miss Corelli and Mr. Hall Caine, Dr. Sherlock praised 'Pamela' 'from the pulpit.' The novel was said to 'do more good than twenty sermons,' tho Lady Mary Wortley Montagu thought it more mischievous than the works of Rochester. Scott also reckoned it apt rather to 'encourage a spirit of rash enterprise' among hand-maidens than of 'virtuous resistance.' As a matter of fact, a generation or two later 'Pamela' made Lamb's young friend uncomfortable. She got up and went away. She belonged to the new age of Miss Austen, Miss Edgeworth, and Sir Walter. Nor

need we, even in this emancipated time, wonder at Lamb's young lady. I doubt if many even of our daring writers would have the courage (the lack of humor they have) to write several of the scenes which Richardson wrote, and which the clergy applauded from the pulpit."

Dr. Johnson, tho he confessed he had read straight through Fielding's "Amelia," told Hannah More she ought to be ashamed of saying she had read "Tom Jones." One can not guess what fly had bitten the doctor, remarks Mr. Lang; for, one inexcusable adventure of *Mr. Jones's* aside, "Tom Jones" is "a really moral work." Probably, Mr. Lang suggests, Fielding was condemned because he was humorous, while no one for a moment would make such an accusation of the evangelical Richardson. So also at the present period, says Mr. Lang, we find the virtuous "applauding the most squalid horrors of M. Zola and others, while they would fly in horror from Gyp." Why? Plainly enough because "Zola likewise has never been accused of humor."

Mr. Lang, on the whole, thinks that the change to prudery was due partly to the rise late in the eighteenth century of a "larger reading middle class," especially women. "They had not hitherto been literary, they had simply been housewives and stitchers; good mothers, not bookish. What they avoided in life, they disliked in literature." Still another and more effective cause is found by Mr. Lang in what he calls the "Wesleyan reformation," which not only reacted on the middle classes of the Wesleyan bodies, but upon the Anglican church. Mr. Lang writes:

"Wesley's movement was really (tho he did not know it) part of the Romantic movement; it began in an asceticism, and in an emotion, and in 'supernormal experiences' after the model of the ideals of the medieval church. Romanticism itself (in spite of some old French romances) is, in essence, 'a delicate thing'; knights amorous and errant are all unlike the festive wanderers of Fielding and Smollett. The squires of romantic lovers are no *Straps* nor *Partridges*, and the knights understand 'the maiden passion for a maid,' in a sense unknown to the lovers of *Sophia*, *Emilia*, and *Narcissa*. The new middle-class lady novel-reader could not put up with the infidelities of *Tom Jones*, *Roderick Random*, and *Peregrine Pickle*. She felt personally insulted (and no wonder) by their behavior. From all these influences, one ventures to conjecture, the singular and rapid change in taste, and the decent limitations on literary art (limitations hitherto conspicuously absent from English fiction), drew their origin. That the once Puritan middle classes deserve most of the praise is a theory strengthened by the example of America, where prudery as to the use even of simple, harmless phrases (for example, you 'retire' in America; you never go to bed) irritated Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. American literature is assuredly neither licentious nor coarse. But these hypotheses may be inadequate or erroneous, in which case the problem becomes vastly more curious and interesting."

The change lasted a full century in England, says Mr. Lang, but the influences introduced by science have probably fostered the new spirit of greater freedom manifested in Daudet, Zola, Thomas Hardy, Pinero, and most of the leaders of contemporary European literature. Nevertheless, in Mr. Lang's opinion, this new impulse of freedom, which existed in universal literature from Homer to Cowper, "seems to have expended itself."

Marie Corelli on Kipling.—Very outspoken is Marie Corelli on Rudyard Kipling's latest productions. The poem which has caused such enthusiastic comment from many sources has not to her the true ring which uplifts or moves. She writes:

"A real poem pushed vigorously down the public throat would have made the public voice sweeter and stronger. A real poem would not only have built up a fund, but a fame. Instead of degrading 'Tommy,' it might have improved and dignified his whole position. . . . 'The Absent-Minded Beggar' stanzas will mark Mr. Kipling's name with a fatal persistency as long as he

lives, cropping up with an infinite tedium and an exasperating sameness at every fresh thing he writes; and let him be wise as Solon, classic as Virgil, and strong as Samson, he shall never escape it. Like another sort of 'Raven' he shall see it 'sitting, never flitting,' on every 'bust of Pallas,' or new work he offers to the public: he shall demand of it, 'Take thy beak from out my heart and thy form from off my door!' and its reply shall be the one monotonous devil's croak of 'Nevermore!'"

THE CRAZE FOR HISTORICAL FICTION IN AMERICA.

THE historical novel is not at present flourishing in England, where the apparent revival of the novel of Scott, prefigured a few years ago in Stanley Weyman and to some extent in Anthony Hope, is now regarded as but a flash in the pan. *The Academy* pronounces the art of historical fiction "dead in England," and adds that "he who would succeed in raising it must first create for it a new form, a governing convention, more in accord with naturalistic tendencies than that which has miraculously survived all the artistic upheavals of ninety years." But matters are otherwise in America and France. The latter country, apparently abandoning realism for the moment at least, is witnessing a renaissance of the historical novel that bids fair to have still greater developments. Yet it is in America, *The Academy* remarks, that the historical novel overtops every other genre. And here it amounts to a positive "craze":



MR. PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

"It is making authors rich and turning publishers into millionaires; the circulation of it counts not by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands, and the man or woman who, having omitted to peruse it, can not discuss it with fluency, is thereby rendered an outcast. The two most notorious and amazing examples of its success (at the moment of writing), Mr. Winston Churchill's 'Richard Carvel' and Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's 'Janice Meredith,' altho neither is a year old, have between them already reached a sale of nearly three quarters of a million copies in the United States.

"These two long novels—they total over a thousand pages—both deal with the period of the American Revolution; they both include the figure of George Washington; and in other respects of tone, color, sentiment, and incident they are remarkably alike. The chief thing to be noted of them is their perfect lack of originality; they are not the fruit of any inspiration, but a dish meticulously concocted upon a recipe, and the recipe is by no means a new one. Conceive a musical composer who at this date should capture the ear of the populace by an exact, but lifeless, imitation of Mendelssohn. It is such a feat in literature that these authors have performed. To read their amiable stories is to wonder whether the art of fiction has not stood still for fifty years, whether the discoveries and the struggles of a dozen writers in France, England, and America since 1850 are, after all, in vain. 'Esmond' is a great book, but no man of a later period could possibly produce a great or even a fine book that resembled it, for time breaks every mold. 'Richard Carvel' is by far the better of the two American novels which I have mentioned;

and what one feels about 'Richard Carvel' is that it is the work of a man who kept a bust of Thackeray over a bookcase crowded with eighteenth-century literature, and wrote with one eye on this and the other (perhaps unconsciously) on that airy, fairy creature known in the States as 'the *matinée* girl,' forgetting that he, even he, ought to have a personality. Mr. Churchill has learned everything about his craft, except the two things which can not be taught—the art of *seeing* and the art of being oneself. He looks only at pictures, and then, piecing this with one and that with another, confects an enormous canvas without once leaving the gallery. He is not himself—artistically he has no self—but rather the impersonal automatic result of a century of gradual decadence from one supreme exemplar. In 'Richard Carvel' every primary tint is lost, every sharp relief smoothed down. The conventions which formerly had a significance and an aim properly related to the stage of art which evolved them have been narrowed instead of widened, until they are become meaningless, arbitrary, and tiresome. The heroine with her peerless beauty, her royal tantrums, her feminine absolutism, her secret, her hidden devotion, her ultimate surrender; the hero of six-foot-three, with his physical supremacy, his impetuosities, his careful impromptus of wit, his amazing combinations of Machiavellian skill with asinine fatuity, his habit of looking foolish in the presence of the proud fair, and his sickening false modesty in relating his own wondrous exploits; the secondary heroine, pretty, too, but with a lowlier charm, meek, steadfast, with a mission 'to fatten household sinners'; the transparent villain who could not deceive a sheep, but who deceives all save the hero; the 'first old gentleman'; the faithful friend; the boon companions; the body servant: all these types, dressed with archeological accuracy, performed at Mr. Churchill's prompting all the usual maneuvers with all the usual phrases and gestures."

Yet "Richard Carvel" and "the more saucy" Janice Meredith "have their merits, says the writer. In Mr. Churchill, particularly, one perceives a "laborious case, a certain moral elevation, an admirable sense of dignity," altho he could "no more avoid being tedious, profoundly, entirely tedious, than he could add a cubit to his stature."

The Academy finds one cause of this surprising vogue of historical fiction in the fact that America, tho a land of brief traditions, is beginning to feel a pride in them, and willingly rewards any well-disposed writer who ministers to this pride. Another factor is "the unique position and influence of young women in the United States":

"We are told that it is the women who rule the libraries in England; much more so is it the women who rule the libraries in America. And if you would know what sort of an intellectual creature the American woman is, what a curious mixture of earnest and gay, ardent and frivolous, splendid and absurd, read her especial organ, *The Ladies' Home Journal* of Philadelphia, which is one of the most brilliantly edited papers in the world, and has a circulation of over eight hundred thousand copies a month. Here, in this glowing and piquant miscellany, where religion runs column by column with modes and etiquette, and the most famous English-writing authors are elbowed by the Toppers and Friswells of New England, you will discern at large the true nature of Mr. C. D. Gibson's girl—the width of her curiosity, the consuming fire of her energy, her strange knowledge and her stranger ignorances, her fineness and crudity, her imperial mien and her simple adorations. It is fitting to remark of the American woman that she has a magnificent future. In the mean time she can not gainsay her *Ladies' Home Journal*, which stands as absolutely irrefutable evidence both for and against her. She is there in its pages, utterly revealed—the woman of the culture clubs, the woman who wistfully admires the profiles of star actors at *matinées*, the woman from whom Paderewski, at the Chicago Auditorium, has to be rescued by the police, the Madonna of the home, the cherisher of aspirations, the desire of men. It is she who reads and propagates 'Richard Carvel' and 'Janice Meredith,' artlessly enjoying the sugar of them, made oblivious of their tedium by her sincere eagerness to 'get instruction' from them, to treat them as 'serious' works—not as 'ordinary novels.'"

ADA REHAN ON "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

AN actress's view of a classic play may be very different in some respects from that of the student or spectator. Those who have seen Miss Ada Rehan as *Katharine* in "The Taming of the Shrew" will readily appreciate her introduction to the new



MISS ADA REHAN IN "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

Player's Edition of that play. That the character of the "Shrew" is an impassioned one may be seen by merely reading the part; but, writes Miss Rehan:

"I found *Katharine* a very exhausting part to play. Her first entry demands a height of passion which in most other plays would be the climax of an evening's work. This force has to be sustained throughout two acts; indeed, almost to the end of the play."

The rôle of *Katharine* won for Miss Rehan reputation in two respects. She says:

"Playing *Katharine* brought me much satisfaction, but a very bad reputation for temper. I have often been amused at seeing the effect that a first performance of the 'Shrew' in a new place produced on the employees of the stage. They shunned me as something actually to be feared. During the very long run I have often heard it said that I hated my *Petruchio*, and that our stage life only reproduced our private intercourse. I looked upon this as the greatest compliment that could be paid me."

In the late Augustin Daly's version of "The Taming of the Shrew," Miss Rehan writes that "he treated the play as Shakespeare intended, as a high classical comedy in five acts, beginning with the introduction, which had never before been given in America. He believed in *Katharine's* high qualities, and argued that *Bianca* was the real 'Shrew.'" It is interesting to obtain a critical analysis of a rôle from one who has acted the

part. In this introduction, Miss Rehan interprets and concludes by giving the reason for the popularity of the play. She writes:

"The touches of human nature in 'The Taming of the Shrew' account for its appealing so strongly to the public on both continents for over two centuries. Is it not a test of *Katharine's* being a really womanly woman that her own sex have enjoyed and understood her best? It is well known in literature that the more a heroine is made to suffer the greater is her triumph with her public, if, as *Katharine* does, she passes through fire, and comes out pure gold."

THE VITAL STUDY OF LITERATURE.

THE long-continued, laborious dissection of literary masterpieces, either in the ancient or modern languages, was a phase of education which sprang up toward the middle of this century, but which already seems to be passing away except for purposes of purely philological research. Mr. William Norman Guthrie, who writes in *The Sewanee Review* (April), is one of those who disbelieve in this view of literary study. Literature can not be taught, he says. It is not a science, but the "collective name for masterpieces of literary art." He writes:

"The teaching required is a personal preparation for enjoyment. The understanding of a poem, as a piece of writing, versifying, thinking, feeling, is not identical with the enjoyment of it, and its *raison d'être* is not the former, but the latter. The latter does imply the former; and yet is it not true that the former (the understanding) is not to be got so much from a vivisection of the poem, sure to become an autopsy before the student knows it, as from the proper education of the student in certain elementary arts and sciences, or more probably by his lessons in life's school of experience? For one who gets a love of Milton's epic from parsing a speech of Satan, there are thousands who ever after secretly congratulate themselves that they do not write like Milton. Fortunately for them, his fame is such that they may safely neglect to read his works. Dore will suffice—and the school memories of syntactic involution! Besides, well-bred people never discuss the classics—only writings warranted ephemeral and interesting! It is not that adults lack time, 'habits of study,' or capacity for continuous attention, for self-compulsion. No. They cheerfully labor at their callings in and out of season. They will acquire a science or an art as a personal accomplishment. But then a definite use is in view: an increase of power, a display of personal excellence. Why is literature so rarely the diversion of the busy man's leisure hours—his opiate, his stimulant, his food of the spirit? Those of us who know what literature has been to leaders of men in the past; how, directly or indirectly, from it the preserver and transmitter of our racial achievement, all of character almost and conduct derive; those of us who have, not merely professionally as teachers, critics, litterateurs, but personally as men and women, drunk freely of those waters of life and been refreshed, intoxicated—nay, renewed—as tho indeed they were love philters drawn from the fount of eternal youth—how can we help lamenting that so many about us refuse to drink with us to their health and our happiness? How can we not wish to do something to cure their self-complacent, wilful illiteracy? And who is to blame for the disease, if such it be? Who, if not the teacher, the critic, the litterateur? Their sins of commission and their sins of omission are indeed grievous. What was done at school for the adult of to-day? What were his text-books? Is their memory fragrant? And since he has been out of school what book about English literature has been put into his hands, which, vitally interesting in its conception and execution, showed to him the value of the subject?"

Indeed, it is just here, says Mr. Guthrie, that the student is most irritated. "Manuals of Literature," however erudite and meritorious, give only Pisgah sights of the Promised Land. They are histories of literary production, graveyards and tombstones rather than histories of literature in a true sense. What the ordinary unpedantic man wants is "vital criticism," says the writer, "based on principles for which the justification is in me."

"But what are, in the opinion of the writer of this paper, these

principles, and where are they to be studied? Manifestly at the book-shop, the news-stand, the office of the public library. Observe how mankind selects among books of contemporary authorship, for which no ancient fame imposes artificial reverence. Every one has noticed that the book of which but a few years ago, perhaps, several hundred thousand copies were sold is never to-day in demand. No one speaks of it; no one insists that you *must* read it. Everybody seems to have forgotten that it was once on every table, in every mouth. How is this? My bookseller tells me that more recent books have taken the popular fancy. So I discover at once the *law of death*. Other things being equal, the newest novel is the best. Old books are good, not because of their age, but in spite of it. Their survival is a proof that new books are not their equals in some important respects; for only if the old gives what the new can not supply does it continue to find readers. The greater the output of novels the higher the mortality rate. A work of fiction which in these days of excessive production and publication retains a respectable body of readers is not without peculiar merit. Then I understand why the classics are probably great. If they are not now mere fossils stored in glass cases of scholarly museums, if they are really living creatures still, great and wonderful must be, indeed, in them the spirit of life."

JOURNALISTIC ETHICS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

SOME secrets of the sanctum, which throw new but not pleasanter light upon contemporary journalism, are revealed in a recent article by Mr. H. W. Massingham, late editor of *The Daily Chronicle*—dismissed from that paper, so it is generally understood, because he espoused the unpopular side at the outbreak of the present war. Mr. Massingham entitles his article "The Ethics of Editing"; but in truth English and American editing has no ethics according to the writer—at any rate only the ethics of trying by every possible means to keep itself in favor with the "ruling classes," without respect to the fundamental merits or demerits of great moral or political issues. In England, as in America, the advertisers hold the whip, it is alleged; and should through any chance a fresh, frank, and vigorous discussion of questions involving the "vested interests" occur, the advertisers would protest, and the delinquent editor would be dismissed. Mr. Massingham says (in *The National Review*, April):

"I premise, therefore, that the kind of opinion which, in the nature of things, chiefly finds access to the 'leading columns' of the 'great dailies' is conventional opinion on all subjects—that is to say, the opinion which the conductors of these journals believe to be congenial to the mass of people in England who own property, go to the more costly seats in theaters and opera-houses, and accept, without much question, most English institutions as they exist. It is clear that the ideas of these people are in the main shared by less wealthy classes, the similarity of views among Englishmen, rich and poor, being one of the sources of our national strength. On the artistic side of things this unanimity is remarkable. Twenty years ago, for example, nineteen Englishmen out of twenty who had ever heard Wagner's music thought it, on a first and second hearing, dull, noisy, and tuneless. Straightway the critics of the 'great dailies,' who were mostly in the same position as the rest of the listeners, proclaimed it to be tuneless, noisy, and dull. In the same way, Mr. Whistler's pictures of the Thames at night seemed to the average Englishman of twenty years ago, who had never observed the beautiful appearance represented, to be uninteresting blurs of paint. The art critics were of the same opinion. Now both these great artists are in favor, and again the critics (probably the same gentlemen, for we English journalists are long-lived, not suffering from the excessive strain of ideas) agree with the popular verdict. Or, take a different kind of example. There is a form of contemporary Scottish literature known as the 'Kail-yard' school, the name of which, I prophesy, will be unknown twenty years from now. These novels proved to be agreeable reading to many thousands of perfectly honest persons, and, again, the critics,

having, as a rule, no literary standard of their own, and being accustomed to follow that of other people, were able to find remarkable qualities in these strange productions.

"Necessarily, this habit of agreement with what Dr. Stockmann calls the 'damned, compact, Liberal majority,' must apply to the treatment of national questions as well as to matters of private taste, disagreement on which is indeed often treated in England as a form of want of patriotism. The editor of the 'great daily' must therefore say to himself, when one of these questions arises, not 'What do I think of it?' a reply to which might, indeed, be a matter of some difficulty, but 'What are the majority of my readers likely to think of any view I may take of it?'"

In America, Mr. Massingham goes on to say, this attitude is clearly recognized and generally accepted:

"They [Americans] do not require their editors—the American editor, in our sense, hardly exists—to be consistent; they expect them to be 'alive,' that is to say, to jump as quickly as the alertest mind in that quick-witted community, and to see at once the commercial advantages of such a course. Is that a cynical way of putting it? I maintain that it is the simple truth. Every inch of the space of a clever American paper is mapped out on 'business' lines. Every chance of a 'boom' is instantly taken. Every brilliant resource of organization is adopted in order to add to its effectiveness."

"If restraining forces are needed in the State," adds Mr. Massingham, "they can not come through our journals." He continues:

"I give the public what I think it wants, not what I think it ought to want," said a typical modern newspaper proprietor, who sedulously expounds this view in his newspaper. In such a process, the business of editing must become an almost automatic function. The great human show, moving daily more swiftly and with a greater blaze of color, needs expert recording. The editor is already growing to be more of a news-gatherer, less of an exponent and superintendent of critical work. In America the former function has practically superseded the latter. There are not a dozen daily papers in the States that employ an editor in the English sense, while the two richest newspapers in England can hardly be said to possess him."

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

THE success of the university-extension idea during the past quarter of a century has been one of the most marked educational movements of the time. A branch of it less known to the public than the extension lecture system now so common in most of our cities is the department of correspondence teaching, by which all studies, from the most elementary teaching of the "three R's" to calculus and advanced literary study, are now brought within the reach of the many millions who can not attend regular lectures either in or out of a university.

The extent to which this system of home-study has been developed of late years would probably surprise many professional educators. Among the more prominent higher institutions which now recognize correspondence study as a regular department of university-study—"in absentia"—and accept it in part as preparatory to a degree, are the universities of Chicago, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and New York. From the *Philadelphia Press* we quote the following account of the recent annual conference of the correspondence section of the University of Chicago:

"This method of study in Chicago University proves useful in preparing for courses taken in residence, in supplementing them, in making up possible deficiencies prior to beginning regular work for a degree. The testimony of instructors, which is given in full detail in a recent issue of *The University Record*, shows that the work in many branches is better done than in the classroom, and that it is always more earnestly done. It is undoubt-

edly toilsome both for pupil and instructor; but this is no argument against it. This work is accepted in Chicago for a degree, but a year's residence is in all cases required before taking the degree.

"In pedagogy, Dr. C. A. McMurry says: 'I do not hesitate a moment in saying that those who took the course by correspondence did three times as effective work and gained three times as much satisfaction for themselves as those who did the work in the class-room.' Dr. C. J. Chamberlain, in botany, after admitting that he had originally believed that laboratory work was impossible through correspondence, says: 'This work is fully up to the highest standard of work done by all those who have taken all their botanical course in residence. Our correspondence students are the pace-makers in the department.' 'Correspondence work in history,' says Prof. E. E. Sparks, 'represents the very essence of self-help,' and he adds, what every one has noticed, that many students who are equal to historical investigation under the guiding hand of a professor fall off immediately when they endeavor to do the work alone.

"The testimony of students given in *The Record* is no less decided, and the demand for correspondence work is abundantly shown by the success of large schools like that of Scranton carried on by private agency. It is amazing that our universities, with this field open to the increase of their usefulness, and to their usefulness among the very ones it is most desirable to help—teachers, preachers, and the energetic isolated knowledge-lovers in small communities—do not enter upon this useful work. Routine and a constant tendency among all men to be satisfied with the habitual task instead of maintaining and cultivating a lasting appetite for more work is the secret cause why this field is left unworked."

In the field of primary and secondary education, particularly in the mechanic arts, one of the most remarkable successes has been attained by the famous International Correspondence School, referred to above, at Scranton, Pa. Originating as the "query department" of a technical journal of engineering in 1881, this school has developed into an institution presenting some sixty courses of study, conducted by a corps of two hundred and twenty-six instructors and assistants, with a large publishing establishment, spacious buildings, and even its own special railway instruction car. The number of students enrolled in its courses is said to be over seventy thousand, many thousands of whom are in countries as far apart as India, Russia, and Chile. The training is largely along technical and mathematical lines, but all the usual branches of primary education are covered by courses generally admitted to be of the most thorough and effective character. A recent number of *The Scientific American* gives the following facts relating to this school:

"The test of eligibility to become a student is that the candidate must be able to read and write English. The schools, to use the language of their prospectus, undertake to teach him 'whatever he needs to know.' In taking him through a course, the instructor proceeds upon the curious assumption that his pupil knows absolutely nothing about the subject. The assumption is curious and original, but thoroughly philosophical; for, if the student is acquainted with the earlier stages, he passes quickly through them, merely refreshing his memory, while the instructor is certain that in every case the student lays a proper foundation for future work. Starting, then, with the assumption that the student knows nothing of the subject, the schools send him his first and second Instruction and Question Papers.

"After studying the first paper, he returns his written answers to the questions asked in the Question Paper to the schools, and proceeds with his second paper. At the schools the answers are corrected in red ink and returned to the student, accompanied by the third Instruction and Question Papers and a letter explaining the errors and corrections in further detail than is possible on the answer sheets themselves. If the student secures ninety per cent. on his first paper, it is entered on the books as passed; but if he fails to get this percentage the paper is returned, and he is obliged to review the incorrect portion. This system is followed until the course is completed, when the schools' diploma is granted after a final examination."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE COMING TOTAL ECLIPSE.

ON May 28 next there will be a total eclipse of the sun visible in parts of the United States, so that our observers need not go to far distant lands for their investigations. The path, instead of being confined to the sparsely settled regions of the world, as it so often is, will cross the States of Louisiana,



PATH OF THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OF MAY 27-28, 1900.

Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, and will even touch Virginia. Says *The Scientific American* (April 21):

"The track of totality begins on the Pacific Ocean just west of Mexico, enters the United States near New Orleans, and passes in a northeasterly direction until it reaches the sea at Norfolk and Cape Henry. Its path then crosses the Atlantic Ocean and touches Portugal, Algiers, and North Africa, and will terminate near the northern end of the Red Sea. The eclipse will last 1 minute and 12 seconds near New Orleans, and 1 minute and 40 seconds near Norfolk. . . . A number of experimental stations will be established by the Government along the path of the eclipse. The necessary apparatus is now being gathered and arranged, and men specially adapted for the work are being engaged and are trained."

The following directions are given by the writer to those who desire to make sketches of the corona:

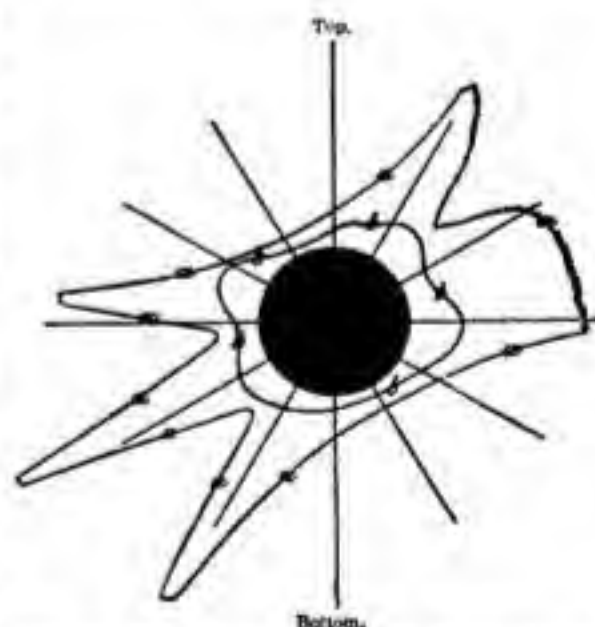
"Preliminary preparations should be carefully made where it is intended to sketch the corona with the naked eye. Those who expect to make a sketch of the corona unaided will have to confine their attention to sketching outlines or to some other particular feature, otherwise they will result in hasty and inaccurate work. Cooperation of groups of from two to five sketches is strongly commended. A sheet of paper of convenient size, of, say, 9x12 inches, should have drawn upon it a black disk, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, to represent the moon, with straight lines radiating at an angle of 30 degrees, as shown in our diagram. The positions of the various parts of the corona, as seen projected against the sky, are best referred to a vertical line obtained by mounting a plumb line so it is seen over the moon's center. The diagram upon which the drawing is to be made is to be placed upon any convenient support, so that the lines marked 'Top,' 'Bottom' shall be in the plane of the plumb-line, the top part

corresponding to the top string. . . . The dimensions of the various parts of the eclipse can be made with accuracy by estimating them in terms of the moon's diameter as a convenient unit. The party should practise together beforehand, each sketching only his proper quadrant from a corona drawing suspended at the angular height of the sun. The time of exposure of drawing should be slightly less than the known duration of the eclipse. White chalk on purplish blue paper gives admirable results. On eclipse day the sketchers should avoid fatiguing their eyes by too much observation of the preceding partial eclipse, and should rest the eyes for the last five minutes before absolute totality."

To amateur photographers who are anxious to catch the corona on their sensitive plates, the following directions are given:

"Photographs of the corona are of great scientific value, and may be obtained with instruments of moderate dimensions. Almost any good rectilinear lens may be used. One with an aperture of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches and of a focal length of $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches proved very satisfactory in the Indian eclipse expedition of 1898. For plates of ordinary sensitiveness exposures of one or two seconds are ample. It is better to use a plate of normal sensitiveness instead of an extra rapid one, and to lengthen the exposure in proportion, because a slower plate is easier to handle and permits of a more restricted and prolonged development, and is less liable to accidental fogging. Photographs taken with amateur instruments are, of course, not as valuable as those taken with instruments provided with a driving-clock or other device for keeping the image stationary on the plate. In focusing, the instrument should be pointed at a well-defined object distant, say, from one-quarter of a mile to a mile, and the object brought to a short focus for center-plate. The image of the sun is really a small object, and occupies but a comparatively small part of the center of the field. The focal length of the camera in inches will give roughly the diameter of the sun's image in hundredths of an inch. Negatives should not be re-touched."

The eclipse, we are assured, may be profitably observed with small spy-glasses or opera-glasses. Red, the usual shade-color, is objectionable, and shade-glasses of some neutral tint or of blue should be used. Precise directions for amateur telescope observing parties are issued by the Naval Observatory at Washington, which will send them on request. The accompanying map is reproduced in *Knowledge* (London) from the [British] Nautical Almanac. The editor of *Knowledge*, after a careful review of



OUTLINE METHOD OF SKETCHING IN THE FORMS OF THE INNER AND OUTER CORONA.

weather conditions in the countries on the line of totality, concludes that Algiers offers the best chance of an unobstructed view. Of some new ventures in photographic observation and some others that have been suggested, he speaks as follows:

"Both before and after totality a series of photographs should

be taken of the partial phase. Since but one photograph has as yet been obtained of the corona after totality was well over, no definite rules can be laid down as to the style of instrument that should be employed. Therefore in this next eclipse all sorts of cameras might be pressed into the service, and some range of exposure should be given. One thing is certain—that in all cases the development must be carried out with the special object of restraining the high lights and giving opportunity for the feeble radiations to register."

Mr. Nevil Maskelyne, *Knowledge* adds, will kinematograph the corona at his station in America, and spectroscopic observations of all sorts will be made.

ARSENIC AS A COMPONENT OF THE HUMAN BODY.

THE somewhat startling discovery that arsenic exists normally in the animal organism is announced by M. Armand Gautier, a French chemist. He finds it—of course in minute quantities—in herbivora and carnivora alike, and no less in man than in the lower animals. M. Gautier tells thus of his discovery in *L'Union Pharmaceutique* (Paris), as translated in *The National Druggist* (April):

"I have demonstrated the presence of arsenic in all the thyroïdal glands which I have examined thus far, in man, the dog, hog, sheep, etc. Arsenic is always present in this gland, and always absent (or exists in imponderable quantities) in all others save and except the thymus and the brain. . . .

"We can, therefore, assert that arsenic is constantly present in the thyroid glands of both carnivorous and herbivorous animals, at least when the same are in a normal condition. In man (for the determination of which all of our experiments were directed after the perfection of our methods), we have found about 1 milligram [.015 grain] of metallic arsenic to every 127 grams [about 2,000 grains] of fresh or recent gland, say, about 1-127,000 part of the weight of the fresh thyroid, or 1-32,000 part of the dried gland.

"This minute quantity of the element is doubtlessly necessary, since it is constantly present in the healthy gland in all animals examined, and it must serve in accomplishing some normal function—a function as yet undiscovered, but certain and indispensable, since health without the thyroid is impossible, and there is no healthy thyroid without arsenic."

It is remarked by *The National Druggist* that the metalloid is doubtless introduced into the system through food substances in which its presence can easily be demonstrated. It becomes fixed in or on the nuclei of cells, in which we find it combined with the nucleins, and these arsenical nucleins must be classified with the already known phosphorized nucleins. Subsequent investigations made by M. Gautier make the presence of arsenic in the brain somewhat uncertain, but he states that he has determined its constant presence in ponderable quantity, in the normal mammary gland, in addition to the thyroid.

The author of *The National Druggist* article believes that medico-legal experts must take these discoveries of M. Gautier into account henceforth, but Gautier himself does not think that the discovery of normal arsenic in the human body cuts much figure from a medico-legal standpoint, altho he admits that circumstances might arise wherein the knowledge of its normal presence might be of importance. A curious fact was brought out in the remarks elicited from members of the French Chemical Society in the discussion of Gautier's paper. Dr. Lancereaux stated that in the case of a woman who, for more than a year, had been under arsenical treatment, the limbs became covered with a growth of long black hair, and that for at least eighteen months after cessation of the arsenic this growth still persisted. He said that it would be interesting to determine whether the growth and persistence of hair in this case were due to an effort of nature to eliminate the arsenic, or were the result of disturbances caused by the action of arsenic on the nervous system.

A NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR CELLULOID.

CELLULOID, which finds such numerous uses nowadays, is somewhat objectionable on account of its ready inflammability, and for other reasons. According to a note in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 31), a substitute called cellulithe is now made from paper-pulp, that is not open to these objections. Says that paper:

"The numerous uses to which paper is already put are well known, whether under the ordinary form or in the state of papier-maché. Now a new substance is obtained from paper pulp, which can be used for the same purposes as celluloid. The invention of this curious material, which has been named 'cellulithe,' is based on observations made long since on certain modifications undergone by paper pulp when subjected to long-continued beating. When it has been thus treated in the . . . mill whose office is to wash and defiberize the rags, a transparent and elastic fluid is obtained which hardens rapidly on drying and gives great strength to the paper; it is supposed that a colloidal, amorphous hydrate of cellulose is produced which separates from the cells of the pulp and acts as a glue. This is similar, as *La Chronique Industrielle* remarks, to the theory of the formation of so-called vegetable parchment or parchment-paper. By the action of the sulfuric acid, the cellulose is changed into amyloid, which with an excess of water gives a gelatinous precipitate that unites the fibers and finally forms a transparent sheet resembling parchment, except in suppleness.

"To prepare cellulithe, an exclusively mechanical process is used; that is, the pulp is beaten for an extremely long time. According to the particular kind of material employed, and also to the speed of rotation of the cylinder that does the work of the machine, the operation may last anywhere between 40 and 150 hours; it is prolonged until there is obtained a homogeneous mucilaginous liquid in which all trace of fiber has disappeared. This is called picturesquely 'milk of cellulose,' and its appearance perfectly justifies this name. If colored cellulithe is desired, colors are added at this stage of the process, and as in the state of extreme division to which the material has now been reduced, it contains much air, which might interfere with its smoothness, it is boiled to drive this air out. At the end of two hours the 'milk of cellulose,' boiled and filtered, is received in a perforated vessel, and then the water that it still contains is evaporated, either in the open air, or preferably in an oven at 40° C. Finally, a paste is obtained, which hardens slowly and attains the consistency of horn, with a specific gravity of 4.5. Like horn, this cellulithe can be worked, and has the advantage of not being inflammable like celluloid. Before drying sawdust and lampblack may be added, and then the compound becomes similar to ebonite. There is no need to say that this new substance may be applied to divers uses, and that its cost is reasonable, by reason of the material of which it is made and also because of the ease of manufacture and working."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Maternal Impressions.—That psychic influence on the mother plays any part in the production of monstrosities is not believed by Dr. H. F. Lewis. If true, he argues, the theory of maternal impressions ought to explain every case, but thousands of monstrosities are born without any history of an impression, and there are many cases of impression not followed by the birth of a monster. "If it were true," says *Modern Medicine*, in a notice of Dr. Lewis's article, "it ought to be possible to classify monstrosities in species and genera according as they were due to certain casual impressions, such as from dogs, cats, and elephants. Internal anomalies about which the mother did not even know, such as congenital diaphragmatic hernia, bifid uterus, etc., could not be explained in this way. It is not conceivable that a mental influence could remove a part of the fetus already formed, neither could it add anything. The strongest blow dealt to the theory comes from the results of the experiments. All malformations and monstrosities can be explained by purely physical and mechanical causes, entirely remote from psychic influence, so that there is never any reason to invoke the mysterious or the supernatural to explain natural phenomena."

THE FALL OF A MOUNTAIN.

THE terrible landslide at Amalfi, Italy, shocked the world not because of excessive loss of life, for only a few persons were killed, but partly because its locality was one of the most picturesque in Europe, and famed among tourists; and partly because we are so apt to think of hills as rock-ribbed and everlasting that we are appalled by evidence that they are subject to change and decay, like all else in nature. The illustration, taken from *La Science Illustrée*, shows how large a part of the moun-



THE LANDSLIDE AT AMALFI ON THE GULF OF SALERNO.
(The part enclosed in a white line shows the extent of the landslide.)

tain at Amalfi was destroyed in the catastrophe, and the accompanying article by M. V. Delosiére, part of which is translated below, gives an idea of the cause and nature of the accident. Says this writer:

"On December 22 last, at 2:30 P.M., after rain had fallen for a long period, a whole part of the mountain overlooking the port [of Amalfi] split off with a terrible report, and fell, carrying with it houses, hotels, and particularly the greater portion of the Hotel of the Capuchins.

"The mass of matter that fell from the mountain into the harbor is estimated at more than 50,000 cubic meters [1,765,000 cubic feet]. Several sailing-vessels at anchor in the port were crushed under the rocky *débris* and others were damaged.

"One corpse was taken from the water, cut quite in two. The number of victims was relatively small. Ten persons were killed, among them two young English girls who stayed too long in the hotel in the hope of saving their valuables. . . .

"On our picture, which is from a photograph, the white line surrounds the portion of the mountain that was affected by the accident.

"These landslides are unfortunately only too frequent. They are almost always due to the destructive power of water. Among mountain chains there are few valleys where we do not see masses of rocky *débris*, often including blocks of vast size, as in the famous 'chaos' on the road from Luz to Gavarnie, the result of sudden falls of portions of the mountain.

"These falls take place when the base of an escarpment is undermined by water. This was the case with the rocks at Amalfi, notwithstanding their volcanic origin and their hardness.

"Landslides may also result from the slipping of an enormous mass of compact rock on a clay layer moistened by infiltrated water. In such a case there may be total destruction of a mountain. In 1806, on September 2, the Rossberg, situated to the north of the Righi, fell with a terrible noise from a height of 1,000 feet and over a region a league in length, covering with *débris* five villages, destroying the charming fields of the Goldau Valley and the lake of Lowez, and killing more than one hundred persons."

The cause of this catastrophe, also, the writer says, was rain. The mountain rested on a bed of clay, which was transformed by degrees into a slimy mass on which the superincumbent

rock slid as a launched ship slides on her soaped ways. Examples may easily be multiplied.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.* •

MAGNETISM AND ANIMAL GROWTH.

PERHAPS no field of scientific research has been strewn with more failures than that concerned with attempts to find some physiological effects of magnetism. That a force acting so powerfully on iron and nickel, and even on a gas like oxygen, should not make itself felt in some way on the human body seemed incredible; yet most experiments along this line have brought out no important fact. Some investigators have reported that certain persons, when their heads were placed between the poles of a powerful electromagnet, experienced curious sensations when the current was turned on and off; yet the majority of people report no such result, even when the magnet is powerful enough to attract heavy pieces of iron at a considerable distance. Those who revel in occult phenomena and accept the testimony of clairvoyants and their kind will find, of course, plenty of evidence that magnetism may affect the human organism; but this is not yet accepted by scientific men. Now, however, it is announced that Professor Herdman, of the University of Michigan, as reported in *Electricity* (April 18), has discovered that the rapidly reversed magnetic stress caused by a neighboring alternating current of electricity has an influence in stimulating growth. The professor is reported as saying:

"Whenever a current of electricity traverses an animal body, the magnetic field resulting from the current and surrounding its path must disturb in some manner the molecular (physical) and atomic (chemical) activities that are going on in the tissues and fluids through which the current of electricity passes. Almost everything now known about electromagnetism seems to imply that a magnetic field, whether produced by a permanent magnet or by a current, reacts in some manner upon all kinds of matter within the field, and in such a manner as to rotate in some degree every molecule, so as to make it assume a different position from what it would assume if not thus acted upon. We have found that the most noticeably physiological response to an electric current obtained from living animals is that resulting from sudden and wide differences in the intensity of the current. Having learned this, we have placed the human subjects of our experiments in a magnetic field occasioned by an alternating current. This produces no chemical changes in the body, but merely accentuates normal chemical action."

The apparatus used in carrying out the experiments consists, we are told by the writer in *Electricity*, of a solenoid, or hollow spiral of wire, about three feet in diameter, through which an alternating current of five amperes is made to pass. For animals a kind of solenoid cage was used. The animals (guinea-pigs) were divided into two groups of about the same size and age, and were carefully weighed. The groups were treated alike, except that from 5 P.M. until midnight one group was placed in the solenoid cage. This plan was pursued from the time the animals were a few weeks old until they had reached their full growth. Of the results obtained Professor Herdman says:

"Without exception, the animals immersed in the alternating current began to outstrip the others in weight at the end of the first week, and a gain of from 15 to 24 per cent. in favor of the animals within the magnetic field was apparent each succeeding week, until they neared the period of full development, when the weekly gain became perceptibly less.

"During two years ten separate groups of animals have been experimented on, each group containing from three to five animals, and uniformly those placed in the magnetic field gave evidence for the first few weeks of accelerated nutritive action. In the case of two groups, when the experiment was continued beyond eight weeks, the curve of increase shown by the magnetized animals, which until then ran 20 per cent. higher than that of the other group, gradually declined. At the end of the twelfth

week their weight had fallen a little below that of the other group.

"So far as these experiments go, they appear to show that alternating magnetic stress is in some way related to a quickened metabolism of tissue; that the magnetic energy goes through some sort of transformation and reappears as physiological energy. Growth can undoubtedly be accelerated by the use of electricity, but it must be admitted that the growth thus obtained is unhealthy, and in the end is disadvantageous to man or animal. Such diseases, however, as rheumatism and gout will in time be treated successfully by methods similar to those employed in the experiments described, that is, by enclosing the patient for a short period each day, until improvement is effected, in an electromagnetic field."

ELECTRICITY AS A RAIN-MAKER.

THAT electricity is indirectly the cause of rain is said to have been established by Prof. Elmer Gates, from experiments in his laboratory at Chevy Chase, near Washington. A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Dispatch* asserts that means have been devised for causing artificial rain on a small scale by proper manipulation of the electric current. According to Professor Gates, as interpreted by the Philadelphia journalist, since if one locality or cloud becomes positively charged some adjacent locality or cloud must acquire a negative charge, or *vice versa*, there must be one or more regions between the two where their particles commingle. Those of one being positive and those of the other being negative they attract, cohere, and form rain drops. When there are disturbances of electric equilibrium in the atmosphere, differences in density, pressure, temperature, and moisture result. Commenting on all this, *Electricity* (April 11) remarks:

"The above explanation as to the cause of rain will probably come as a surprise to persons who have hitherto looked upon it as simply due to a condensation in the atmosphere of moist air. In support of his theory Professor Gates is said to have charged a current of moist air as it entered his laboratory through an open window with negative electricity and a similar current from another source with positive electricity. At a distance between the two inlets and where the two currents mingled a mist was seen to form. When asked by the writer of the article already referred to how a complete thunder-storm might be produced by such artifice, Professor Gates replied that this was done by maintaining a layer of moist air in the top of a room and by charging this to a potential different from that of the floor below. If charged to a sufficiently high potential and with sufficient quickness there would result a sudden flash and discharge, accompanied by a fall of rain upon the floor. If Professor Gates's discovery ever extends beyond the laboratory, we may expect to see in times of drought immense static machines invoking rain for farmers by charging the breeze as it blows by either positively or negatively, in the same way that bombs are now occasionally projected into space in certain Western districts to please unsophisticated sons of the soil. And we are not sure but what the one process is as efficacious as will be the other."

A Pioneer Aeronaut.—H. T. Coxwell, who has just died in England at the age of eighty-one, was one of the most distinguished pioneers of aeronautics. In 1862, after the British Association had made a series of unsuccessful balloon experiments for the purpose of making meteorological observations, Mr. Coxwell constructed a special balloon 80 feet high, 55 feet in diameter, and holding 93,000 cubic feet of gas, and with James Glaisher, F.R.S., made a series of ascents that have become historical, Coxwell managing the balloon and Glaisher making the scientific observations. Says *Science and Industry* (April) of these remarkable ascensions: "The first ascent was made on July 17, 1862; on this occasion they attained a height of four miles, and traveled sixty miles in two hours. On September 5, 1862, Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell reached a height of seven miles, and very nearly lost their lives. At this great altitude men and other mammals experience great difficulty in breathing, and no mam-

mal could endure a much greater elevation, tho some birds soar to even greater altitudes. These intrepid investigators made many ascents together, and made highly important discoveries in meteorology; they discovered that the cirrus clouds that float at great altitudes are composed of ice crystals, and they also found that the direction of the wind changes at different heights. From these and other balloon ascents, valuable information has been gained as to the alternation of cold strata and warm strata of air, the temperature not decreasing regularly as the altitude increases. The ice clouds, which were discovered by balloonists, are much higher than any of the mountain observatories, and therefore can not be directly observed except by use of a balloon. However, the halo that occasionally surrounds the sun or moon reveals to us the presence of these ice crystals; for the halo is caused by the refraction of the light of the sun or of the moon in passing through the ice needles."

Infection and Postage-Stamps.—The brothers of the Saint Jean-de-Dieu Hospital at Ghent, Belgium, "who would seem," says *The British Medical Journal*, "to have a good deal of leisure time on their hands," have hit on a novel style of wall decoration. They have papered the parlor, the two refectories, the twenty-eight rooms, and all the corridors of that establishment with stamps, ingeniously arranged in such a fashion as to represent palaces, forests, rivers, flowers, insects, and even persons, the latter in life size. "All the subjects," says *The Journal*, "are treated in the Japanese style with remarkable perfection. Many Belgian painters have been to see these highly original works of art, in the execution of which some twenty million of postage-stamps have been employed. We are willing to believe that the artistic effect of this new style of mural decoration is admirable; but from the sanitary point of view—which after all should not be altogether lost sight of in the decorations of a building intended for the reception of the sick—we are disposed to think it a little questionable. A severe hygiene would doubtless proscribe any kind or description of wall paper as being likely to harbor the ubiquitous microbe. With regard to postage-stamps in particular, cause has recently been shown to regard them with special suspicion as possible agents in the dissemination of tuberculous infection. A French investigator has shown that the stamps are often infected by means of the saliva of diseased persons, and he has uttered a note of warning to this effect to stamp collectors. He had occasion to observe a man suffering from tuberculosis who plied a trade in stamps, and who was in the habit of sticking them on gummed paper after moistening them with his tongue. A number of stamps which had been thus dealt with were placed in sterilized water. The water was afterward inoculated in some guinea-pigs, all of which died with well-marked signs of tuberculosis. Against so subtle an enemy as tuberculosis no precaution can safely be neglected. The moral of the experiments to which we have referred is that postage-stamps are not to be recommended either as hobbies or as mural decorations except under antiseptic precautions."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE secretary of the Paris Academy of Science has announced to that body, according to *La Science Française* (March 2), that the late Professor Hughes, the inventor of the microphone, bequeathed to the Academy the sum of 100,000 francs (\$20,000), the interest of which is to be paid each year to the inventor of the best practical device in physics, electricity, or magnetism.

It is reported that the French Aéro Club has received from an anonymous donor 100,000 francs, to be given to the aeronaut who, with a balloon, or any other aerial vessel, will start from the headquarters of the club, pass round the Eiffel Tower, and return to the starting-point, a distance of seven miles, within half an hour. The competition is international, and if the prize is not won within five years, it will be withdrawn.

NEW METHOD OF PRINTING BOOKS.—The curved pages of the ordinary book are injurious to the eye, we are told in the *New York Medical Journal*, April 14, by F. G. Murphy. He shows how the curved page causes a constant change of the focus of the eye as it reads from one side to another, necessitating a continued effort on the part of the ciliary muscles. The light also usually falls unequally upon both sides, further interfering with a continued clear field of vision. He suggests, therefore, that the printed lines run parallel to the binding instead of at right angles to it so that all parts of the line would be at equal distance from the eyes and be equally lighted.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SECULAR COMMENTS ON THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

THE spectacle of a missionary conference, comprising over two thousand delegates, drawn from every portion of the globe and representing nearly every Protestant body in Christendom, absorbed a large share of attention from the press during the past week. The delegates represented 14,000 active American and European missionaries and over 50,000 native missionaries engaged in foreign fields. Of the 104 missionary societies represented, 57 are in the United States and Canada; 35 in Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies; and 12 in various countries of the European continent, the latter including Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Switzerland. The *New York Tribune* (April 26) finds in the conference an indication that missionary zeal and the "higher criticism" are not incompatible. It says:

"The deliberations of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference thus far furnish not the slightest evidence that the widespread tendency to soften the harsher features of the traditional Protestant theology has 'cut the nerve of missions.' The public became familiar with that assertion a few years ago in connection with the controversy that arose in the American board over the status of certain candidates for the foreign mission field, who either expressed a belief in the opportunity of a probation after death for the heathen, or at least hoped that there would be such an opportunity for those to whom it had not been vouchsafed in this life. The board, if we remember aright, virtually decided that such an opinion was within the limits of tolerated belief, whereupon there were numerous predictions of the speedy failure of its work, which predictions, we are glad to say, have not yet been fulfilled. Indeed, it appears to have renewed its youth, and it is carrying on its various missionary enterprises with all its old-time energy and zeal. . . . It is not within the scope of the conference to discuss theological tendencies or to decide between the conservative and traditional schools of thought, and the representative men who compose its membership are in nowise disturbed by the fact that Christianity, being a living force and not a dead mummy enclosed in a cabinet, is constantly discarding old opinions and adopting new conceptions of the old fundamental verities."

The *New York Journal* (April 24) says:

"The most inveterate scoffer at mission work can not fail to be impressed by the scope and character of the great Ecumenical Conference now being held at Carnegie Hall. These men of many creeds have met, as Dr. Judson Smith says, not like the fathers at Nicæa and Chalcedon, to fashion a creed and define a policy, but to rehearse the deeds of God in many lands. It is a conference that will engage the attention of the entire Christian world; a conference whose strangest feature is the attendance as delegates of theologians with beliefs as widely divergent as the fields presided over by their missionaries. The attendance at the conference shows that the number of foreign missionaries is increasing steadily, and that in addition to purely educational phases their work is assuming more of a humanitarian character with each succeeding year. The conference also indicates a greatly increased tendency toward Christian union and Christian brotherhood, both in civilized countries and in missionary fields."

The *Philadelphia Record* (April 25) says:

"It all proves that this essentially commercial and industrial nation is not without its ideals. Even those who can not be classed as religious people do not confine their interests to business. They contribute to benevolent and other enterprises which have no immediately selfish interest for them from a sense of the higher duties of mankind. It is their inability to see this side of the American that leads foreign observers into error. Matthew Arnold, while admitting that Americans had achieved the highest political aspirations, complained that they had no ideals to save them from the most sordid living. He failed to penetrate the best motives of American life."

The *Boston Herald* (April 23) says:

"It is not a long time since the several Protestant sects have been sufficiently of one spirit to work in common friendliness without hostile rivalry. That they have reached this stage is a happy augury of efficiency of service without waste. There are now about 350 organized missionary societies of the Protestant churches of the world, and a large number of them are represented in this conference by officers, delegates, and missionaries. Statistics published in the almanac of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions for the current year, representing the work of 240 societies, give totals of 5,217 missionary stations, with 13,586 out-stations. To serve these, 12,646 missionaries are sustained, nearly equally divided between males and females. Under these, as assistants, are laboring 61,897 converted natives. The total number of church communicants of these missions is given as 1,585,124, and the income of the societies sustaining the missions is \$15,560,693."

The *Cleveland Leader* (April 22) refers to the influence of missions upon national and political progress:

"The missions are advance stations of Western civilization. They may alter the destiny of empires and the map of the world. But above all such elements in the work of missionary societies stand their lofty ideals, lessons of altruism and humanity, of faith and earnestness in the service of a spiritual master, which are of constant and immense value to the countries that furnish the missionaries and support the missions."

The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* (April 21) touches on the same point:

"As to the attitude of the secular Christian world toward foreign missions, it has wonderfully changed since Sydney Smith had his fling at Carey as a 'consecrated cobbler,' and since Dickens burlesqued the home sympathizer with missions in his picture of Mrs. Jellyby and Borrioboola-Gha. The world has learned that the mission work is one of the most powerful auxiliaries to the spread of modern civilization. Governments have found in the missionaries the most eager and serviceable agents in the establishment of law and order among savage and barbarous peoples."

The *Indianapolis Journal* (April 22) quotes from a recent address of Colonel Charles Denby, for many years United States minister to China. Colonel Denby said:

"I made a study of missionary work in China. I took a man-of-war and visited almost every open port in the empire. I went first to Hongkong, then successively to Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Fou-Chow, Ningpo, Shanghai, and up the Yangtze to Chin-Kiang, Nanking, Kiu-Kiang, Wuhu, Wu-Chang, and Hankow. Afterward I visited Cheefoo and the highest open port, Neuchwang in Manchuria, Takod and Tien-Tsin, and the island of Formosa. I lived at Peking and knew that city. At each one of these places I visited and inspected every missionary station. At the schools the scholars were arrayed before me and examined. I went through the missionary hospitals. I attended synods and church services. I saw the missionaries in their homes. I saw them all, Catholic and Protestant, and I have the same opinion of them all. They are all doing good work; they merit all the support that philanthropy can give them. I do not stint my commendation or halt or stammer about work that ought to be done at home instead of abroad. I make no comparisons. I unqualifiedly, and in the strongest language that tongue can utter, give to these men and women who are living and dying in China and in the far East my full and unadulterated commendation."

The *Chicago Tribune* (April 24) says:

"There is no need of any encomium upon the missionaries themselves, all men of high ideals and character, and many of them famous for their noble works. A meeting and interchange of ideas among 2,000 such men from all quarters of the globe can not fail to have good results. Taken in connection with the wider movement seen in Chicago during the World's Fair, and still manifest in events like the interracial services held last Sunday in a suburb of this city and in New York, the Ecumenical Missionary Conference is just cause for optimistic comment among Christians."

A writer in the *New York Sun* (April 26), signing himself

"Anglican," complains that the present conference "is in no sense ecumenical so far as Christian missions are concerned." He writes as follows:

"There is not a single representative present of the Roman Catholic Church or of any of the great Eastern churches. There is not a single representative present of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has on its rolls the names of men like John Coleridge Patteson, 'the martyr bishop of Melanesia.' There is not a single representative from the English bench of bishops, a church which has enrolled on its missionary banners the names of men like Henry Martyn, of India; Samuel Marsden, the Apostle of New Zealand; Selwyn, the great missionary bishop of the Southern Seas, and Joseph Wolff, the pioneer missionary in Central Asia. Nor is there a single representative of those university missions of Oxford and Cambridge, which have recently given a bishop to Madras and another to Lahore, and have numbered among their missionaries Bishop Mackenzie, of Africa. These so-called ecumenical conferences assemble from time to time and ignore completely the work of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which 200 years ago gave the first impetus to missionary enterprise, which opened its stations in India in 1818, South Africa in 1820, New Zealand in 1839, Borneo in 1849, and has flourishing missions in China, in Japan, and in the islands of the South Sea."

PRESENT STATUS OF THE "OLD CATHOLIC MOVEMENT."

WHEN, in 1870, after the proclamation of the dogma of Papal Infallibility by the Vatican Council, Professors Dollinger, Friedrich, Reinkens, and other theologians withdrew from communion with the Roman See, and the body known as the "Old Catholic," or, more properly, the "Christian Catholic" church, was formed, it was freely predicted that the new movement would not reach its majority. Indeed, it has been pronounced dead over and over again since that time. From two articles, however, in *The Anglican Church Magazine* (February, March), the Old Catholic movement appears to be in a fairly flourishing condition, and to be adding, though slowly, to its membership. Says the journal mentioned:

"Roughly speaking, its adherents number 300,000 souls. It is firmly established in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, and the United States, and is accepted by both the Greek and Russian churches as a pure and lively branch of the Church Catholic. It is governed by six bishops, signatories of the Utrecht Convention, and three bishops-elect, who await the formalities of consecration. In Holland it reckons twenty-three parishes, with a theological seminary at Amersfoort; in Germany ninety-three parishes and associations, with a second theological seminary; in Switzerland fifty parishes, served by fifty-nine ecclesiastics, and with a third theological seminary; in Austria twenty-three parishes, and some fifteen thousand adherents; while Bishop Koslowski, in his Polish diocese of Chicago, rules forty thousand souls. A mass of subsidiary figures, from Italy, Bohemia, Illinois, etc., all bearing testimony to the steady progress of the movement, may be advantageously studied in the annual *Altkatholisches Volksblatt*, published at Bonn. The literary activity of the movement is represented by the excellent *Revue Internationale de Théologie*, appearing quarterly, and containing articles in German, French and English; by four periodicals in Germany, three in Switzerland, two in Italy, one in Holland, one in France and one in Chicago. . . .

"The Catholic Reformed Church of Italy consists of two groups, one of which has elected Count Campello as its bishop, the other Don Paolo Miraglia, the latter with Piacenza as center. Italy is thus placed on the same footing as Austria, where the congregations have long been recognized as forming part of the Old Catholic communion with their bishop-elect awaiting consecration at the requirement of the state that a fixed endowment shall first be secured to the See. Under Count Campello there are parishes at Arrone, Umbria, with a mission at Terni, at Dovadola, Milan, Papigno (with one mission)."

The Old Catholic body differs from the Roman Catholic Church chiefly in its rejection of the dogma of Papal Infallibility, in its use of the vernacular in the liturgy, and in rejecting compulsory auricular confession and the authority of the councils of the Western church since the date of the separation of the Greek and Latin churches.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CRITICISMS OF BISHOP POTTER'S PHILIPPINE REPORT.

AMONG the many Roman Catholic replies to Bishop Potter's recent report on religious conditions in the Philippines (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, April 14), that of the Rev. Joseph M. Alque, S. J., director of the observatory in Manila, is the most authoritative and definite. Father Alque, who is just at present in this country on an important scientific mission, writes in part as follows to the *New York Sun* (April 5), referring first to Bishop Potter's charge that the friars had robbed the Filipino natives:

"The statements on which this charge is based are so erroneous that, in justice to the bishop and his companion and to the Episcopalian body, which he in some measure represents, as well as to the American people at large, I deem it important to make the following true statement about the taxes or fees for priestly ministrations in the Philippines, which Bishop Potter has been misled to represent as excessive.

"In the first place, it will be well to note that Bishop Potter spent a very short while in Manila, three or four days, and it is a matter of fact that the most serious Philippine people scarcely paid attention to his visit. Besides, the conditions of the war did not give him the best chances for obtaining exhaustive information about places outside of Manila. This may explain and partly excuse the incorrectness of his assertions, a few of which I will quote and examine in the order in which they stand in his report.

"Her religious orders, except, perhaps, the Jesuits, have robbed the people, wrung from them their lands, and taxed the administration of sacraments and ordinances of religion with a scale of exactions and impositions at once scandalous and outrageous.' It would be a curious thing to inquire from Bishop Potter what is the exact meaning of this 'perhaps,' because it is well known in the Philippine Islands that the Jesuits had neither parishes nor properties in the northern islands, and in the southern islands, where the Jesuit missions are, the people clearly state that neither money nor property has been taken from them by the missionaries, as authentically proved by an important document I possess, signed by General Bates, United States army, on the 27th of last December, who took the southern ports of Mindanao Island."

As to some of the bishop's other statements, particularly as to ecclesiastical fees and to concubinage, the charges are so grave, says Father Alque, that they should be substantiated by adequate testimony. He continues:

"No marriage, *e.g.*, can be celebrated by a priest of the Roman obedience without (a) a certificate from both parties of baptism; (b) of confirmation; (c) of a confession to a priest immediately preceding the marriage; as well as a certificate of marriage, all of which must be severally and separately paid for, and for which the charge is in each case from \$5 to \$8.' The first (a) is an ecclesiastical rule in force among Catholics everywhere; the second (b), as a rule, is not required in the Philippine Islands; with regard to the last, (c) the confession required before matrimony need not be made immediately before it. If a certificate be required in this case, it is only to assure the parish priest that the parties contracting marriage have prepared for the sacrament worthily. As for a certificate of marriage, that is nothing but the marriage license.

"Now, the bishop's main point is to prove that the religious orders have robbed the people. But if the people pay the necessary charges for these certificates willingly, how can he call it robbery? It is not clear from the bishop's words whether the charge in each case be from \$5 to \$8 for all the certificates to-

gether, or for each certificate for each party, which would make quite a difference; nor is it clear whether the \$5 to \$8 is estimated in Mexican money (the usual standard in Manila) or our own. But it is not worth while disputing this point, because the fact is that the fees for marriages in the diocese of Manila and everywhere else in the Philippine Islands are by no means so high as Bishop Potter asserts. The fees for marriage among native Indians, or of Indian with native, amount to \$1.75; among mestizos, \$3.25; among white people, about \$4. For poor people there is no tax at all, as I can show by innumerable instances.

"Charges are fixed by the archbishop, who, it is understood, divides their proceeds with the clergy who collect them." It is, indeed, very badly and maliciously 'understood,' because the true taxes are divided, not among the archbishop and the clergy, but among the laymen servants of the church who help in the administration of sacraments—for instance, the sacristan, the altar boys, the men in charge of the bells, etc.; and the remainder, if anything is left, belongs to the church treasury. I said 'if anything is left,' because I had to act myself as parish priest in the Ermita parish church of Manila during the blockade, because there was no other priest there, and it is a fact that at that time and up to the present the true taxes are insisted upon in so few cases that the laymen in charge of the church do not receive enough to live upon, and must be fed by the parish priest."

Father Alque denies that "thousands of people are living in a state of concubinage" in the Philippines. He admits that some cases exist, but a comparison of the illegitimate birth-rate in Manila will probably not compare unfavorably with, for instance, that of Calvinistic Scotland, where the official commissioners of the British Government on illegitimacy, after searching investigations, reported with grim humor that in their opinion the two points in which the Scotch were strongest were in "expounding of Scripture and in fornication." As for the real causes of this revolt against Spain, Father Alque says that they are complicated, just as are the causes of the revolt against the United States:

"Bishop Potter has no right to say that the cause of the outbreak of the natives against Spain was the taxation imposed by the religious orders or friars in the administration of the sacraments. The reason is plain and evident. Many of the parishes are administered by the natives, who are themselves priests; for instance, the cathedral of Manila, Marikina, San Roque of Cavite, Quiajlo, in Manila, Albay, the most important town in southeastern Luzon, all the parishes on the western coast of the island of Leyte, and many others which it would take too long to mention. Now, in all these parishes the same ecclesiastical law as to taxes was enforced by these secular priests, and it is a matter of history that nobody objected to it. Therefore, nobody can honestly say that the cause of the rebellion of the natives against Spain was the requiring of the true taxes in the administration of sacraments."

The Catholic News, commenting on this letter, says:

"Father Alque's comments on Bishop Potter's statements prove how unreliable they are. And this exposure of the untrustworthiness of the usual Protestant testimony about religious conditions in the Philippines should make the American people careful not to accept as truth what enemies of the Catholic Church say regarding the state of affairs in a land where they have spent only a few days. No one, not even a man of Bishop Potter's fertile imagination, can learn the truth in so short a time."

The Ave Maria says:

"If by some accident Bishop Potter, the sectarian dignitary of Gotham, were to appear in public in an unclerical collar, we feel sure he would never cease to bewail his negligence, or to fear that strangers might have thought he was not a bishop. But this considerably reverend man seems to have had no scruple about spreading evil reports against Catholic missionaries on his return from the Philippines. His stay was limited to a few days passed quietly at Manila. He repeated the usual accusations against the friars, and added a few more. . . . Either one of the two things: Bishop Potter prevaricated or himself has been imposed upon. However, his duty in the matter is perfectly plain. Any

honest man—any gentleman—could tell him what to do, and would urge him to do it with as little delay as possible.

"After the bishop has withdrawn his false charges and expressed regret for making them, we advise him to retire to his study and read and ponder what the president of Berea College, down in Kentucky, had to say last month about a large class of the Protestant natives of that State—their illiteracy, cruelty, vindictiveness, etc. If the bishop and the Rev. Percy S. Grant do this, they will probably regret that their communication to the Joint Commission on the Increased Responsibilities of the Protestant Episcopal Church ever found its way into print."

The Pilot (Rom. Cath.) says:

"Might not Bishop Potter have done a little missionary work on the question of marriage and divorce among his own flock in New York, before he set out to investigate at long range and by rapid transit the moral conditions in the Philippines? How about the Sloane-Belmont nuptials and 'the increased responsibilities of the church'?"

WILL ENGLAND BECOME ROMAN CATHOLIC?

WHETHER England is or is not likely to pass into the control of the Roman Catholic Church has been a subject discussed of late by a number of writers, who see in such an outcome nothing but ruin and desolation. They refer to history, and lay stress upon the powerful but narrowing influences which they allege the papacy has had on human progress; they call attention to recent events in France for which they blame Catholicism, and they exhort England to meet the danger, and crush it before all effort is too late. In an article in *The National Review* (February), Rev. Robert F. Horton, chairman of the London Congregational Union, writes from a strongly anti-Roman point of view. He sees in the *affaire Dreyfus* the direct result of Roman Catholic initiative. To him the clerical press in France is an abettor of injustice and is doing its best to drag a nation downward, as it has, he says, dragged down Spain and Italy. "Those generals of the staff," he writes, "who at Rennes elicited a cry of horror from the whole civilized world by their unblushing mendacity and their vindictive determination to hound an innocent man to destruction, were the first-fruits of a deliberate plan, formed by the Vatican Council of 1870, to capture the armies of Europe in the interests of the papal domination."

Such a state of affairs may, he thinks, yet be paralleled in England, where already Roman Catholicism is gaining headway among certain classes. Dr. Horton's views of English Roman Catholicism are not flattering:

"Last September I pointed out in *The Times* that the Roman Church could not be relied on as a force of social reform, because 25 per cent. of the persons in our prisons are Roman Catholics. Roman Catholics are about one in sixteen of our population, but they contribute one in four to our criminals. I might also have mentioned from the Fortieth Report of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain (1896) the striking fact of the greater proportion of relapses into crime from the Roman Catholic than from the Protestant Reformatories in Liverpool (p. 54), and the glimpse into a Roman Catholic population which is given there. In fact, it is the most appalling picture of vice, drunkenness, and mendicancy in thirty-three Roman Catholic homes that the imagination of Hogarth could conceive. . . .

"It was a shrewd remark of Adam Smith that 'the constitution of the Church of Rome may be considered the most formidable combination that was ever formed against the authority and security of civil government, as well as against the liberty, reason, and happiness of mankind,' for in his day the Catholic countries still stood with all the appearance of their immemorial prestige. But after the lapse of a century the flag of progress and liberty has passed over entirely to the Protestant countries, and there is not a Catholic state which can boast civil security or progressive liberty."

The advance of the Jesuit party has been the advance of

equivocation, says the writer; the moral temperament of Roman Catholicism is not, in Dr. Horton's opinion, a wholesome one, nor in harmony with that of Englishmen:

"I am driven to the conclusion that the standard of truth among Catholics is not the same as our own. They will hold back the truth (*suppressio veri*); they will imply what is not true (*suggestio falsi*); they will flatly deny and calmly assert, in defiance of facts, without any twinge of conscience. A liar in a Protestant country knows he is a liar, and is ashamed of it. Catholics equivocate, conceal, mislead, and yet are persuaded that they are not lying at all. . . .

"They explain, at a stroke, why the marriage vows are so often broken in Catholic countries, and why witnesses in the trial at Rennes so unblushingly foreswore themselves. This right to withhold truth and to declare you do not know what you do know without lying, when it is left to the conscience to settle to whom truth is due or not, obviously lays the way open for dissembling and deceit."

Mr. Richard Bagehot, a Roman Catholic, discussed recently, in an article from which we quoted, the question, "Will England become Roman Catholic?" and the answer was an emphatic "Never." But Dr. Horton disagrees with this verdict, and gives the following reasons for his belief:

"1. The prodigious growth of conventual establishments in this country.

"2. The training of Protestant children in Catholic schools.

"3. The methods which Catholic ethics permit the propagandists to use in making proselytes, on the one hand presenting Catholicism under a guise of Protestant truth, and on the other hand extending Catholic indulgence to some of our worst sins.

"4. The apostolate of the press.

"5. The persecution maintained by the Catholic press."

As for the Roman Catholic press, all the leading English papers are more or less under its influence:

"Let the curious closely observe one of the dailies; I will not be invidious by suggesting names. Notice the strange prominence given to everything that is going on in the Catholic community; observe the careful suppression of any meeting or utterance in the Protestant interest. Notice, too, this requires more pains, how frequently a sentence even of a prominent speaker, reflecting on the Roman Church, is quietly dropped out. Notice, also, how all these marks of the Catholic influence on the press are withdrawn for the time whenever public opinion is excited against Romanism, as in the days of the Rennes trial, and how the same hand appears as soon as excitement is allayed. Let any one, I say, watch a paper, and however astonished he, and even the editor of the paper himself, may be, he will be left in no doubt concerning the immense and practical hold which the Jesuit has gained over the English press."

IMPORTANCE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH.

"PROTESTANTISM has become thoroughly alarmed at the drift of wage-earners from her churches." Such is the assertion made by Frederick Stanley Root in one of a series of articles which he has been writing on "The Modern Church" (*New York Evening Post*). This observation, in one form or other, is reechoed in many journals, both secular and religious, and is evidently arousing some very careful consideration on the part of various church leaders. One cause of this alleged "drift of wage-earners," it is thought, is the gradual removal of Protestant churches from the poorer and more congested districts of the large cities. This "up-town movement," as it is called in New York, is by no means confined to this city. Thus *The Interior* (Presby., Chicago) describes the situation in that city as follows:

"All the churches are gone in Chicago from the region between the river and we may say a line two miles south. Fire has recently wiped out the fine old Second Church, and we suppose it may not be rebuilt on the old site. The Second has already moved twice, farther and farther away from the location where

it was first planted. But there is a dense population in this district. The many fine hotels are full, and the lodging-houses are crowded."

The same tendency is visible, and has been for years, in Brooklyn. Referring to the recent determination of a strong minority in the Greenwood Avenue Baptist Church, of that city, to remain in their old field of work and organize a new church, with the Rev. Dr. H. Allen Tupper as pastor, *The Eagle*, of that city, says:

"The well-to-do professional and business men and their families are those who fill the Protestant Church. The workingmen have been growing out of sympathy with it for many years. We do not care to say that the Protestant Church has been growing out of sympathy with them, for such things as the determination of the minority of the Greenwood Church to remain on the old field and the abandonment by the Rev. Edward Judson a few years ago of a pleasant and agreeable pastorate in Orange, to work among the poor south of Washington Square in Manhattan, prove that there are Protestants who still believe that the lowly should have the Gospel preached to them."

Among the remedies discussed for this growing breach in the cities between the churches and the masses, the endowed Institutional Church seems to give most hope. "If the wealthy men who have made their 'piles' in these [crowded] sections," observes *Unity* (Unit., Chicago), "would but leave behind them a small proportion of that increment which they could not have earned without the help of that locality, there would be fewer church-abandoned territories in our great cities."

Mr. Root, whom we have already quoted, thinks that the Institutional Church is spreading in every quarter like a light against a darkening sky. The church which refuses, in the next twenty years, to cherish the institutional conception of Christ's work will be, he thinks, doomed to extinction. He continues as follows:

"The stress will be laid on a conception of religion which verily does the service of God in teaching how to make good bread in the cooking-school no less than in the teaching of the ethical content of the Gospel from the pulpit. The church of the past taught, 'Save your soul by dogma'; the institutional church will teach that he who seeks to save his soul by dogma leans on a broken reed. That church will say: 'Look! Here are fields white to harvest. Men suffer hunger, thirst, cry aloud in bitterness from the depths of crushing environment, lift their pale, wan faces to the brazen sky of social selfishness to discern one quivering rift of tenderness. Get hold of these men hand to hand, heart to heart, in the red, warm glow of real fraternity, and you shall save your soul by the self-revelation of its vastly nobler capabilities when enlisted in the work of the divine uplift of humanity.' The doctrine that a man must be urged to save his soul because of a personal and selfish fear that he may be lost, whatever the fate of others, is a dogma so abhorrent to the spirit of true religion that one is amazed to find it still prevalent in theology. And the broader conception of life and duty, as voiced by the enlargement of the office and work of the church, not only puts the quietus upon the wretched perversion of religion, but also awakens a glorious hope for the future of Christianity."

Already there has been formed "The Open and Institutional Church League," consisting of representatives of such churches in several Eastern cities. *The Interior* gives the following account of the organization:

"The league makes no account of denominational differences, its members cooperating for 'fellowship in common service.' It seeks to 'render service through the press, the pulpit, and personal activities, that will assist in bringing believers, of every name, to a deepened consciousness that the churches should be more filled and moved by a Christ-ministering love that will make them the center of redemptive influences, within the life of the communities in which they stand, on all days and on every side. In this service our unity in Christ brings us into close and effective relations, where we can take counsel together and both encourage and aid plans of cooperation and federation that give promise of great and important service at the present time in advancing the interests of the kingdom of God.'"

FOREIGN TOPICS.

BOER TREATMENT OF THE BLACKS.

EVEN among the partizans of the Boers there are those who openly deplore and condemn the treatment given by the latter to the blacks. While the denial is stoutly made by such authorities as J. A. Hobson, James Bryce, and Fred. C. Selous that the treatment the blacks receive from the "Uitlanders" in Johannesburg, Rhodesia, and Kimberley is much if any better than that received from the Boers, yet two wrongs do not make a right, and Olive Schreiner's pictures of brutality, in "Trooper Peter Halket," lose none of their power from the fact that her sympathies are with the two republics in the present war.

A Frenchman who has lived many years in South Africa, M. Villarais, breasts the tide of public opinion in France by publishing an article in the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse* in which he condemns in strong terms the attitude of the Boers toward the indigenes. He professes to derive from public records and documents all the information he sets forth. He writes:

"The constitution of the Transvaal declares that there can not exist or be admitted any equality in church or state between whites and those who have among their ancestors, even the fourth generation, one who was not white.

"On August, 26, 1898, the Volksraad rejected a motion to release native pastors and teachers from wearing on their arm a metal badge (which the native dwellers in cities must carry) to show that they are in the service of a white man; in default of which the black is imprisoned for vagabondage.

"The black has no legal rights. The magistrate is at liberty to admit or reject the complaint or testimony of a native as he sees best. This explains why, in the month of June last, *à propos* of a discussion upon a law on the deprivation of civil rights, the attorney-general spoke thus of the murder of a black: 'Not every sentence for murder is necessarily degrading. Supposing, for instance, a man is condemned to prison for six months for having beaten his native servant to death, it is evident on the fact of it that that would be no reason for depriving him of his rights as a citizen and voter.'

"The black can neither rent nor own land. At his good pleasure the Boer allows the native to live in a corner of his farm, in return for which the native must render such service as his master demands.

"As, in order to escape such servitude, the blacks crowd to the mines and missions, the 'plakkerswet' was adopted. This law limits to five the number of native families allowed on the same estate or holding. The *Pretoria Press* (September 30, 1899) reported a meeting of the Volksraad, at which energetic execution of this law was demanded.

"The natives who do not work in mines and who are not apprenticed to Boers are confined on lands from which they can at any time be expelled after three months' warning."

The Boer, we are told, who owns no farm pays but \$2 a year tax; the owner of a farm, but 90 cents; whereas the black who can be nothing but a laborer is taxed \$13. Last year the natives of certain districts were called upon to pay \$50 a head—the taxes of the current year, as well as for preceding famine years during which it had not been possible to squeeze anything out of them. M. Villarais continues:

"The state commissioners who receive salaries varying from \$1,500 to \$2,000, plus 5 per cent. of the taxes taken by them, do a flourishing business. Their *modus operandi* is as follows: 'When a black can not pay his tax, he is sent to work in the mines. Recently a band of 400 such was conducted by the police to Johannesburg. Now the companies which are short of help pay from £1 to £2 per head to the recruiter who brings them workmen. The commissioner acts as recruiting sergeant, and pockets the bonus. During the session of September 25, 1899, a member of the Volksraad declared that he was acquainted with a commissioner who made \$50,000 a year in this way!'

"When a semi-independent tribe, pushed to the wall, refuses to pay, it is attacked, its villages burned, and harvest and cattle

carried off; the men of the tribe being shared among the 'braves' who made the campaign, whom they must serve for five years without payment. If they show any signs of thinking of flight, they are killed without mercy. This was done in 1894 in the south of Zoutpansberg, and in 1895 in the north of that district."

M. Villarais concludes:

"Such is the legislation and such has been the practise of the Boers. There is but one name for such a *régime*—feudalism. The comparison is perfect. The owners of the land are the lords; the blacks are serfs attached to the soil, not allowed to hold land; taxable and exposed to forced labor at the whim of their masters. The commissioners are the bailiffs who used to oppress and crush the people in the name of the sovereign."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

INTERNATIONAL INTEREST IN OUR COMING ELECTIONS.

THE beginning of our presidential campaign is watched abroad with as much interest as in 1896; but for very different reasons. While the "battle of the standards" was then noticed chiefly in business circles, the coming election receives widespread attention as likely to have an important bearing on international politics. Throughout Europe the pro-British sentiment of our present Administration is regarded as indisputable, and those who see in this a disturbing factor sympathize with the Democrats. In England the impression seems to be gaining ground that the sympathies of a numerical majority in the United States are not with Great Britain. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says:

"Of what is meant by a presidential election we understand over here very little. We read with pleasure the sane criticisms of educated Americans in the magazines, and imagine that in the United States, as in England, these are the voices to which the nation listens. But it in no sense represents the opinions of the vast majority of the American nation—that is to say, of the American voters. The majority of the thinkers of the American nation do not find their *milieu* in politics. But the tail-twister does, and the better knot he manages to tie the more loudly his hearers applaud his ingenuity. In the state of mind induced by the fever of an election much is said which in saner moments would be regretted. But it is sometimes the scum on the surface which shows the character of the current beneath; and that this current shall not be diverted from its present fairly safe channels must be the task, during the next few months, not only of British diplomatists, but of all British citizens who know the American people."

The Spectator remarks that "by a rather odd series of circumstances it happens that the pivot of the next election will be the relations of the United States to England," and it feels sorry for President McKinley, who is placed in rather a difficult position. It asserts that Lord Salisbury assisted him "when the whole continent of Europe was anxious to spring at his throat," and says further:

"He does not want to irritate the Irish, the Germans, who for some unknown reason are for the moment anti-English, or those among the Catholics who share the continental impression that if England were weaker the papacy would be indefinitely stronger—an impression much more strongly operative in the politics of the hour than is as yet fully perceived. . . . We must, however, possess our souls in patience and receive American censure with the dogged stolidity with which we receive censure from the remainder of the world. The electoral campaign will come to an end, and with it most of the attacks upon Great Britain. The better opinion of the United States, including, we believe, a considerable majority of their population, is, upon the whole, friendly to us, aware that this war is at worst only one of the inevitable wars between clashing civilizations encamped on the same ground, and fully convinced that all the world over, and especially in Asia, British and American interests are the same."

The Saturday Review thinks that the "correctness of Presi-

dent McKinley's attitude regarding South Africa depends entirely not on his sentiments, but on the success of Lord Roberts."

The Speaker is firmly convinced that the Republicans mean to win on the "prosperity" cry. It says:

"The Republican Party is the party of organized capital, concentrated in a way unknown before in the annals of the world, and administered with great sagacity and ruthless energy. Such a party is, on the face of it, suspected by all who are not inside the combinations it represents—i.e., by nine out of ten of the people. Hence it must raise a cry which will attract these, and which will endeavor to bind up popular interests with the interests of millionaires. Now it is obvious that Senator Hanna, who admittedly 'runs' Mr. McKinley, and who lifted him from a country store to sit among princes, has his cry ready and will use it with effect among all persons who are timid, thoughtless, and either politically indifferent or irrationally attached to Mr. Hanna's party. That cry will be 'national prosperity!' . . . the people will, of course, not be told that this prosperity began before the Spanish war; they will not be told that the enormous output of iron and steel would have taken place if the Philippines had never been heard of; they will not be told that all this prosperity is due to the magnificent internal resources of the United States, plus the intelligence and energy of the people. They will be so played upon by artful campaign orators that they will easily connect in their minds the production of pig iron and steel rails with Dewey's destruction of the Spanish fleet, and so the vote for a continuance of prosperity will be construed into a vote for the furtherance of Mr. McKinley's jingoism."

Canadian opinion as regards the effect of the Boer war upon our elections may be summarized by a remark in the *Toronto Telegram*, which says:

"American sympathy for the Boers will not get outside the platforms of the Republican or Democratic parties, and the stump speeches of the orators of one or both sides. . . 'Moral support' will do the Boer government very little good. There is still a strong probability that Lord Roberts will have so far completed his work before the conventions meet that the Boers will have ceased to be objects of interest to patriotic Americans."

On the continent of Europe the prevalent opinion is that sympathy with the Boer cause is founded upon American patriotic sentiment, and, therefore, much stronger than most Englishmen are willing to admit. *The Independance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"The British cabinet all along hoped to reap some advantages from the extinction of Spain as a colonial power. All these expectations were in vain. The United States never thought of England when she annexed the Philippines, and Mr. Chamberlain's imprudent 'alliance' speech was greeted with hearty laughter. . . The Americans notice certain analogies between the struggle carried on by the Afrikanders and their own fight for liberty against the same power. The Democrats are not slow in making use of this, and though international complications may not follow, the South African war is certain to influence the elections."

The Temps (Paris) admits that many Americans of English descent retain a filial affection for the mother country; but it also credits these men with a sense of justice too strong for blind support of England in the present war. In common with continental papers, the *Temps* believes that the American people to-day do not credit the story that European powers were prevented by Great Britain from interfering in the Spanish-American war, as not the slightest proof of this assertion was ever offered. *The Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says:

"The earnest protests of conscientious Republicans warn McKinley that he has made mistakes, and that Bryan's chances are far from hopeless. England's unjust war reduces McKinley's chances, and his planned alliance with England is far from being popular. He sees the coming danger, and for some weeks he has shown greater sympathy with the republics which are fighting for their lives. He has been warned by his friends that his reelection is impossible if he supports the oppressor. There is no doubt of it: the South African war may arouse such passion in

the United States that McKinley and the advocates of an Anglo-Saxon alliance will be removed from power."

The Journal (Paris) says:

"The influence of such men as Webster Davis must not be underrated. Already it is feared in London that, considering the coming election campaign, the McKinley cabinet will be forced to intervene in the South African war. In such a case, the United States would have the support of all or most European powers. It is not improbable that the President will be forced to give up his unpopular pro-British attitude."

On the other hand, it is thought that McKinley has little to fear if he strikes the right chord in his foreign policy. *The Deutsche Warte* says:

"Mr. McKinley's reelection may be regarded as pretty certain, unless the South African question and his leaning toward Chamberlain's policy of brutal force fill the sails of the Democratic party. 'Algerism' has been forgotten long since, and the majority of the American people undoubtedly are for the retention of the Philippines. Considering the headway which the Republicans have made in the state elections, it may be assumed that they will obtain as many votes as in 1896."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ADVANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS THROUGH PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.

MUCH satisfaction has been expressed in England with the fact that Portugal has consented to permit the landing of British troops at Beira, ostensibly for the purpose of "maintaining order" in Rhodesia, but in reality, it is charged, to attack the Boers in the rear. Continental critics declare that this is an open breach of neutrality on the part of Portugal, as the treaty upon which the privilege now conferred upon England is based makes no mention of such a contingency as the transporting of an armed force through Portuguese territory. Some English Liberal papers advise caution in using the privilege granted their government. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"The Government must, of course, decide for themselves how far it is judicious to make use of the Beira route, even though a good formal case can be made out for so doing. It is not desirable to risk complications for the sake of a trifling advantage, as we risked them in the case of the *Bundesrath*. But, assuming the coast to be clear, we can only be thankful for our part, and we should have thought Europe would be thankful, too, that any steps should be taken to shorten the conflict. The end is inevitable, whether it comes sooner or later, and the best we can hope is to compel surrender by strategy rather than by killing. An advance on the Transvaal from the north as well as from the south and west ought to contribute to this end."

Many English papers assert that a strong force is needed in Rhodesia to intercept the "international sweepings" coming from various countries to join the Boer forces. *The Outlook* (London) says:

"In pursuance of his desire to 'stagger humanity,' Mr. Kruger and his lieutenant, Dr. Leyds, have been importing into the Transvaal these many months past some three hundred head a week of the riff-raff of Europe—men at odds with the world and its settled order. When the war is over, these, to the number of some thousands, with not a few Boers, who like President Steyn have by their deeds forfeited the consideration of all decent men, may be expected to attempt to seek asylum in the vast empty regions to the north, where the Chartered Company have been laboring to plant an industrial civilization. If this work is not to be undone, if Rhodesia is not to be turned into an Alsatia, some strong-handed sentinel must be stationed at the drifts of the Limpopo to cry 'Halt!' to the lawless hordes who will presently try to pass that way. . . Portugal suffers from a Republican opposition which is pleased to be virulently anti-British; yet the Portuguese would do well to remember that if they have a parliamentary arena of their own in which to disport themselves,

it is solely owing to these treaties and to the protection of England which they enjoy thereunder."

Portugal's action has aroused intense indignation in Russia. The leading papers suggest an international protest, if not active intervention, to stop the alleged outrage. It is denounced as a wanton disregard of the law of nations, a dangerous precedent which may plague the leading continental powers hereafter. Portugal is not blamed. She is believed to have yielded to threats of coercion; but for the British Government there is held to be no excuse and no extenuation.

The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* has this to say:

"It should not be forgotten that the alleged treaties under which the right is conceded were intended to afford protection of the territory from the savage native tribes. The curbing and control of the Matabeles and Bechuanese was necessary to the peace of the neighboring Portuguese colonial possessions; hence Portugal's consent to the movement of British troops through them. But matters have now assumed a totally different turn. The British troops are to be used in operations against a civilized nation at war with England, and for this reason Portugal's action constitutes a violation of neutrality. No government can enter into obligations that are directly opposed to international law, illuminated by a whole series of treaties.

"In the present instance Europe has not only a moral right, but a legal one, to impose a *veto* on Portugal's concession. If this is not done, the civilized world will commit a crime against the South African Republic."

The *Novoye Vremya* is bitterly anti-British, but the same view is even more strongly expressed by the liberal *Novosti*, an admirer of British civilization. It says:

"How is this arbitrary act to be accounted for? Evidently they have reached the conclusion in London that, no matter what gross injustice is done to the Transvaal and Orange Free State, the European powers will remain passive and will not dare to interfere. But such overconfidence is not always justified by the event. England may depend upon neutralities being maintained so long as she herself respects the rights of neutrals. When she ventures to depart from the law of nations, all governments will have the right to change their attitudes in view of the new condition of affairs. . . .

"A new element of impudent assertion of brute force has been imparted into the situation against which all Europe must protest. Does England wish to forfeit entirely the respect of the enlightened world? Has she lost sight of the fact that the elementary rules of international law are as binding upon her as upon the Boers?"

In another editorial *Novosti* says: "If England is a member of the international union, she is *obliged* to abide by the law of nations, and great powers are *obliged* to call her to account for her violation of it."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that an explosion of popular discontent is not impossible in Portugal, where the peo-

ple, impoverished by British financial manipulations, sympathize entirely with the Boers. The paper adds:

"Their sympathy, coupled with the unpopularity of the royal house, may lead to grave complications. That hated England should be allowed to attack the Boers through Portuguese territory may well influence Portuguese internal politics; but that will not help the Boers, and a protest on the part of the powers is not to be expected."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Even if Portugal fulfils the terms of an agreement with Great Britain, she gives up her neutrality as far as the Boers are concerned. The whole matter illustrates vividly the unfairness of British dealings. What would England have said if Portugal had construed her treaties with the Transvaal in such a way that war material could be imported *via* Delagoa Bay?"

The *Epoca* (Madrid) deplores the fact that "Portugal is thus

forced to assist in the destruction of a civilized and Christian people," but recognizes that the little country is powerless. Beyond a platonic protest on the part of the French shareholders of the Beira railroad, nothing will be placed in the way of the British. The march of British troops from Beira is, however, of little importance from a military point of view. The northern parts of the Transvaal offer excellent positions to the defenders. The



THE POLICY OF NON-INTERFERENCE.

—Amsterdammer.

climate is not very good, and the sober, hardened Boers, whose health is insured by simple fare, are in no danger during the approaching winter season, the British soldiers will find the march anything but pleasant.

The difficulties of the march are described in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"It was intended last year to convert the Salisbury-Beira road from narrow gage to broad gage. How far this work has progressed is not certain. Finished it is not; hence delays are unavoidable. There was also a plan to connect Buluwayo with Salisbury, but this road is certainly not ready for use. For the relief of Mafeking the troops under Carrington will be of little use. An attack upon the northern frontier of Transvaal will also be extremely difficult. From Salisbury to that frontier is 300 miles in a straight line, from there to Pretoria another 300 miles. The difficulties of transport through this wild region will be enormous, except for a very small force. But the Boers can easily spare the few hundred men needed to stop the advance of only a few thousand British."

Hope is expressed in England that Portugal will regard any violation of her frontier on the part of the Boers as a declaration of war, and that this may lead to the use of Delagoa Bay by the British. The *Spectator* (London) says:

"It is stated that the Boers have sent a note to Portugal declaring that they consider the use of the Beira railway by our troops a hostile act on the part of Portugal. The Portuguese can, of course, if they like, treat this as a declaration of war. It might, indeed, from their point of view be wise for them to do so, as we

should then, of course, be in active alliance with Portugal, and should be obliged to consider her claims in the final settlement. But tho it would be useful, no doubt, to move a column by the Delagoa Bay route, we are by no means anxious to see Portugal drawn into the war. The fewer elements to be considered in the final settlement the better, and we can manage to get to Pretoria quite well without using the Delagoa Bay railway."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AMERICA AND THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

THE British journals express lively satisfaction with the policy of the "open door" as set forth in the correspondence between the United States Government and the governments of the great powers. The United States is welcomed as an ally in the work of developing China. "With American assistance we shall probably be able to accomplish the regeneration of China, which we would scarcely have done alone," remarks *The Daily Chronicle* (London). *The Times* says:

"The Government and people of the United States are to be congratulated upon the successful achievement of a considerable service to the world. The diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Hay and the powers interested in the future of China published yesterday at Washington shows that Mr. McKinley's Secretary of State has obtained a general assent from all the nations concerned to the policy of 'the open door.' The credit of having formulated that broad and just principle of international dealing in the Celestial empire belongs to this country. But the honor of winning for it the formal acceptance of Germany, France, Russia, Japan, and Italy has fallen to our kinsmen across the Atlantic. Nowhere out of the United States will this signal success of American diplomacy be welcomed so gladly as in this country."

It is clear, however, that many English papers hope for the cooperation of the United States in a somewhat aggressive policy. *The Daily Mail* holds that "the United States has pledged itself to take a leading part in the greatest task of the coming century, the reform of the Chinese empire." *The Morning Post* says:

"It will be the duty of the Foreign Office to realize clearly where our interest lies, to see what ventures should be left to themselves, and what supported, and to back up the pioneers whose efforts are really part and parcel of British expansion. The policy of spheres is held by many to be more or less a contradiction of this policy. The Americans, by the anxiety which underlies their new despatch, show that they share this view. It would, therefore, be well that while we should give spheres of interest the respect they deserve, we should go straight for our own interest, which is the obtaining from the Chinese Government of full rights and full freedom for our own enterprise wherever it shows itself able to acquire and control profitable undertakings. Our fear is that this great object may be neglected. The American protest, coming from a wideawake nation, shows how necessary it is that we should keep it always before our minds."

The Overland China Mail (Hongkong) complains that England is not aggressive enough in China, and that she seems content with trade. It adds:

"There are questions in the realm of higher politics, however, such as *points d'appui*, strategical frontiers, ice-free and ice-bound ports, spheres of concession and spheres of influence; and it is well not to forget this fact when referring to the presence of a British diplomat in Peking. Those who have the best opportunities of studying Sir Claude Macdonald's work close at hand are not satisfied with it. . . . We can only hope that as soon as Great Britain is free from her complications in South Africa her statesmen will adopt a radical change of policy toward China."

The *Kobe Herald* points to Russia as China's worst enemy, and declares that it is impossible to come to an amicable understanding with the Bear. It says further:

"The steady descent of the Muscovite toward the Persian Gulf and India on the one side, and toward Korea and North China on the other, is a distinct menace to the peace of the world, and all the assurances and protestations of Russian officers that their Government aims at nothing more than the preservation of an

'open door' are as misleading and futile as they are insincere and immoral."

Yet it is evident that the English residents of the far East do not welcome the appearance of the United States in that quarter as warmly as do Englishmen at home. *The Japan Gazette* (Yokohama), commenting upon the opinion of Mr. Barrett, formerly United States Minister to Siam, that "the United States is the paramount power of the Pacific," says:

"She [the United States] may be of the American coast portion; but Japan, Germany, and Great Britain all hold greater interests in the Japanese and Chinese waters, to say nothing of their interests in the Southern Pacific. . . . In alliance with Great Britain she may succeed in keeping 'the open door' and securing a certain commercial sphere of influence up the Yangtze River valley; but she can never hope for free trade, or even for commerce under the favored-nation clause, in those portions of China already actually occupied and dominated by the other powers; all of whom with the exception of Great Britain, are protectionists."

The Japan Mail asserts that the friendship of Japan for the United States "will be considerably chilled" by the restrictions enforced in American territory against Japanese immigration and coasting vessels, especially in Hawaii.

The Tageblatt (Berlin) points out that Germany wants nothing better than free trade, which she has granted in her own sphere of interest, and which is much safer in her keeping than with countries whose industry is declining. But the majority of German papers object to the appearance of other nations' ships for purposes of demonstration in Shantung. *The Post* (Berlin) says:

"There have been many rumors of combined action on the part of the powers for the purpose of protecting native Christians in China. For the present, this is unnecessary. It may be assumed that the Chinese Government is still able to keep order; and a combined naval demonstration would be more likely to arouse the temper of the Chinese than to allay it. No doubt the powers will interfere if necessary; but as yet no agreement on this point exists."

The Weser Zeitung (Bremen) says:

"It is very doubtful that Germany will permit the province of Shantung to be made the base for demonstrations on the part of other nations. Thus when recently the United States Government decided to send a war-ship to Kiau-Chau because American missionaries were threatened, the German Government informed the United States that a German port is not exactly the best place for a demonstration against Chinese authorities. As a consequence the port of Taku was chosen."

The French papers admit that free trade in China is manifestly to the advantage of France, and the step taken by the United States is heartily welcomed. It is doubted, however, that the United States aspires only to assist England in making another Egypt of what is left of China. On the other hand, it is admitted that the example of the United States may have a beneficial effect in allaying the suspicions of the other powers, as we have no established interests as yet, and may be trusted to mean what we say when our Government asks for free competition only. *The Journal des Débats* (Paris) expresses itself in the main as follows:

The "yellow" press of the United States, with their omnivorous and naive jingoism, have been responsible for much spilling of ink by the assertion that a mysterious intervention in China is intended. Luckily it is officially announced that the United States will not really indulge in the dangerous pastime of meddling with the delicate mechanism of far-Eastern equilibrium. In spite of the efforts of a certain power to make the United States her satellite, the Americans will be content with whatever practical advantages they can obtain. It must be admitted that Mr. Hay has been very successful, and that a real service has been rendered to all nations by defining the policy of the "open door." Quarrels will be averted, not precipitated thereby. It hits us in our weak spot, for we have a predilection for protectionism; but the action of the United States may compel us to follow the German example by making Kwang Chou Wan a free port like Kiau-Chau. As to the integrity of China, we certainly agree with the Americans. Our ally, Russia, seems to have got all she desired, and we are glad to see that the United States wish to preserve the rest for free competition, rather than let it fall into the hands of a single power, and that power England. Finally, we wish to point out that Mr. Chamberlain was quite right when he spoke of "common interests and sentiment" as a bond between nations. Sentiment is not wanting in our relations to the United States, and our interests in the far East are analogous.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PERSONALS.

GENERAL FORREST IN A NEW RÔLE.—The latest biographer of General Forrest, the great Confederate cavalry leader, defends his hero against the charges of bloodthirstiness that have been made against him. Once in the midst of one of his campaigns, he relates, a captured Federal chaplain was brought to his headquarters. The man showed the deepest anxiety and depression, for stories of General Forrest's severity were rife in the Union camp. A little later supper was announced, and Forrest, to the chaplain's surprise, invited him to share it; but his surprise grew to amazement when the general turned to him reverentially and said: "Parson, will you please ask the blessing?"

The next morning Forrest courteously gave him an escort through the Confederate lines, for he wished no non-combatants for prisoners, and bade him good-by with the remark: "I would keep you here to preach for me if you weren't needed so much more by the sinners on the other side."—*Littell's Weekly*.

AMONG the many amusing stories that are gathered around the name of John Ruskin, the following from *The Public Ledger* (Boston) shows that after all, famous men are only human, and sometimes have the spark of temper as well as of genius:

Ten years ago Mr. Ruskin wrote to a well-known firm of iron and bell founders in London making some inquiries about their bell metal, and expressing a wish to inspect their works. Now, it is notorious that the author of "The Stones of Venice" wrote a hand only to be deciphered after long and patient study. It was therefore pardonable that the manager of the firm should have addressed his reply to "J. Rucker, Esq." The answer was to the effect that if Mr. "Rucker" meant "bona-fide business" he could inspect the works with pleasure, to-morrow if he liked. In addition to miscalling his correspondent, this gentleman committed three other heinous sins. He omitted to date his letter, he did not cross his t's, and he forgot to place the accent upon the last letter of the word bona. Upon receipt of this com-

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munition Mr. Ruskin "went for" that devoted manager. Here is a copy of his letter, registered, written in pencil, and—be it noted—undated: "Messrs. — & Co.—Gentlemen: Have the goodness to copy the enclosed envelope in your best business hand, with all the t's crossed, like that. I'll cross yours for you in my way. And date your letter, as your 'to-morrow' without a date may be next year, and is now. Here is your 'bona-fide business.' I care no more for your blasted foundry than about any other foundry; but I do care to know if your bell metal is good alloy or not; and I'll know whether it is or not without any further trouble of yours. If you choose to send me some to test—well; if not, I'll break up the bells you have sent to Mr. —, and let you know the quality of it; and let the public know, too. John Ruskin. Learn, if you mean to have any more 'bona-fide business,' my business signature."

The envelope enclosed in Mr. Ruskin's letter bore the following Kyriele of titles and dignities: "Professor Ruskin, D.C.L., LL.D., F.G.S., Hon. Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Hon. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and member of the Academy of Venice, Royal Kent Hotel, Sandgate, Kent." The registered envelope which enclosed these communications was, perhaps even more extraordinary. It was addressed: "Messrs. — & Sons, Bell Founders (2), Bell Hangers (2) London, E. C. (2), or W. C. (2), S. W. (2), or S. E. (2), Middlesex (2)."

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Making the Most of It.—PUBLISHER: "There is one bad break in your novel. You tell of a tremendous snow-storm that your hero encountered in the tropics. As a matter of fact, they never have any snow there."

WRITER: "Yes; that is the reason I made so much of the circumstance, don't you see?"—*London Transcript.*

The Effect of War on Supply.—MILITARY: "And—ah—what entries have you, waiter?"

WAITER (with military salute): "We've beef's head and Kruger sauce, kopies & la dundum, sortied & ladysmith, Croquet on toast, Maxims and howitzers & la Melawen; but I think the lyddites and shrapnells are off, sir."—*Fun.*

Insult to Injury.—STIVEN: "Here's a nice letter for a man to receive! The scoundrel who wrote it calls me a dishonest dog!"

TEETLE: "What's his name?"

STIVEN: "That's just what I'd like to find out; but there's no signature."

TEETLE: "Don't you recognize the writing? It must be somebody who knows you."—*Life.*

Mistaken.—WIFE (with a determined air): "I want to see that letter."

HUSBAND: "What letter?"

WIFE: "That one you just opened. I know by the handwriting that it is from a woman, and you turned pale when you read it. I will see it. Give it to me, sir."

HUSBAND: "Here it is. It's your milliner's bill."—*Christian Advocate.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 14.—Lord Roberts sends the Eleventh Division, with two cavalry brigades, to the assistance of General Buller.

General Carrington's force is the only one going to the relief of Mafeking.

The Transvaal Government asks Lord Roberts to be allowed to send a clergyman to St. Helena.

Fighting is reported near Dewet's Berg.

April 14.—A general movement of Lord Roberts's troops to clear the southwestern part of the Free State is in progress.

One line of Boer retreat is cut off by General Maxwell at Kruissig.

A Boer attack on Colonel Dalgetty's position at Wepener is repulsed.

April 15.—The relief of the British forces at Wepener, Orange Free State, is effected.

General Roberts reports movement of various British columns east of Bloemfontein.

April 16.—Reports are received of the budding fight between the burghers retreating from the southern portion of Orange Free State and General French's horsemen.

April 17.—Lord Roberts reports that Generals French and Hamilton joined forces at Tzaneba and engaged the Boer force.

General Warren is appointed military governor of Bechuanaland.

April 18.—The British will continue to hold Tzaneba.

The Boer peace delegates will sail for America Thursday next.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 21.—The Sultan has issued an order permitting the rebuilding of the property belonging to missionaries.

The famine in Calcutta increases.

The bubonic plague spreads in Australia.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang legalizes big lotteries at Canton by licensing them.

April 24.—The monopoly enjoyed by the Berlin Street Railway Company has been extended to the year 1916.

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The German torpedo-boat flotilla, which is going up the Rhine, is formed at Kiel.

April 25.—It is reported that **Cartagena, Colombia**, is in the hands of the insurgents.

April 26.—A disastrous fire sweeps the cities of **Hull and Ottawa** in Canada.

The United States renews its demand upon **Turkey**.

April 27.—The American note presented to the Porte on Tuesday demanded **immediate attention**.

The budget committee of the Reichstag adopts the naval augmentation bill as asked by the German Government.

April 29.—**Accident at Paris Exposition grounds** resulting in 6 deaths.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 23.—**Senate**: The report of the committee on privileges and elections, recommending that **Senator Clark**, of Montana, be unseated, is presented by Mr. Chandler.

April 24.—**Senate**: The resolution declaring **Matthew S. Quay** not entitled to a seat on appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania is adopted by a vote of 33 to 32.

House: The Senate Porto Rican joint resolution, amended so as to provide further safeguards in granting franchises in the island, is adopted.

April 25.—**Senate**: The agricultural appropriation bill is passed.

April 27.—**Senate**: Senator **Scott** of West Virginia is declared to be entitled to his seat by a vote of 52 to 3.

House: Conference report on the Hawaiian Government bill is agreed to.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 23.—The President appoints a treasurer and an auditor for **Porto Rico**, and a successor to Webster Davis as Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The floods in the South continue.

The Ecumenical Missions Conference begins its business.

April 24.—Negotiations with **Turkey** are progressing satisfactorily.

Ecumenical Missions Conference discusses the work of women in the mission-field.

The 7th Regiment returns from **Croton Dam**, the seat of the recent strike.

April 25.—Governor-General Wood of **Cuba** offers the post of Secretary of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to **Senor Perfecto Lacoste**.

Minister **Strauss's** negotiations with Turkey are upheld by the State Department.

April 26.—General **Merriman** is conducting the testimony in the **Comor d'Alene** investigation before the House committee on military affairs.

The **Philadelphia** and the **Machias** are ordered to the isthmus to protest American interests in Colombia.

Perfecto Lacoste, mayor of Havana, accepts the secretaryship in Governor-General Wood's Cabinet.

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The address delivered by the superintendent of the Leonard Sprayer Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., before the Lenox Horticultural Society at Lenox, Mass., mention of which we made in previous issues, was such a popular success that the company have been obliged to change the plan of distribution. The address is almost a college education to fruit growers, fruit dealers, and in fact to anybody eating fruit or even having but few fruit trees, or in any way concerned. It was an admirable address, is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It is said that had it been placed on the market in book form it might have yielded the speaker a fortune; it no doubt would have sold at a good price. All rights were reserved, however. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but requests for it came from all sorts of people. Dressmakers, school boys and girls, clerks, leaders of clubs, young lawyers, college boys, and many who never owned a fruit tree or even a bush under the sun, sent for it. The company had to draw a line at this point, as it was never intended for these classes of people. To prevent imposition, the address will only be sent to people interested in fruit culture, and a fee of 50c. in postage will be charged. This book exclusively treats of the interests of owners of fruit and shade trees, the kind of pumps in orchard work or in parks to be used, with comments upon the "home-made" Bordeaux, made on a barn floor by Mike—or Jim—with a hoe in hand, and its failure. Published on good paper, easy reading, plain in language, free from technicalities. We believe this book to be a good investment for owners of country seats or fruit growers. We have one on our table. The book is all right. Send for the lecture to the Lenox Sprayer Co., 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass. "Cut this out before you forget."

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The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and the Pneumogastric.

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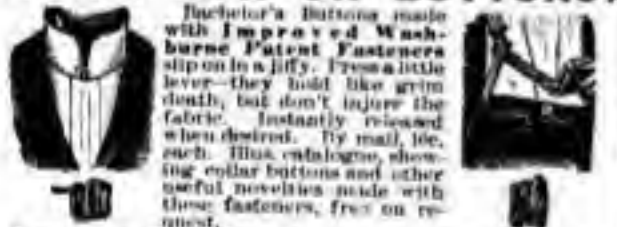


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H. Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Margaret A. Crowe, Denton, Tex.; Drs. C. and S., and A. R. H., got 45. F. L. Taylor, Pullman, Wis.; "Meropel," Cincinnati; F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, Cal.; and Edward E. Bellamy, Cherrysvale, Kan., got 46. The Rev. A. P. G. should have been credited with 46, 46, 45.

Pillsbury's Wonderful Feat.

Harry Pillsbury, the Champion of America, gave a blindfold exhibition in the Franklin Chess-Club on Saturday, April 28. Twenty of Philadelphia's strongest players made the moves against the single player. Think of it; one man playing simultaneously and *against* twenty men! This is the greatest performance in the annals of Chess. The play began at 3 P.M., and continued until 6:30; and in the evening from 8 to 11. Pillsbury won 14 games, lost 1, and drew 5.

The Four-Mover Tourney.

The British Chess Magazine Four-mover Problem-Tourney was a very decided success. Fifty-two problems were submitted. There are comparatively few persons who have the time, ability, or patience to attempt to solve a four-mover, but for those who desire to study something difficult and beautiful we give the First-Prize Problem. This composition received 70 marks out of a possible 100.

(BY KAREL TRASLER.)

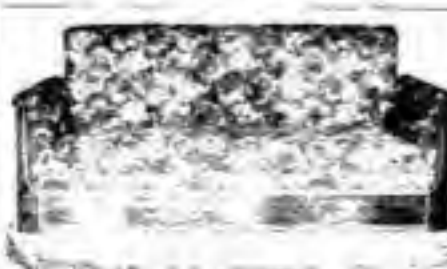
WHITE (3 pieces): K on K R 6; Q on K R 6; R on K R 7; Kt on Q 4; R on K B 3; P on Q Kt 3 and 4.

BLACK (3 pieces): K on K 1; B on K R 7 and Q 2; Kt on Q R 8; P on K B 3, Q 6, Q R 4, Q R 3.

White mates in four moves.

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The home-circles into which The Digest comes will all be interested in the announcement that appears in another column of this issue. It is no longer necessary to endure the back-breaking treading of a crank for a roll hour or more in order to have smooth, delicious ice cream. You simply put in the ingredients and the XXth Century Freezer does the rest. Read the facts.



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2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	14 Kt-Q B 3	P-Q Kt 3
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	15 Kt-Q 5	Kt-Kt 2
4 Castles	Kt-B 3	16 B-Kt 2	Kt-K 4
5 P-Q Kt 4	B x P (a)	17 Q-K 3	Kt-K 3
6 P-B 3	B-K 2	18 Kt-Q 4 (b)	B-B 3
7 P-Q 4	P x P	19 Kt-Q B (c)	P x Kt
8 P x P	K Kt x P	20 Kt x B ch	P x Kt
9 P-Q 5	Kt-R 4	21 Q-R 6	P-Q 4 (d)
10 B-Q 3	Kt-B 4	22 B x P	Q-Q 3
11 B-R 3	Kt x B	23 P-K B 4	R-K sq
12 Q x Kt	Castles	24 R-K B 3	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) The game is now transposed into an Evans Gambit.

(b) The initial move of a grand combination.

(c) Extremely brilliant and also sound. Nothing can be finer than the sacrifice of both Knights and the subsequent play. If 19... Q-K sq; 20 Kt x B ch, etc.

(d) If 21... B-K B 4; 22 B-B 6, followed by R-K sq, winning.

The Composite Game.

NAMES OF PLAYERS.

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 A. D. Weibrecht.....Denver, Colo.
 C. Q. De France.....Lincoln, Neb.
 The Rev. A. J. Dysterheft.....St. Clair, Minn.
 The Rev. Th. Eggen.....Madison, Wis.
 Dr. H. P. Chase.....Linden, Mich.
 Carl C. Marshall.....Battle Creek, Mich.
 E. B. Escott.....126 Turner St., Grand Rapids Mich.
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 W. Rufus Platt.....Albany, Mo.
 J. P. Byone.....Austin, Tex.
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 F. C. Baluss.....Blissfield, Mich.
 The Hon. H. D. Smith.....Cassopolis, Minn.
 B. E. Koperlik, Attorney-at-Law.....Perry, Ia.
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IN THE PHILIPPINES—WAR OR BRIGANDAGE?

THE reports that came from the Philippines last week were of such divergent character that both the expansionist and the anti-expansionist press found fresh opportunity for renewing their contentions—the one, that the war is practically over; the other, that it is not. Five despatches from Manila, one from Washington, and an article by ex-Consul Wildman contain these contradictory views. The first despatch was a special to the New York *Sun* giving an interview which its Manila correspondent had had with General Otis Tuesday evening of last week, in which the general said that he had "held the opinion for some time that the thing is entirely over," and proceeded to give proofs that the "guerillas" would no longer be able to "accomplish anything serious." Another despatch from Manila on the same day (May 3), through the Associated Press, reported that nothing has been heard of Aguinaldo since December, and that the belief prevails in Manila that he has been killed by the Igorottis, a native tribe hostile to him. A third despatch from Manila, last Monday, still further reinforced the view that the war is over by telling of the capture of Gen. Pantelon Garcia, the insurgent officer standing next to Aguinaldo in rank, and commanding all the native forces in central Luzon.

The rest of the reports referred to above, however, tend to support the opposite view. A despatch from Manila on Thursday of last week told of an insurgent attack on the little American garrison of thirty men at Catubig, island of Samar, in which twenty of the Americans were killed in a heroic five days' fight, and the remaining ten were saved by the opportune arrival of a

relief force. "This fight," says the Associated Press correspondent, "has encouraged the Filipinos, who are now acting in an aggressive manner and threatening that section of the coast, particularly the town of Catarman, whence the garrison will probably be withdrawn to Laoan." An Associated Press despatch from Washington, of the same date, told of a new plan of the Filipinos by which they will organize into mounted bands of about one hundred men each, scatter throughout the islands, but remain in daily communication with each other, and "harass the American forces wherever possible." On the next day (May 4), another Manila despatch (Associated Press) told of a desperate fight at Leambanao, in the center of the island of Panay, in which a party of the Twenty-sixth infantry were so hard pressed by the insurgents that they had to leave four dead and sixteen wounded on the field. The remainder, says the correspondent, "had a narrow escape." The war, says the *Liberal*, the organ of the Filipinos, as quoted in the despatch, far from being over, is really more vigorous than ever before.

Mr. Wildman, formerly United States consul-general in Hong-kong, says in an article entitled "A Reign of Terror in the Philippines," which appears in *Lester's Weekly*:

"Altho General Otis would have us believe that the war in the Philippines is over, I learn from private sources of information of the highest authority that there exists a veritable reign of terror in most parts of the archipelago within gunshot from our army posts. Either General Otis is blind to the situation or is keeping the real facts from the American people. Aguinaldo's forces have scattered into marauding bands, and, leaguely themselves with the mountain Tulisanes and Ladrones, terrorize the country and effectually check the cultivation of crops and the sale of marketable products. . . .

"If we ever hope to put an end to this Indian warfare we must send additional forces to the islands. Our present corps is totally inadequate to cope with the situation and bring the war to a close. The islands, commercially or otherwise, will be utterly useless until life and property are made safe."

The Army and Navy Journal (New York) holds, however, that all this military activity on the part of the natives is merely bushwhacking brigandage. It says:

"That there are none so blind as those who will not see is shown by the determination of a noisy band in the United States to magnify and throw out of all proportion the incidents taking place in Luzon, and not to accept the statement that the war as a war is ended in the Philippines until there is out there an American regiment for every square mile of territory. It will be a long time, no doubt, before marauding is entirely done away with, since it can not be expected that thousands of soldiers, originally held together by the loosest discipline, will go back to their old pursuits without availing themselves of the opportunity of practising pillage and plunder on their own account, especially when they can throw the mantle of 'patriotic reprisals' over the robbery of natives who had peacefully welcomed the Americans."

The interview with General Otis, briefly referred to above, contains many valuable facts and opinions on the Philippine situation. He says:

"I can not see where it is possible for the guerrillas to effect any reorganization, concentrate in any force, or accomplish anything serious. We have one hundred and sixteen posts north of Manila, and ninety-four south of the city. Everywhere the people are giving valuable information, and are almost daily dis-

closing hidden arms and other insurgent property. In the last batch captured we discovered Aguinaldo's property, which was scattered when he was fleeing from Tarlac. This includes valuable papers. The Filipinos who want peace are beginning to appreciate the power of the Americans to protect them, and are giving effective cooperation. The remnants of the guerrilla bands are thoroughly scattered and they are unable to remain for any time in any place."

Then he gave the interviewer some information that has an important bearing on the anti-expansionist contention that Aguinaldo did not wish war, but that it was forced upon him by General Otis. General Otis says:

"It [the insurrection] was inevitable from the start. When Aguinaldo left Hongkong and came to Cavite it was with the intention of fighting the Americans. Independence was the Junta's scheme even then. Recently we have come into possession of proof that when Aguinaldo went to Hongkong from Singapore the whole subject was discussed at a big meeting of the Junta. They planned that Aguinaldo should come to Manila with American assistance, make a show of cooperation until the Spaniards were expelled, and then drive the Americans out."

"Aguinaldo was unwilling to pursue such a course because it would be dishonorable. Sandico, who was minister of the interior in Mabini's cabinet, made a speech which carried the meeting. He declared that everything would be fair considering the object that was to be achieved. Aguinaldo yielded, and his entire subsequent course in the Philippines has been in complete consonance with the scheme. The Junta was then prepared and instructions were given, and subsequently, in the middle of January, 1899, they warned their friends in Manila to leave, saying that the time was near at hand. We have many documents in Aguinaldo's handwriting, including his plans for a rising in Manila last October, when he detailed the methods to be employed in assassinating the Americans. He is a mediocre man, with the knack of outwardly appearing honest and honorable. His strongest point was his ability to keep the discordant elements together."

The anti-expansionist press show no satisfaction over the recent native successes, but are roused by these reports of continued fighting to exclaim again against the uselessness and barbarity of it all. The *Indianapolis Sentinel* (Dem.) says that the struggle "seems to have degenerated into a process of savage massacre on both sides," and the *Baltimore Sun* (Ind.) observes:

"The remarkable thing is the little impression that all these horrors and this useless bloodshed seem to make upon the public mind. Even the religious conscience of the country seems to be asleep upon the subject of the wickedness of war—of such war as

we are waging upon a helpless people 7,000 miles from our shores, who never did us harm, and whose only fault is that Mr. McKinley, for \$20,000,000, bought them, their country, their liberty, and their independence from Spain."

"Even from the Ecumenical Conference—the great gathering of missionaries and of persons especially interested in the cause of missions, now assembled in New York—we have not heard one word of protest in the name of Christianity or humanity against the horrors of the wars which are being waged to-day by the two great branches of the English-speaking race on both sides of the globe. Good men talk of establishing missions in the Philippines—creating dioceses and building cathedrals there—but meanwhile hold their peace while the wretched Filipinos are being slaughtered."

The *Salt Lake Herald* (Dem.) says:

"Every American hero sacrificed on the altar of conquest is worth 10,000 Tagals. Every American boy whose life was bartered away last week for Oriental trade was worth more to this country and to his home than are all the cheap coolie laborers of Luzon. But these sacrifices can be stopped any day by giving the Filipinos the same assurances of self-government that Congress has given the Cubans. And this wholesale slaughter of 'benighted beings,' who are naturally distrustful and resentful after three centuries of Caucasian abuse and deception, may be ended thus at once and without shedding another drop of blood."

THE MINING DISASTER IN UTAH.

THE explosion in the coal-mine near Scofield, Utah, about ninety miles southeast of Salt Lake, last week, in which more than 200, perhaps 250, men lost their lives, seems to be the worst accident in the history of American coal-mining. The cause of the explosion is not definitely known, as nearly every man in the vicinity of the explosion was killed; but the most generally accepted explanation is the one outlined as follows by the *Philadelphia Ledger*:

"All the evidence published thus far in connection with the terrible mine disaster in Utah goes to confirm the theory that the explosion was caused by the ignition of a quantity of giant powder, intensified by the firing of the dust in the mine. There appears to have been a great quantity of the latter suspended in the air. There would be, naturally, in a mine of bituminous coal, above water-level and therefore dry, while the coal was constantly broken up and agitated by the picks and shovels of hundreds of workmen. In such a condition the dust would be almost as inflammable as the powder, and when ignited by the explosion of



TRADE FOLLOWS THE FLAG.

—The New York World.



"How long is it going to take me to tame this pesky critter, anyhow?"

—The Minneapolis Tribune.

CARTOON VIEWS OF OUR EASTERN PROBLEM.

the latter the whole atmosphere of the mine would be set ablaze almost instantly, while the oxygen being burned out of it, the result would be the deadly choke-damp. The men who were not burned to death in the explosion were quickly suffocated by this, and hence there was no chance for anyone not within immediate reach of the open air to escape alive. It is not necessary to doubt the statement that the mine was well ventilated and free from fire-damp, but these are not the only things to be looked after in order to make the workings safe. If the theory just stated is correct, there was gross carelessness somewhere in connection with the powder."

The *Pittsburg Dispatch*, published in the midst of the Pennsylvania mining region, says:

"Like the explosions which have occurred in Pennsylvania mines, it is difficult to determine the immediate responsibility. But like the similar disasters of this State, it may be assumed that lack of proper precautions is at the bottom of it and probably insufficient legal safeguards. Whether the mine was imperfectly ventilated or whether some incompetent or reckless miner took liberties with doors or lamps is matter for the Utah authorities to determine. Yet there remains for all the lesson that mining laws should go beyond the requirement of perfunctory examination of workings to secure the safety of human life. The requirements regarding ventilation and safety appliances should be of the strictest. In addition, the qualifications of miners should be fixed by law. Irresponsible persons ought not to be permitted to jeopardize the lives of their fellows."

"It is only by comparison," says the *Chicago Evening Post*, "that one can gain a comprehension of the terrible nature of the disaster." It continues:

"The accident at Pittston, Pa., June 28, 1896, was deemed a horrible one at the time, but only ninety lives were lost there. At Newcastle, Colo., February 18, 1896, there was a loss of sixty lives, and at Red Canyon, Wyo., March 21, 1895, the loss was sixty-eight. These were considered appalling—and they were—but they are not in the same class with the Scofield disaster. The fatalities of that are not unprecedented, of course, but they are doubtless greater than have been occasioned by any similar accidents in this country. In the Welsh collieries they are not so uncommon. There have been several such disasters in Wales in which the loss of life has approximated or even exceeded this new record for the United States. At the Albion colliery in Wales, for instance, 286 lives were lost June 23, 1894, and at the Park Slip colliery, in the same country, 116 out of 151 miners went to their death with hardly a moment's warning. There was a loss of 176 in the Llanerch colliery in England in 1890 also, but these are all exceptional cases. Accidents in mines are frequent, and very destructive on occasions, but a loss of over 200 souls is so unusual as to seem terrible even for them."

The *Salt Lake Herald* says:

"There is something for the world to learn from such calamities. Those who use coal should reflect and give the man who mines it his due. He is entitled to more consideration than he gets. And the widows and orphans are entitled to the sympathy and assistance of thoughtful people here and elsewhere."

The *Salt Lake Tribune* says:

"The calamity at Scofield grows in horror the more it is contemplated. Our country has been in war for two years past. In no battle have there been so many killed and so few wounded. Some who had faced death in battle repeatedly and come out unscathed, went down to death in a moment in that terrible pit. Men stand benumbed in the presence of such a catastrophe. . . .

"We have all read of such calamities in foreign mines. We have read when the fishing fleets of New England come home in the autumn and report the number of the lost, what the sorrow is, but these have seemed far-away calamities to us, such as could not afflict Utah. But these dead and this sorrow are at our very doors; the truth is forced upon us that Utah is not exempt; that she must bear her part in the world's industrial tragedies. It ought to soften all our hearts toward our fellow men; it ought to cause the whole State to draw its arms around the stricken ones who are left, with a tenderness that will be as a balm to the hearts that are breaking and to the eyes that have grown weary with weeping."

THE MOST EXPENSIVE CITY IN THE WORLD.

NEW YORK'S is the most expensive municipal government in the world. Last year, according to Controller Coler, the city received and paid out again, for all purposes, more than \$200,000,000. The great city of London, with a million more inhabitants, was run at an expense of \$20,000,000 less than New York, and Paris, with its vast and varied municipal services, pertaining to education, cleanliness, health, charity, banking, and its almost paternal care for its citizens, far in advance of the American metropolis in this respect, cost \$15,000,000 less than New York last year. Indeed, the combined expenses of Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia in 1899 were only \$1,000,000 more than those of New York. The city's expenses amounted to \$19.36 per capita on the estimated population of 3,500,000.

Mr. Coler, who gives these interesting facts in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (May), says that "the combined annual expenditures of the six largest States in the Union are less than those of the city of New York, and the financial transactions of the latter are equal in amount to one seventh of those of the national government."

In spite of these enormous expenditures, however, the credit of the city is second only to that of the federal government. About \$15,000,000, Mr. Coler reckons, is paid every year for the gratification of a sentiment, the sentiment that demanded the consolidation of ninety or more municipalities into a "Greater New York." He says:

"The municipality, by taking in the extra territory and population, doubled its debt, added less than one fourth to its tangible assets, and increased the cost of local government \$15,000,000 a year. This added cost is the price paid by the taxpayers for a sentiment and for haste and carelessness in the work of completing consolidation. The cost of government for the enlarged city was in 1899 approximately \$15,000,000 more than the combined expenditures of the various municipalities for the last year of their separate existence. This increase was excessive and altogether unnecessary to the maintenance of thorough and progressive government. . . . They are paying now \$15,000,000 a year for the sentiment that demanded a city great in all save honesty and political wisdom."

By the charter of the greater city, Mr. Coler explains, "the salary of almost every officer and employee, from the mayor to the doormen of the police stations, is fixed by act of the state legislature," and as the representatives from New York City are in the minority in that body, the city has to submit to having the salaries of its employees regulated by those who do not have to share the taxation. The legislature also has so many other ways of getting at the city treasury that Mr. Coler says:

"It is going to be a difficult matter to make even an appreciable beginning in economy so long as the state legislature is permitted to exercise practically unlimited power to regulate the financial affairs of the municipality. Persons and corporations, be they honest or corrupt, when they seek to obtain money from the city treasury for any purpose, are going to proceed along the



CONTROLLER BIRD S. COLER.

line of least resistance, and the smooth and open way has long been the legislature at Albany. Every session of that body adds something to the expenses of the city, and it is a short and dull one that does not add many thousands of dollars to the burden of the New York taxpayers."

Another source of loss is seen in the immensely valuable franchises granted years ago to private corporations. They yield barely \$300,000 a year where they ought to yield, Mr. Coler thinks, more than \$5,000,000. Finally, the raids upon the city treasury by corrupt officials cause a loss of perhaps \$1,000,000 or more every year. "The methods of the Tweed ring have long been out of date in the city of New York," says Mr. Coler, "and fraud upon the public treasury has become a respectable calling." In conclusion he says:

"The possibilities of the future are greater than the dreams of to-day, but new policies and new methods must and will prevail. The development of Greater New York must not be hampered by a financial system antiquated and imperfect. The city should have power to develop its material resources into revenue-yielding improvements, and then, with honest and intelligent government, the burden of taxation will be reduced to a minimum, and the ideal of the grandest municipality in the world will have been achieved."

A VICTORY FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE decisive majority of 225 to 35, by which the House of Representatives passed the Hepburn bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, is believed by many papers not only to show an overwhelming sentiment in Congress in favor of the proposed waterway, but, as the *New York Journal of Commerce* says, to represent "the sentiment of the American people." The *Boston Herald* (Ind.) says that "it was felt by many members, especially by those from the Western section, that a vote against the bill would be resented by their constituents, and might be punished at the polls." The bill directs the Secretary of War to construct "such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors," so that it does not necessarily at this point conflict with the Clayton-Bulwer or the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; yet, as some papers point out, it can be made to authorize any amount of fortification that may be thought desirable. It seems to be pretty generally believed that the Senate will not pass the bill, and a considerable number of papers think that many Representatives voted for it with the understanding that it would not go any further. "They never would have passed this bill at this time," says the *New York Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), "without a plain understanding that the Senate should stop it." The same paper goes on: "It was a godsend to members standing for election to be able to vote for what the people want, to defy corrupting corporations, and repudiate European meddling in American affairs in one act, without incurring responsibility for embarrassing the country in its foreign relations or committing it prematurely to choice of a route, and it was really very obliging of Senators to relieve them of this responsibility by promising that the bill should go no farther." The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) says that the vote "is to be regarded as an expression of opinion rather than as an act of legislation," and the *Chicago Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) calls the action of the House "childish and purposeless." The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"There is no doubt that the President—that is to say, Senator Hanna—decided that it would be 'good politics' to pass this bill through the House, thereafter to be strangled, and gave the necessary orders to the party cattle. The action is intended for campaign purposes alone. But how can we expect foreigners to understand this? How can we explain to them that Mr. McKinley is only playful in pretending to approve a bill which violates our most solemn national obligations? To defend him by pointing out that he will see to it that the bill never becomes law, is

merely to double his disgrace—to say that he is not only reckless but insincere."

The *New York Journal* (Dem.) has begun to call on the Senate to pass the bill. It says:

"Senators can not excuse their failure to act on the canal bill on the ground that they have not yet acted on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty when nobody is responsible for their failure to act on the treaty but themselves. Why do they not take it up and dispose of it? Why do they not vote on the Davis amendment, and give Secretary Hay a chance to exercise his diplomatic abilities by inducing England to accept it? The same men who are in the Senate now will be there next winter. Why should it be any easier for them to vote then than now?"

"There are only two theories that fit the case. One is that the Senate intends to take some action after election which it does not dare to take before—presumably in the direction of surrendering the control of the canal to England. The other is that it does not desire to take any action at all, and is merely playing out the endless game of procrastination by which the railroads have disappointed the hopes of the people for a generation. The only way in which the Senate can keep the people from adopting one or the other of these hypotheses is by going to work in good faith at once."

In addition to the provisions for the defense of the canal, quoted above, the bill as passed by the House authorizes the President to acquire from Costa Rica and Nicaragua the control of such territory as may be necessary for the construction, operation, and protection of the canal, and for this purpose appropriates "such sum as may be necessary"; authorizes the President to direct the Secretary of War to construct a canal from a point near Greytown by way of Lake Nicaragua to a point near Breto, the canal to be deep enough to accommodate the largest vessels now in use; authorizes the President to guarantee the use of the canal to Costa Rica and Nicaragua; appropriates \$10,000,000 to begin the work, and provides that the final cost shall not exceed \$140,000,000.

It seems to be generally believed that no further action will be taken until the short session of Congress, next winter, when it is expected that the Isthmian Canal Commission will bring in its report and a new bill will be framed and passed.

SECRETARY ROOT, THE DANISH ISLANDS, AND THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

SOME lively speculation has been started by an utterance of a strangely foreboding sort made by Secretary of War Root, in a speech at the Grant anniversary dinner in New York. "The hour is coming," said the Secretary, "and coming before many years, when we, the American people, will be forced either to abandon the Monroe doctrine or fight for it"; and, he added, "we may have to fight for it, but we can never abandon it." These ominous words evoked comment in all parts of the country, and, to some extent even in Europe. The state of our relations with almost every important country on the globe was carefully reviewed by the press. As no probable break in these relations seemed to be discoverable, however, many papers finally came around to the view expressed by the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.) that "Mr. Root, if a slang expression may be permitted, was talking through his hat." The *Washington Times* (Dem.) called it "a case of political rooting"; the *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.) said that the Secretary was merely "rattling the saber" in the interest of his army reorganization bill; and the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind.) explained it by saying that the speech came "at the alcoholic stage of a public dinner." In the meantime, Mr. Root himself had been asked to explain the real meaning of his words, and he replied that they were merely "of an academic nature." The spirit of colonization and commercial conquest and political aggrandizement, he said, is certain, sooner

or later, to come into conflict with the Monroe doctrine: "it may not be for ten or twenty or fifty years," but when it does come "the United States should be ready for it."

This statement might have allayed all fears if it had not been followed immediately by the publication in the *New York Times* (Ind.) of what purported to be the real explanation of the whole matter. According to this story, we were at the time on the brink of war with Germany and perhaps with Russia too. Negotiations have been pending for a long time, it has been supposed, looking to the sale of Denmark's West India islands to the United States; but a report has lately been current that the negotiations have been broken off. This formed the basis of *The Times's* story. It appeared from this narrative that Captain Christmas, whom the Danish Government sent over here to negotiate the sale, was approached by Mr. H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, who asserted that his company owned and controlled twenty-six United States Senators, and that the sale could not be effected unless a commission of about \$300,000 was paid him as the representative of the company. This proposition Captain Christmas indignantly refused to consider, and when he saw that the negotiations were likely to fail, he concluded that Mr. Rogers's claim was true, and returned to Denmark. The Danish Government, *The Times's* story went on, concluded that since we had declined to buy the islands, we could not consistently forbid their sale to some other power. Denmark, therefore, purposed to exchange the islands with Germany for northern Schleswig, formerly a part of Denmark and still dear to the Danish heart. This, however, would give Germany an important foothold near our coast and near the Nicaragua Canal, and Secretary Root's stirring words, avowed the writer in *The Times*, referred to a coming war with Germany over this encroachment on the Monroe doctrine. Another article in *The Times*, on the day following, hinted that Russia was also in the deal and would try to gain a foothold here.

Of course, Mr. Rogers and the government officials in Washington were immediately besieged by reporters to investigate the truth of the story, and all concerned immediately denied that there was any truth in the sensational charges the story contained. Many papers think it is a "good story," but nothing more. The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) calls it a "big yarn." The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says: "If the story had been told a little later when the weather was warmer and news of greater importance less common it would have attracted more attention." The *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.) thinks it likely that some "nimble-witted faker of sensational newspaper yarns" sold the story to *The Times* "at the highest gold brick rates." The

New York Sun (Rep.) calls it "moonshine," and *The Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"As an able-bodied story, the account in to-day's *Times* of the Standard Oil Company, with twenty-six United States Senators in its pocket, undertaking to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States, or else to Germany, charmingly leads off the march of fancy appropriate to this budding springtime. We have not the heart to pick flaws in it. Such masterpieces of invention come along too seldom to be mutilated by rash hands. There are Danish islands; the United States is the largest dealer in islands now known to the trade; the Standard Oil Company—no *ectopus vulgaris*—is capable of anything, as Voltaire said of Habakkuk. Those are the unquestioned facts, and why not let all the rest follow on as naturally and convincingly as it seems to in the imagination of *The Times* reporter? The happy May-time, with the sap mounting, is the fit mother of such joyous idylls."

CHICAGO'S LABOR WAR.

THE month of May has been marked by a pronounced activity on the part of the working classes throughout the country. Labor parades have been held in the large cities, and several thousands of workmen, most of them in the building and cigar-making trades, have gone out on strike. Of these symptoms of labor's unrest, the strike among the building trades in Chicago has attracted most attention. The labor troubles there are of long duration, and have arisen largely from the employment of non-union labor by the contractors and city authorities. The situation in Chicago is thus summarized by the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.)

"Last year a war began between the Building Trades Councils, representing the workmen, and the Building Contractors' Council, representing the employers, which has put almost an entire stop to building in that city. It was believed that the disagreement had been arranged and a settlement reached before January 1, but these hopes were disappointed and the trouble has continued with a constant tendency to increase. Allied trades have been drawn into the vortex until hardly any branch of business is free from the effects of the strike. How great the



MCKINLEY: "Go back! Don't come here until after election!"
—*The St. Louis Republic*.



LOOKING FOR INFORMATION.
RUSSIA: "Just thought I'd call around and find out who I'm going to fight to-morrow."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

CURRENT CARTOONS.

attendant loss is can be judged from the following estimate made by the *Chicago Tribune*:

Number of men out of work in Chicago	100,000
Number of men outside Chicago unemployed because of strike here	50,000
Number of people in families of unemployed	750,000
Capital of contractors tied up	\$25,000,000
Contractors made idle	700
Loss in wages to workmen for each day	\$100,000
Loss to contractors a day	\$400,000

"The street-railway companies and the department stores and small shops are reporting large losses as a result of the strike, and many children are being withdrawn from the schools. These, however, are not the worst features of the strike. Hardly a day passes without riots and violence in which men on one or both sides are injured. The courts have been compelled to take cognizance of the situation, and the city officials and municipal organizations have sought in vain to end the trouble."

Almost all the Chicago newspapers claim that Mayor Harrison has been too lenient in dealing with the strikers. Says *The Times-Herald* (Rep.):

"Unless Mayor Harrison is singularly obtuse to the sentiments and comments of all intelligent citizens outside the ranks of the most violent labor agitators, he must be aware that he is held responsible for the unprovoked and brutal assaults made by alleged union workmen on non-unionists. . . . His instruction to the police to take no part in the struggle between strikers and the non-union men who took their places has paralyzed the police force. It permitted the impression to go abroad that non-union men went about their work at their own peril, and has resulted in scores of instances where peaceful workmen have been assaulted with impunity."

The *Chicago Chronicle* (Dem.) also declares that "the arm of the police force has not been nerved and strengthened by such unequivocal, determined, and fearless declaration on Mayor Harrison's part as would overawe the abettors and perpetrators of outrages upon peaceable toilers." On the other hand, the *Chicago Journal* (Ind.) says that "no doubt a great deal too much has been made of these assaults." It maintains that the haughty attitude of the Building Contractors' Council, which declares that there is "nothing to arbitrate," has been largely responsible for the continuance of the labor troubles.

In the country at large, much indignation has been expressed over the accounts of the riots in Chicago. The *New York Sun* (Rep.) says: "The men killed in Chicago are many, and the wounded are many, many more. It seems that when a man joins a labor union, either through perversion or cowardice or the cheating of his own conscience, he becomes incapable of ever questioning or criticizing the vicious influences that usually gain control." The *Indianapolis News* (Ind.) adds: "Men in this country must be free to do as they please, as long as they violate no law. And if union men attempt to abridge their liberty, they themselves will, in the end, be the chief sufferers." The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) affirms that the present labor disturbances are due to the increased cost of living and to the fact that labor's wages have not risen in proportion to the general prosperity of the country. With this view the *New York Journal* (Dem.) concurs. The *New York People* (Socialist) claims that the Chicago labor troubles "prove two things":

"First, that we live in a very rotten state of society, where men must fight for the chance to work, where they can expect to save themselves from want only by taking away other men's chances of living; and

"Second, that the policemen—from Mike Cronin of the Twenty-first precinct up to President McKinley himself—are employed only to protect the interests of those who do no work at all, but who live and grow fat upon the fruit of other men's labor, and who laugh in their sleeves at the sight of those others fighting for the chance to pile up profits for the masters in order to earn a bare living for themselves."

WHERE CRIME FLOURISHES MOST.

THE rapid increase of crime in the United States—so rapid that the clogging of the courts and the crowded condition of the prisons are themselves becoming serious problems—makes it important to ask what part of the country has the inenviable distinction of standing first in the production of crimes and criminals. It may surprise some to learn that crime in this country is on the increase; but that such is the fact is shown by August Drähms, chaplain of the California state prison at San Quentin in his new book on "The Criminal," a work that has the hearty enforcement of Prof. Cesare Lombroso, the famous criminologist. The swelling tide of crime may be realized by a glance at the following table from Mr. Drähms's book, giving a summary of the prisoners in the United States from 1850 to 1890:

Sex, Color, Nativity.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS					RATIOS TO 1,000,000 POPULATION.				
	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Total	5,737	16,085	26,001	52,002	52,399	290	607	853	1,164	1,115
Male	5,737	16,085	26,001	52,002	52,399	290	607	853	1,164	1,115
Female	—	—	—	5,000	6,400	—	—	—	200	410
Native born	4,305	10,145	14,173	45,802	45,000	207	374	513	1,034	1,033
Foreign born	1,432	5,940	11,828	6,200	7,399	73	233	340	130	82
White	5,737	16,085	26,001	52,002	52,399	290	607	853	1,164	1,115
Colored	—	—	—	5,000	6,400	—	—	—	200	410

* gay nativity unknown not included.

The one encouraging feature of this table seems to be its revelation of the fact that a smaller percentage of our foreign-born population is inclined to evil than formerly. The variation is so slight that the percentage of foreigners who enter our prisons might be said to remain stationary; but it is at least not following the lead of the "native-born" column.

As to the geographical distribution of our criminals, Mr. Drähms presents another table which seems to give the Western States the undesirable honor of leading the country, not only in the high percentage of criminals, but in the increase in the decade before the last census. Here is the table:

Geographical Divisions.	RATIOS TO 1,000,000 INHABITANTS.		In-crease.	De-crease.
	1880.	1890.		
The United States	709	722	13	—
North Atlantic	708	832	64	—
South Atlantic	704	730	26	—
North Central	510	401	—	109
South Central	891	840	—	51
Western	1,268	1,341	73	—

It is of considerable interest to note, too, the favorite habitat of the various specific crimes, such as larceny, burglary, homicide, etc., and here, also, Mr. Drähms is compelled to give his section of the country first place. He says:

"In the United States, as elsewhere, larceny, as the leading crime, is also the most fluctuating locally and periodically, depending upon climatic as well as upon industrial and economic conditions for support. Thus, its lowest ratio (24 per 100,000) is found in the North Central (agricultural) group of States, doubling as it merges into the South Central, and reaching its climax in the Western cluster of States where property and custom are perhaps less strongly protected than in the older and steadier communities. Burglary, as the more aggressive form of crime, is very nearly even in the North and South Central divisions, but pushes abruptly from 11.5 per 100,000 in the latter up to 37.6 in the Western division. Robbery is quite uniform, asserting itself in the Western division with similar forcefulness; while sexual offenses, usually attributed to warmer climates, appear to be most pronounced in the North Atlantic and the South Central States. Forgery keeps well apace with, and merges into, its twin brother, robbery, in the North and South Central divisions, to double in the Western. Homicide reaches its minimum in the North Atlantic (5.8 per 100,000), doubles (11.1) in the South

Atlantic, again doubles (22.7) in the South Central, and reaches its highest (27.3) in the Western division."

Looking over the whole field, however, Mr. Drühms reaches the encouraging conclusion that "while petty offenders and general misdemeanants are on the whole on the increase, perhaps somewhat in advance of the growth of population, serious crimes do not share in any appreciable degree in this onward movement."

TOLSTOY'S OPINION OF MODERN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S belief that "hanging a man is the worst use you can put him to," is shared by Count Tolstoy, who goes still further in his latest novel and preaches against imprisonment for crime. The whole of "The Resurrection," in fact, is a scathing arraignment of the Russian judicial system, and Count Tolstoy argues that imprisoning a man is not only a frightfully bad "use to put him to," but that the moral character of every judge, policeman, or other officer who has to do with the administration of justice becomes bent and weakened by having to punish people who are often more innocent than the officers of justice themselves. And even if guilty, argues Tolstoy, many of the poor creatures are the victims of their environment, and we are to blame for their environment; so that if any one is to be haled into court, we are the ones to go. He illustrates this by the case of a lad of twenty years who stole some worthless mats while drunk. Nekhlúdorff, the principal character of the book, is on the jury, and after hearing the testimony he reflects sadly on the causes of crime, and the "awful and horrid tomfoolery" of judicial procedure with which we try to cure it:

"Even supposing [ponders Nekhlúdorff] that this boy is the most danger-ous of all that are here in the court, what should be done from a common-sense point of view when he has been caught? It is clear that he is not an exceptional evil-doer, but a most ordinary boy; every one sees it—and that he has become what he is simply because he got into circumstances that create such characters; and, therefore, to prevent such a boy from going wrong, the circumstances that create these unfortunate beings must be done away with.

"But what do we do? We seize one such lad who happens to get caught, knowing well that there are thousands like him whom we have not caught, and send him to prison, where idleness, or most unwholesome, useless labor is forced upon him, in company of others weakened and ensnared by the lives they have led. And then we send him, at the public expense, from the Moscow to the Irkutsk government, in company with the most depraved of men.

"But we do nothing to destroy the conditions in which people like these are produced; on the contrary, we support the establishments where they are formed. These establishments are well known: factories, mills, workshops, public-houses, gin-shops, brothels. And we do not destroy these places; but, looking at them as necessary, we support and regulate them. We educate in this way not one, but millions of people, and then catch one of them and imagine that we have done something, that we have guarded ourselves, and nothing more can be expected of us. Have we not sent him from the Moscow to the Irkutsk government?" Thus thought Nekhlúdorff with unusual clearness and vividness, sitting in his high-backed chair next to the colonel, and listening to the different intonations of the advocates', prosecutor's, and president's voices, and looking at their self-confident gestures. 'And how much and what hard effort this pretense requires,' continued Nekhlúdorff in his mind, glancing around the enormous room, the portraits, lamps, armchairs, uniforms, the thick walls, and large windows; and picturing to himself the tremendous size of the building, and the still more ponderous dimensions of the whole of this organization, with its army of officials, scribes, watchmen, messengers, not only in this place, but all over Russia, who receive wages for carrying on this comedy which no one needs. 'Supposing we spent one hun-

dredth of these efforts helping these castaways, whom we now only regard as hands and bodies, required by us for our own peace and comfort. Had some one chanced to take pity on him and given some help at the time when poverty made them send him to town, it might have been sufficient,' Nekhlúdorff thought, looking at the boy's piteous face. 'Or even later, when, after twelve hours' work at the factory, he was going to the public-house, led away by his companions, had some one then come and said, "Don't go, Vania; it is not right," he would not have gone, not got into bad ways, and would not have done any wrong.

"But no; no one who would have taken pity on him came across this apprentice in the years he lived like a poor little animal in the town, and with his hair cut close so as not to breed vermin, and ran errands for the workmen. No, all he heard and saw, from the older workmen and his companions, since he came to live in town, was that he who cheats, drinks, swears, who gives another a thrashing, who goes on the loose, is a fine fellow. Ill, his constitution undermined by unhealthy labor, drink, and debauchery—bewildered as in a dream, knocking aimlessly about town, he gets into some sort of a shed, and takes from there some old mats, which nobody needs—and here we, all of us educated people, rich or comfortably off, meet together, dressed in good clothes and fine uniforms, in a splendid apartment, to mock this unfortunate brother of ours whom we ourselves have ruined.

"Terrible! It is difficult to say whether the cruelty or the absurdity is greater, but the one and the other seem to reach their climax."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE plum-tree will never look quite the same to Mr. Quay again.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel*.

THE rebels are reported to have won in Colombia. This makes them patriots.—*The New York World*.

If the Sultan thinks he can switch us into a discussion of the century question he is mistaken.—*The Baltimore American*.

If it is true that the Boers are looking to Bryan for help, the arrangement is an exceedingly reciprocal one.—*The Detroit News*.

OUR manifest destiny seems to be the destiny which can be hitched up to the largest number of political land-wagons.—*The Detroit Journal*.

MR. QUAY will not cry over spilt milk. But he will probably have a long memory for the man who pushed the can over.—*The Washington Star*.

If Secretary Hay can make the Sultan pay up he can get several other bills against him to collect on liberal commissions.—*The Chicago Record*.

No doubt Mr. Carnegie is right in saying trusts are good things for the poor, but comparatively few poor persons are able to get one.—*The Detroit Adver.*

POSSIBLY Admiral Dewey feels that it is more nautical and appropriate to leave the public at sea concerning his political opinions.—*The Washington Star*.

ADMIRAL DEWEY is beginning to find out that to sink a hostile fleet is but a minor achievement in the career of a presidential candidate.—*The Baltimore American*.

SULLA VESTIGIA RETRORSUM.—We shall not falter even tho our new responsibilities confront us with problems to stagger a commencement orator.—*The Detroit Journal*.

"Is it true that you Filipinos are making secret visits to Manila?" "Well," answered the native, "we've got to get into Manila once in a while so as to get the news from the sympathizers in America and find out how the war is getting on."—*The Washington Star*.

"WHAT is an island?" asked the teacher, addressing her interrogation to the class in geography. "An island, ma'am," replied Johnny Broadhead, a sardonic lad who had Porto Rico in mind, "is a body of land entirely surrounded by politics."—*Puck*.

MORSEY: "What would you do if you had a million dollars a year?" Mudge: "The assessor, of course." From the foregoing, the casual reader may learn that in America, where even the lowest has a chance to rise, the great middle class is fully alive to and able to assume the plain duties inherent in the possession of wealth.—*The Indianapolis Press*.

THE Philadelphia *Press* summarizes the Republican and Democratic platforms up to date thus:

We indorse—	We repudiate—
We rejoice—	We mourn—
We glory—	We decry—
We are proud—	We are ashamed—
We heartily support—	We condemn—
We entrust—	We denounce—
We commend—	We disavow—

It is scarcely necessary to say which is which.—*The Boston Herald*.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE AMERICAN DRAMA OF TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

IN letters, painting, sculpture, architecture, and music it is commonly conceded that the past ten years have been a period of movement, and for the most part of substantial progress. Can the same be said of the stage? Mr. Charles Henry Meltzer, the dramatic critic and translator of Hauptmann, thinks it can not. In the first number of the new monthly *Criterion* (April), he says:

"Men to whom, ten years ago, we looked with hope for the development of a national drama, have not made good. It may or may not be the fault of the managers, or of the 'stars,' or of our social scheme, that playwrights of parts, like Mr. Augustus Thomas, Mr. Clyde Fitch, and Mr. Henry Guy Carleton, have advanced so little since their first successes. The fact remains. And it is distressing.

"Even more disheartening is it to note that authors like Mr. Bronson Howard, and others, lately in the enjoyment of unquestionable popularity, have either lost interest in their art or have found it advisable to rest on their laurels. More painful than all is the extinction, for the time being, of the ambition which once prompted Mr. James A. Herne, an original and curious dramatist, to give us those possibly imperfect but assuredly admirable and interesting works, 'Margaret Fleming' and 'Shore Acres.' The failure of his 'Griffith Davenport' has discouraged Mr. Herne. He is no longer young. He has lost faith, both in his mission and in the public.

"If our playgoers took art a little more seriously than they do; if our managers were less narrowly practical; if our critics were more ready to detect new talent; if our playwrights thought less of their royalties and more of fame—

"If, in a word, America were not America, but France or Germany or Norway—a land striving after idealities rather than materialities, and setting art upon a lofty pedestal—things might be different. Some day—some day—we too may have our Hauptmanns and our Sudermanns, our Björnsons and our Maeterlincks. 'But we must make money or we perish,' cry the playwrights. 'We are in the business to grow rich,' exclaim the managers. 'And we are doing what we are paid to do,' add the critics.

"Yes. That is the misery of it. That is the pity. That is the curse. Drama, to most Americans, is not, as it should and no doubt will be, a matter of art. It is a matter of business."

And yet, despite this sad outlook, Mr. Meltzer owns that he is "a shameless and impenitent optimist"; for he believes in the future of the American drama as firmly as he disbelieves in its present. Public taste is slowly, yet perceptibly, improving. Henry de Mille, Sardou, Hoyt, "The Old Homestead," and "The County Fair"—favorites of ten years ago—have lost much of their potency, we are told. In their place we have Bisson, Feydeau, Pinero, Grundy, and Rostand. Mr. Meltzer is not among those who would confine the drama to ideals of the Sunday-school and the young ladies' seminary:

"Turning to comedy, in the strict sense of the word, and to drama, we may find comfort in the fast-spreading appreciation of the surely vital facts that the more nearly plays approximate to the essential truths of life, the greater their sincerity, their logic, and their insight into the strange complexities of human nature, the more worthy are they of our admiration and the more valuable are they as contributions to stage literature. Since the time when 'The Wife,' 'The Charity Ball,' and 'Men and Women' passed muster as models of stagecraft, we have gone far on the road to realism. Some, shrinking from the crude portraiture of human frailty in 'Sapho,' and from the grossness of 'smart' comedies like 'The Degenerates,' may think that we have gone too far. I do not agree with them. We should beware of confounding the true realism with the false. No one has been more outspoken in dealing with the atrocities, the brutalities, and the obscenities of life than Shakespeare. But (and this makes all the difference between impurity and purity) Shakespeare treated even the most shocking themes with the rare

grace and charm of art. 'Sapho,' handled by a Dumas, might have had something, at least, of the deep pathos which attracts us in 'Camille.' The chief reproach that I should bring against the powerful story of Alphonse Daudet which Mr. Fitch has dramatized is, not that it shows us the bad, seamy side of womanhood (Shakespeare's women are not all virtuous), but that it teaches us to set more store on prudence—selfish, vulgar, heartless prudence—than on the foolish, reckless, wretched, but at least unselfish honesty of love.

"And here I shall perhaps be pardoned if I go out of my way for a few moments to tell you what Daudet himself thought of 'Sapho.' In days gone by I saw much of the French novelist. For months, while he was writing this novel which has caused such an upheaval of indignation here, I visited him frequently at his home, near the gardens of the Luxembourg in Paris. I had translated one of his stories for him, 'l'Évangéliste,' and he had asked me, in a general way, to translate the others. When he had completed 'Sapho' (of which I knew nothing but the title) it occurred to him that the story would not commend itself to American and English readers. He wrote to me at once a few frank lines (I treasure them among my autographs) expressing his opinion of the books: '*Il est vif, très-vif, et quoique d'une grande retenue d'expression il touche à des choses terribles.*' ('It cuts deep, very deep, and, tho most reserved in expression, it deals with terrible subjects.') I do not discuss the book.

"The theme of the 'Sapho' of Mr. Clyde Fitch has some resemblance to that of Mr. Pinero's remarkable drama, 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.' But the art, the incisive irony, the dexterity, the tact, which distinguished the latter play are sadly missing in the American effort. Mr. Fitch has hardly been 'reserved in expression.' He has painted his pictures and his characters so coarsely that they offend, I will not say morality, but taste. Between his 'Sapho' and the original story, between his drama and 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray,' is the distance dividing the nude in art from the naked in nature. In judging the American work, it would, no doubt, be proper to condemn the want of delicacy. But to denounce it as a common piece of pruriency seems harsh, and just the least bit ignorant."

In drama it is taste, nicety of touch, and discretion that form the necessary equipment of the real artist; and in these, says Mr. Meltzer, American playwrights have not yet proved themselves equal to the leading modern European dramatists—Pinero, Meilhac, Rostand, Ibsen, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Giacosa—who are only beginning to be appreciated by a portion of the public. The grim and earnest meaning attached to realism abroad is not understood here; still less is symbolism. Yet there is still hope for the American people if they will persevere:

"In time, maybe, much that at present seems mysterious, odd, and laughable will become clear to us. We are no duller than other nations, if we have had less intercourse with art. We have inherited the germs of many tastes, of many forms of art, from all the races who have overrun the land. We are the heirs of all the ages. Wait and see. The coming century may work a mighty change. In twenty years we have learned much of music. We have acquired notions, and possibly more than notions, of what constitutes good architecture, good painting, and good sculpture. Soon we may reach a point at which we shall look to the theater not only for brief relaxation from our business cares, but for the emotional delight, the intellectual relief, the spiritual uplift, which shall convert it from a mere playhouse into a temple of art. Then, and not till then, shall we know the full beauty and the power of drama."

The Cowper Centenary.—The one hundredth anniversary of Cowper's death was celebrated at Olney, England, on April 25. The Cowper Museum, which forms a part of Cowper's house—lately presented to the town by Mr. Collingridge—was formally opened. Mr. Clement Shorter, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, and Dean Farrar took part in the ceremonies. *The Westminster Gazette*, apropos of the announcement that Cowper's hymns were to be sung in churches and chapels all over England on the Sunday preceding the centenary, says:

"It is probably by such well-known hymns as 'God moves in a

mysterious way' and 'Hark, my soul, it is the Lord,' that the poet now most truly lives on the lips of the people—by the hymns and by 'John Gilpin.' There are, however, other pieces still popular—the 'Loss of the Royal George,' the 'Ode to Alexander Selkirk,' the lines on his mother's portrait. Fashions pass in poetry, as in other things, and Mr. Birrell has reminded us that in Miss Austen's day the reading aloud of Cowper was accepted as a test of a lover's sensibility. 'Nay, mamma, if he is not to be animated by Cowper!' exclaimed Marianne Dashwood in disdain of her sister's lover. In his day Mr. Birrell says the test was 'The Blessed Damosel.' Perhaps to-day it is 'The Absent-minded Beggar.' But, fashions apart, Cowper can never lose the affection of the lovers of English literature. If at first Cowper's Letters were read for the sake of his poetry, henceforth Cowper's poems must always be read for love of Cowper the letter-writer. A complete edition of Cowper's Letters is, by the way, one of the promised services of Mr. Wright. Southey is incomplete, Grimshaw is worse than incomplete, and Cowper's Letters are among the rare things in literature of which it is difficult to have too much."

KIPLING'S EVIL INFLUENCE ON ANGLO-SAXON CHARACTER.

MME. BLANC ("Th. Bentzon"), the French critic, does not consider that Kipling is having a wholesome effect upon the British mind. She goes so far as to assert that his writings appeal to the worst instincts of the Anglo-Saxon, and their evil effect extends to America. She writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (April 1) that while Kipling is adored by soldier and sailor alike, he misrepresents them at times, and he presents in his writings a very unusual admixture of elements. She writes:

"Many ingredients heterogeneous in appearance are dragged into his composition; the most brutal realism, the slang of the outskirts of London, are put side by side with the marvelous exoticism of the jungle; the perfume of the rose and of the sandal-wood mingles with the odor of the gutters; symbolism and the reportorial method exist on an equal footing."

Mme. Blanc recognizes in Kipling a man who searches for impressions in the midst of all peril, and in the most unhealthy climates; one who has quick insight and a powerful faculty for assimilating. Whatever comes within his grasp he makes use of to the best advantage. He is a born journalist and has the dominant quality of the journalist—aptness, opportuneness. But he makes unguarded use of the bad and seems to court the vulgar. She calls "The Recessional" "a pretended religious chant," which "will remain a monument of measureless blunders." In it Kipling pretends to pray to the Lord of Hosts for humility in triumph, but the poem rings with a boastful pride.

Further on, after reviewing some of Kipling's work, especially that dealing with the army and "Soldiers Three," Mme. Blanc writes that if the religion of Kipling appears to be doubtful, there is no doubt about his fanaticism when war and imperialism are in play; she says that he has blown this double trumpet without stopping an instant. Again she writes that everything appears equally good to Kipling; he upholds human butchery and coarseness, and excites Anglo-Saxon animalism. She continues:

"An excellent review, of a very religious character, printed in *The Outlook*, gave some very vivid reflections upon English politics and the theories of Kipling. By what right does this pagan, this pirate, pose as a director of consciences, as a composer of sacred songs? He gives no pledges which ought, by their very nature, to show that his hymns are addressed to the God of Justice. What! an admirer of Cecil Rhodes! . . . Must we then conclude that an empire can not be founded by honest men? Mr. Rhodes's arms, there is no doubt, are the same that served Jameson; his duplicity is only equalled by his cynicism; he believes that all men are to be sold; he is the administrator of corruption and of iniquity. His god, if he has one, resembles very much a union of all devils—blind to all good for the empire, and having a thirst for gold, a lust for territory. This question of the god of Mr. Rhodes and of Mr. Kipling has importance, be-

cause England and America, to-day, are in great peril of adoring the same god."

Mme. Blanc further writes:

"We repeat it: upon the final victory of England in a struggle that has but just begun will depend very much the future popularity of the views Kipling takes of the army, the navy, the education of men, colonial extension, and the interesting problem of the government of different races united upon one soil. But, whatever happens, he will remain the one writer, original and modern among all others, who has known how to seize the element of beauty in our practical life—to transform the hissing of steam into music."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SECRET OF WOMAN'S SUCCESS IN FICTION.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD, in her introductions to the different volumes of the Hawarth edition of Charlotte Brontë's works, gives a kindly estimate of Charlotte and her sisters, Emily and Anne. Incidentally, also, she touches upon the general subject of woman's success in fiction. The Brontë books live, she tells us, because the Brontë sisters live, just as Byron and Voltaire live, not for what they wrote, but for what they were. "Charlotte Brontë," says Mrs. Ward, "is Jane Eyre and Lucy Snowe, the two chief heroines of her books. She can not be thought of apart from what she has written, and everything that she wrote has the challenging quality of personal emotion or of passion, moving in a narrow range among very concrete things, and intimately fused throughout with the incidents and feelings of one small, intense experience."

In an analysis of "Jane Eyre," Mrs. Ward speaks of the weakness of its plot, the grotesqueness of its scenes, and the poor quality of its satire and fun; yet "Jane Eyre" persists, and Charlotte Brontë is with the immortals. And the reason? Mrs. Ward answers:

"Simply, one might say, Charlotte Brontë herself. Literature, says Joubert, has been called the expression of society; and no doubt it is, looked at as a whole. In the single writer, however, it appears rather as the expression of studies or temper or personality. 'And this last is the best. There are books so fine that literature in them is but the expression of those that write them.' In other words, there are books where the writer seems to be everything, the material employed, the environment, almost nothing. The main secret of the charm that clings to Charlotte Brontë's books is and always will be the contact they give us with her own fresh, indomitable, surprising personality—surprising above all."

The power and charm of her personality, we are told, are due to the fact that Charlotte Brontë was first and foremost an *Irish woman*, and that her genius is at bottom a Celtic genius. This fact has never, Mrs. Ward thinks, been sufficiently recognized by critics. Charlotte Brontë's father came from an Irish cabin in County Down, her mother was a Cornish woman. Her own characteristics are disinterestedness, melancholy, wildness, wayward force and passion, forever wooed by sounds and sights to which other natures are insensible—by murmurs from the earth, by colors in the sky, by tones and accents of the soul, that speak to the Celtic sense as to no other. The Celtic qualities in her were responsible for her shyness and her endurance, but they were also responsible for perhaps half the defects in her books, such as exuberance, extravagance, and roughness amounting to vulgarity. But this Celtic genius was crossed with a hard Yorkshire realism and self-control that gave to the work of the Brontë sisters, whether in their daily life or their books, its stability and value—a Celtic imagination shot to the core by an English practicality.

In the pure play of the imagination, Mrs. Ward thinks that Charlotte was inferior to Emily:

"Emily knew less of men personally than Charlotte. But she

had no illusions about them, and Charlotte had many. Emily is the true creator, using the most limited material in the puissant, detached, impersonal way that belongs only to the highest gifts—the way of Shakespeare. Charlotte is often parochial, womanish, and morbid in her imagination of men and their relations to women; Emily, who has known two men only, her father and her brother, and derives all other knowledge of the sex from books, from Tabby's talk in the kitchen, from the forms and features she passes in the village streets or on the moors—Emily can create a *Heathcliff*, a *Hariton Earnshaw*, a *Joseph*, an *Edgar Linton*, with equal force, passion, and indifference. All of them, up to a certain point, owing to the fact that she knows nothing of certain ground truths of life, are equally false; but beyond that point all have the same magnificent, careless truth of imagination."

Mrs. Ward proceeds to express her views of women as makers of fiction. "In other fields of art," she says, "they are still relatively amateurs, or their performance, however good, awakens a kindly surprise. Their position is hardly assured; they are still on sufferance. Whereas in fiction the great names of the past, within their own sphere, are the equals of all the world, accepted, discussed, analyzed, by the masculine critic, with precisely the same keenness and under the same canons as he applies to Thackeray or Stevenson, to Balzac or Loti." She thinks the reason of their comparative failure in the other arts and success in fiction is to be found in the fact of woman's ignorance of the methods and traditions of all other arts, and in her knowledge of the art of speech. She has practised the latter for generations and contributed largely to its development. The arts of society and letter-writing pass naturally into the art of the novel. In the case of poetry, one might imagine a similar process going on, but it is not so far advanced. It will, however, come in proportion as woman has widened her contact with the manifold world.

Altho woman's range of material is necessarily limited, on account of the hundreds of subjects and experiences from which her sex debar her, yet in the one subject of love between man and woman, which is of interest to all the world, she is eternally at home. "But it is love as the woman understands it. And here again is her second strength. Her peculiar vision, her omissions quite as much as her assertions, make her welcome." Tenderness, faith, treason, lonesomeness, parting, yearning, the fusion of heart with heart and soul with soul, the ineffable illumination that love can give to common things and humble lives, these, after all, are perennially interesting things in life; and here the woman-novelist is at no disadvantage. Her knowledge is of the center; it is adequate, and it is her own. So it is in this way that Charlotte Brontë affects the world and will live in its memory.

MENTAL BREAKDOWN OF ROSTAND, AUTHOR OF "CYRANO."

WHETHER or not the reports sent from Paris of M. Edmond Rostand's alleged "madness" are exaggerated, they have been received as true by some of his friends in America. Mr. A. M. Palmer, who originally brought out "Cyrano de Bergerac," and who spent last summer at the home of the French playwright, contributes an article to the *New York World* (April 22) on the mental collapse of his friend. The list of writers who have at least temporarily lapsed from reason to a state of mental weakness is a rather formidable one and includes such names as those of Ruskin, Cowper, Emerson, Swift, Tasso, Pascal, Schopenhauer, Heine, Poe, Baudelaire, De Maupassant, and Gérard de Nerval. Mr. Palmer thinks that there is some connection between certain forms of extreme literary endeavor and cerebral disorder. He writes:

"'Cyrano de Bergerac' began the destruction of the intellect that created it; 'L'Aiglon' completed the wreck. Rostand's first play lifted him in the night from lowliness to Parnassus.

Idolatry, excitement, exhaustion—who can tell the cause?—disturbed the balance of his reason. There was a time when Sarah Bernhardt feared that he would never finish 'L'Aiglon.' But he did. His intellect rallied to the task. All his nervous force was squeezed into the second work. It was the crisis of his life. The fate of 'Cyrano' had been as nothing compared to it, for in those happy days of obscurity he had nothing at stake. 'L'Aiglon' meant everything. His friends knew that 'L'Aiglon' was written with his heart's blood. Mme. Bernhardt knew it. The very prompter and stage hands knew it. They read it in the author's burning eyes, in his hands through which one saw the light, in the twitching of the muscles about his mouth.

"Theophile Gautier observed that literature had ever been, for the genuine artist, a 'Via Dolorosa.' As if divining how to the bitter end his disciple—De Maupassant—would verify his words, he said, speaking of these modern times, when 'every sensation is the subject of an analysis': 'If the artist can not find another corpse he will stretch himself on the dissecting-table and plunge the knife into his own heart.' Rostand, unlike De Maupassant, wove into his art no trace of the morbid. His plays were as wholesome as the sunshine. He did not share De Maupassant's pessimism nor his gloomy speculations about the unknown. The two men resembled one another only in their prodigious capacity for work."

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE IN AUSTRALIA.

THE imperial idea, which continues to dominate British politics, may perhaps have a wide extension also in British literature in the ensuing century, for the colonies not only already send their contingent of men and guns for the defense of the mother country in war, but are beginning to furnish a respectable contingent to the ranks of English men of letters. We are all familiar with the Canadian contingent, both in war and literature. A less known group of writers is that composed of the Australian authors of to-day; yet Mr. Frederick Dolman, writing in *Cassell's Magazine* (April), says they easily take the first place in the literature of the colonies.

Besides Adam Lindsay Gordon, "the poet of the Bush"; Henry Clarence Kendall, "the Australian Swinburne"; and Marcus Clarke, the author of "For the Term of His Natural Life," pronounced by Lord Rosebery "one of the most thrilling stories in the language"—all of whom belonged to a past generation, Australia can to-day claim at least half a dozen authors known in both hemispheres. Of these, Mr. Dolman speaks particularly concerning Mrs. G. F. Cross ("Ada Cambridge") and Mr. T. A. Browne ("Rolf Boldrewood"), of Melbourne; Mrs. H. R. Curlew ("Ethel Turner"), of Sydney; Mr. James Brunton Stephens, of Brisbane; and Mrs. Campbell Praed, of Queensland. Concerning Mrs. Praed, who is perhaps the best known and most typical of these, Mr. Dolman writes:

"Mrs. Campbell Praed is the novelist of Queensland, to which she has given the pseudonym of Ljecharde's Land in honor of the great explorer. She is the daughter of a well-known Queensland politician, Mr. T. L. Murray Prior, who was more than once a member of the Queensland government, and thus acquired in her girlhood a first-hand knowledge of political life in the colonies, which has been turned to good account in several of her books. Born in 1851 at Bromalton, on the Logan River, the novelist's earliest years were spent on a lonely sheep 'run,' and after her marriage, at the age of twenty-one, she had for two years another experience of the same kind on Curtis Island, near the town of Gladstone. Her husband, a son of Bulkeley Praed, the Fleet Street banker, and a relative of W. M. Praed, the poet, had gone out to Queensland for sport and adventure, and on wedding one of its fair daughters turned sheep farmer himself for a time.

"The conventional life of London has not taken off the edge of Mrs. Campbell Praed's recollections of the Queensland bush in the 'sixties. 'I still walk warily in the long grass'—to quote her own words—'lest a death adder should be lying close to my feet. I have not ceased to dream that I am on an out-station, besieged by blacks; and during many a night do I fly through the endless

forests and hide in stone gullies, pursued by my aboriginal as ruthlessly as was ever De Quincey by his Malay."

"Bush fires, the revels of Queensland aborigines, their ferocious outbreaks against the white settlers—Mrs. Campbell Praed has described such things with matchless realism in 'The Romance of a Station,' 'Policy and Passion,' and half a dozen other novels, simply because she has, so to speak, seen them with her own eyes. When she was a little girl, for instance, the nearest neighbors to her father's station—a large family—were murdered by the blacks, and a night or two before this occurrence she had been taken by a little black boy to see, from a secure hiding-place, the guilty tribe dance the 'corroboree.' Yet Mrs. Campbell Praed never thought of giving literary form to her vivid impressions of colonial life until she had been resident a year or two in London, 'An Australian Heroine,' her first novel, being published in 1880."

Hallam Lord Tennyson, who has lately arrived at Adelaide as governor of South Australia, in his first post-prandial speech was beguiled into praising some of the verse-writers of South Australia, which he declared to be "the colony of song." From the Australian letter of *Literature* (London, March 31), we learn that this gubernatorial distinction of certain poets by name, while certain of the dimmer austral lights were unmentioned, aroused a fierce ire, which indicates that the poetic mind in the antipodes is not unlike that of other lands as to sensitiveness. Lord and Lady Tennyson were compelled to flee to a remote corner of this gigantic province to escape the wrath of these neglected sons of Euterpe.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN LITERATURE OF THE PAST TWO DECADES.

THE Chicago *Dial*, which has just published its twentieth anniversary number, takes advantage of the occasion to summarize the literary movements and changes that have occurred within this closing period of the century. With respect to transatlantic literature, Mr. William Morton Payne, who treats of this part of the subject, thinks that the historian of the future will see in these two decades "a period more noticeable than others of equal length for the rapidity of its literary development and the pronounced character of the changes it has witnessed." He writes:

"One of its most marked characteristics will be seen to have been the great losses which it has sustained in the death of its most forceful writers, without any corresponding compensation in the appearance of others capable of filling the vacant places. How true this is of American literature will be seen from the special article upon that subject which is to follow. That it is equally true of English literature, using the term in its narrow sense, will appear evident upon a moment's reflection. In the case of both branches of literature in the English language, the losses of the last twenty years have been so many and so great, the new writers of real force so few and far between, that we may well ask the question: Whom have we left to present to the century upon the threshold of which we are now standing? Cleverness and technical mastery are indeed offered us in many forms by our newer writers; the cleverness is almost preternatural at times, and the technic would put many of the older masters to blush. But the soul of literature does not live by these qualities alone, and, whatever momentary admiration they may arouse, they are not ultimately satisfactory. Nothing but genius gives lasting satisfaction, and to that we freely pardon those minor defects upon which pedagogs are wont to frown. Genius, however, is coming every year to be a rarer commodity in English literature, and the deficiency appears startling when we contrast the conditions of to-day with those of the 'sixties and the 'seventies."

On the Continent the outlook is not so dark, he thinks, as in England. The strong resurgence of national feeling among nearly all the European races has resulted in a strong stimulus to literary activity.

In Spain, "a distinctively modern school of fiction" has arisen "which has justly challenged the admiration of the reading world." Mr. Payne mentions Alarcon, Galdos, Valera, Valdés, Señora Bazan, and Echegaray as the marks of this transition of Spanish literature. In Italy, despite the "unhealthful phase" illustrated by D'Annunzio, we have also the "sane developments" represented by De Amicis, Fogazzaro, and Verga, tho Carducci remains "the one great Italian poet of our time." Jokai in Hungary, Maeterlinck in Belgium, Couperus the Dutch novelist, "Maartens," "practically an English novelist," receive honorable mention from Mr. Payne. Sienkiewicz is referred to as "the most remarkable genius who has appeared in continental literature" during the period under review. The one great name in Russia since Turgeneff's death is Tolstoy, and he stands the shadow of a great name ("*stat magni nominis umbra*") since he began his erratic strays in the morass of didacticism. The widening of Ibsen's fame is, of course, the important literary event in Scandinavia.

With regard to German literature, Mr. Payne says:

"Herr Hauptmann now occupies the most conspicuous place in German letters. For some years the race was close between him and Herr Sudermann, but at present he seems to have outdistanced his only serious competitor. The prominence of these two writers, who are distinctly the most serious representatives of the Young Germany of letters, is important not only because of the intrinsic value of their writing, but also because they have given a new impulse to that form of the drama which is both *bühnen-mässig* [theatrical] and literary. This modern rehabilitation of the acting drama as a form of literary art has been going on in several countries, but in no other, not even in France, as noticeably as in Germany. The respect with which the playhouse and its associations are treated in that country represents one of the most important things that Germany is now doing for literature. But in spite of all we may say in behalf of recent German literature, the fact must be recognized that the empire has not, in the thirty years of its existence, accomplished as much as might reasonably have been expected. The output has been enormous, but mediocrity has characterized the greater part of it."

French literature, in the last two decades, has lost Hugo, Paul Verlaine, the younger Dumas, Renan, Feuillet, Daudet, Maupassant, Cherbuliez, and several other great names. Yet there are gains to offset some of the losses:

"To set off against the name of Hugo we have the name of MM. Sully-Prudhomme and Coppée. Against the names of the older dramatists we have those of MM. Sardou and Rostand. To take the place of the lost novelists we have M. Zola, whose present notoriety will not avail to save his literary reputation, M. 'Loti,' M. Bourget, M. Rod, and a host of other excellent second-rate men. We have also, indeed, M. Anatole France, that well-nigh impeccable *prosauteur*, but even his name can not go far toward restoring the lost balance. The French literature of the past twenty years has been as prolific as ever, as far as the main departments of *belles-lettres* are concerned, but very few works in any of these departments command our attention by their preeminent excellence. There has been a noteworthy movement in poetry, in the direction of what is vaguely known as 'symbolism,' much discussed by those who affect the cult, but not to be considered very seriously by those who are concerned for the higher interests of French literature."

Turning now to British literature, Mr. Payne says:

"... The capital fact confronts us that in 1880 there were six great English poets among the living, and that in 1900 there remains but one. During the twenty years Tennyson and Browning, Rossetti and Morris and Arnold have all passed away, leaving Mr. Swinburne in exalted isolation, the only great poet of the nineteenth century whom we may hope will live to carry on into the twentieth its glorious literary tradition. Our age of gold has to all seeming reached an end, and Mr. Stedman, who a quarter of a century ago recognized in the years of the Victorian reign a distinct literary period, which even then showed signs of drawing to a close, must himself be a little surprised at the completeness with which his prediction has been borne out by the

event. In the place of our major poets we have now only minor ones, and the fact that we have them in larger numbers than ever before offers us no consolation for the loss of the great departed. Aside from Mr. Swinburne, we are compelled to point, when questioned concerning our living poets, to Mr. Aubrey De Vere, Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, Mr. Robert Bridges, Mr. William Watson, Mr. Stephen Phillips, Mr. W. B. Yeats, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling. We hold these men in esteem, it is true, but however we may admire the delicate art of Mr. Bridges, for example, or the resonant virility of Mr. Kipling, our sense of proportion does not permit us to set these men upon anything like the plane occupied by the great poets who have died since 1880. And, with but few exceptions, our living poets seem to be no more than 'little sonnet-men.'

'Who fashion, in a shrewd, mechanic way,
Songs without souls that flicker for a day,
To vanish in irrevocable night.'

Prose fiction of some sort or other we have always with us, and the names of Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy would lend distinction to any period; but the great age of the Victorian novelists ended with the death of 'George Eliot' in 1881. Altho frequently compared with that woman of genius, Mrs. Ward may hardly be said to fill her place. Since her death we have also lost Lord Beaconsfield, Trollope, Black, Blackmore, and Stevenson. When we turn to the great writers of prose, the contrast between the living and the dead is seen to be almost as pronounced as in the case of the poets. Within twenty years, Carlyle and Ruskin, by far the greatest *prose-writers* of our time, have ceased to appeal to us with the living voice. . . . The two most conspicuous cases of personal success achieved in English authorship during the past twenty years have been those of Stevenson and Mr. Kipling. Both afford striking illustrations of the 'craze' in literature. A few years ago we were told by many enthusiastic readers that in Stevenson the great masters of our fiction had found a worthy successor. More recently we have been assured that Mr. Kipling is a great poet, and the ill-considered laudations of his admirers have been dinned into our ears. Such outbursts of uncritical applause always make the judicious grieve, but their effect soon wears away, and the men who occasion them come to be viewed in the proper perspective. Stevenson has already taken his place as an entertaining novelist of the second or third class, and his singularly lovable personality is not now mistaken for literary genius by any great number of persons. Mr. Kipling, likewise, is fast coming to be viewed as a member of the considerable company of the minor poets of to-day, and his essential message, the more closely we examine it, is found to make much of its appeal to the more vulgar tastes and the baser instincts of human nature. Mr. Stephen Phillips is the latest of the 'new poets' who are discovered and exploited now and then by English critics, and there is no reason thus far apparent why his case should not parallel that of all the others. He has, no doubt, an exceptional gift of refined poetic expression, but there is no distinctively new note in his song; there is merely a new blending of the notes which are already familiar to us."

In a succeeding article, Prof. William F. Trent deals with American literature of the past twenty years. After a necrological list which shows how completely here, as in England, one literary era has been closed and a new one begun, the writer notes an important change in the shifting of the literary center. "New England is still influential," he remarks, "but does not dominate our literature as formerly."

Mr. Trent shows that American novelists since 1880 have developed still more fully the tendency then evident of portraying limited classes and areas. Bret Harte and Mark Twain have been followed by Cable, Miss Murfree, James Lane Allen, Joel Chandler Harris, Miss Wilkins, and Stephen Crane. But some of our writers have aimed at wider work, and have taken Balzac, the great student of society as a whole, for their master:

"A small group of realists is treating New York in the manner if not with the success that Balzac treated Paris. The influence of Turgeneff and of Tolstoy has also been felt by them, and they have done work distinctive in character and far-reaching in its effects. . . . With the exception of the numerous and excellent

short stories, an admirable form of fiction in which Americans have succeeded since the days of Irving, Poe, and Hawthorne, and in which the period just closing has probably done more than merely hold its own, is not the work of the realists the most typical product of the period?"

As for what Mr. Trent terms "the sacred realm of poetry," while the great spirits have passed away, there are some shafts of light to be seen in the sky. Two facts, he says, are interesting. One is that even in the most out-of-the-way localities young poets of distinct ability are serving the Muse, in spite of public neglect; the other is that our two most original poets—Poe and Walt Whitman—are at last fully coming to their kingdom. But yet the contrast between the new and the old is great: "With the deaths of the great New England poets and of Whitman we have been left with a few true and fairly distinguished poets and with many minor ones of varying excellence, but with no great ones, even in the limited sense in which 'great' can be applied to any American poet."

MR. GEORGE MOORE AND THE NEW CELTIC DRAMA.

MR. GEORGE MOORE, who, after lately shaking the dust of England from his feet, has been saying severe things of the state of the English drama and English literature, has expressed the hope that even if there were a general downfall of British literature, art, and drama, a new light would rise for the world from the group of Irish poets and dramatists now gathered in Dublin. Not every one, however, takes so hopeful a view of Ireland. Indeed, Mr. William Archer, the most highly esteemed dramatic critic in England, is so unfeeling as to announce that he fails to see "one trace of original dramatic or poetic impulse" in the present Irish movement, and particularly in Mr. Moore. He calls the latter "a clever man, saturated with the esthetic doctrines of a particular school." But not thus are great dramas created:

"The dramatist makes his play in obedience to the demon within him, and leaves it to the critic to fit his work as best he may into a historic movement or an esthetic scheme. Æschylus and Sophocles were not inspired by Aristotle's 'general ideas'; on the contrary, Aristotle generalized his ideas (more or less successfully) from preexistent masterpieces. Shakespeare did not say to himself, 'Go to, we have thrashed the Armada, and founded the British empire; it is high time for Art to make its appearance in England; therefore I will write "Hamlet" and "Lear." ' Ibsen did not get around him a body of friends to discuss 'the art history of the world,' and find in it reasons for writing 'Brand' and 'Peter Gynt,' 'Ghosts,' and 'The Wild Duck.' He left his country; he cut himself adrift from all his friends; he shut himself up in his own proud, indignant soul, and produced masterpiece upon masterpiece, on no principle whatever, but simply because he could not help it. Even M. Maeterlinck's 'general ideas' upon the drama are generalized from the methods which his executant genius led him to adopt; only in a secondary and unimportant sense are his methods founded on his general ideas. Reflection, in a word, has never made a great dramatist, and never will. . . . Mr. Moore, in the present stage of his development, can do nothing without a generalization to prompt and guide him."

In Mr. Moore's new play, "The Bending of the Bough," his two fundamental principles—that Ibsen and Maeterlinck are the greatest of modern dramatists, and that a new efflorescence of the drama may be looked for in Ireland—are constantly to be observed. Mr. Archer, as we have seen, does not think very highly of the latter theory. Never, he says, has any great dramatist been the self-conscious mouthpiece of a school; "If Ireland is ever to find her O'Shakespeare or M'Ibsen, he will surely arise without, not within, the concentric circles of the Irish Literary Theater and the Celtic Renaissance."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

NEW ELECTRICAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

THE daily press has recently had a good deal to say about an experiment in the treatment of consumptives now being tried in St. Luke's Hospital, New York. The system used is one devised by Francisque Crôtte, a Frenchman who is not a physician, but who has devoted much time to the study of medicine and chemistry. Crôtte's plan is to introduce antiseptic medicines into diseased tissue by means of static electricity, sponge electrodes being saturated with the medicine. The use of electricity in this manner is not new, but Mr. Crôtte seems to have made advances in its practical application, particularly to consump-



FIG. 1.—Crôtte's Electrical Treatment of Tuberculosis.—Motor-Driven Static Machine and Method of Treatment.

tion. Of course such an experiment is always treated sensationally by a certain class of papers, but the fact that it is taking place in a reputable and conservative institution is a guaranty against mere quackery. The following results of an interview with the inventor are given in *The Western Electrician* (April 21):

"Referring to the illustrations, Fig. 1 shows the Crôtte static machine and the method of treatment in the early stages of tuberculosis of the lungs. Fig. 2 shows the application of the formaldehyde by means of static electricity and sponge electrodes applied to the chest. At the same time other medicaments are inhaled. Fig. 3 represents the treatment of a patient in an advanced stage of the disease, who is said to have been cured. Mr. Crôtte is shown at the right in this picture. His statement is, substantially, as follows:

"For several months the Francisque Crôtte electrical method of treating consumption has been the subject of official test at St. Luke's Hospital. Nine physicians have been appointed as a committee to watch and test the results of the experiment. The Board of Health of the City of New York occupies the position of referee in the matter, for, to avoid the possibility of error, all the microscopic examinations that are necessary are made in duplicate, one at the hospital and one in the laboratories of the Department of Health.

"The Crôtte method of treating consumption secures entrance to a cavity in the body hitherto closed to medicaments. A powerful germ-killing drug is placed upon the patient's chest, and, by the power of electricity, is driven through the skin, flesh, and bone of the chest-walls, and so into the diseased structure of the lungs.

"Consumption depends for its existence upon the presence of living germs or microbes in the lungs. If these germs can be

killed, or if they die, the lung will spontaneously heal and the patient is said to be cured of consumption. That cure takes place quite frequently in nature. Men whose business it is to make autopsies say that in 50 per cent. of the cases that come under their hands there is proof in the lung tissue that at some time or other the subject under their hands had consumption, and had it badly. Nevertheless, nature had effected a cure, and it is the knowledge of this fact that has encouraged physicians always to regard consumption as a curable disease.

"It was Pasteur who first discovered that consumption, or tuberculosis, as it is called scientifically, was caused by the ravages of a specific microbe or bacillus. This bacillus is a short, rod-shaped organism, sometimes slightly curved. It is always present in the matter expectorated by a person suffering from consumption, and is found in quantities in the diseased cavities of the lungs.

"The discovery of the specific bacillus of consumption was the first great step toward its cure. The recognition of the fact that it was a contagious disease was the second. The third step is yet to come. It is to be hoped that the third step may mean the recognition of a certain method of cure."

Nearly every method of treatment heretofore attempted, we are told, either was an inoculation treatment, or an attempt to convey drugs to the diseased cavities in the lungs by inhalation. The Crôtte treatment differs from both of these methods. It has been demonstrated that the germs of consumption are destroyed by formaldehyde gas, and it has long been known to scientists that if some method could be found of bringing this gas into contact with the lungs it would at once kill the bacilli. Unfortunately, the gas can not be breathed, because it causes severe coughing, which is dangerous in the case of a consumptive. To quote again:

"Professor Crôtte, in his investigations into tuberculosis, became familiar with formaldehyde gas, but, unlike other investigators, he was not deterred by the difficulty of using it.

Certain discoveries which had been made in the realm of electricity occurred to him. He knew that a large French manufacturing establishment was driving waterproof material into wood by means of electricity. It occurred to him that what electricity could accomplish in the case of vegetable fiber it could possibly do for the muscular fiber of the human body, and he tried the experiment. The result was success and the establishment of the Crôtte method of treating consumption by means of formaldehyde gas.

"Professor Crôtte says his treatment will cure every case of consumption in the first stages of the disease, 75 per cent. in the second stage, and 30 per cent. in the third, or so-called 'hopeless' stage. Professor Crôtte has been conducting a clinic in Paris for the past five years, and it is a matter of record that he has cured consumptives in about the percentages mentioned. His discovery of a system by means of which formaldehyde gas can be actually forced into the lung cells by means of electricity is the result of many years of experiment. . . .

"As a measure of precaution Professor Crôtte used static or



FIG. 2.—Crôtte's Electrical Treatment of Tuberculosis.—Electrical Application and Inhalation.

natural electricity, rather than dynamic, because of the danger to the patient from the use of the latter current. There is nothing secret about the operation. Professor Crôte devised electrical machines for administering the currents properly, sponges saturated with formaldehyde being applied to the patient's back or chest and attached to the poles of the apparatus.

"In applying the treatment the patient is stripped to the waist, and, after being placed on a couch or operating-table, is carried near to the machine. Then a sponge filled with formaldehyde is attached to one pole of the electric machine and placed on the sufferer's body. In some cases another sponge, similarly charged with the gas, is held close to the mouth of the patient and connected with the battery, and the gas is inhaled in deep inspira-

tions, while in some cases the second sponge is placed against the patient's chest.

"Then the electric machine is started and the static electricity flows in a steady current through the sponges and into the body of the patient, carrying the formaldehyde with it and destroying all germs with which the gas comes in contact. One of the experiments in connection with the treatment consists in an examination of the matter expectorated by the patient just before the current is applied. The germs are found by the thousand, alive and moving. Immediately after the operation another ex-



FIG. 3.—Crôte's Electrical Treatment of Tuberculosis.—Manner of Treating Patient in Advanced Stage of the Disease.

amination is made. Usually all the germs discovered are dead.

"Day after day this process is repeated, the lungs gradually healing as the germs are killed and the searching gas goes deeper and deeper into the cells, searching out the cavities containing the bacilli, until at last all have been killed by the deadly formaldehyde. Then the patient is cured.

"The machine used by Professor Crôte to obtain the powerful force he uses is of his own invention. The machine is composed of eight cylinders of ebonite, of great surface, placed one within the other, but turning in opposite directions. The machine is operated by a one-horse-power motor. The full details of his machine are at present guarded by Professor Crôte, as his patent protection in this country is not yet perfect, but he claims for it the power of producing a voltage considerably over the million mark, while at the same time the amperage is very low. The static flow is very long and powerful."

Warm Water to Determine Sensitiveness to Heat.

—Since it has been discovered that the nerves of temperature are distinct from those that transmit ordinary tactile sensations, many tests of the sensitiveness of these nerves in different parts of the body have been made by physiologists. It is important, of course, to make these tests in such a way that an ordinary sensation of touch shall not be confounded with a sensation of heat or cold. Two French experimenters, Messrs. Toulouse and Vaschide, have recently constructed what they name a "thermoesthesiometer," in which drops of warm water are employed to test the sensitiveness of the body to heat. An account of this instrument was read on January 21 before the Paris Academy of Sciences. Says *Cosmos* (February 3) in its report: "A good thermoesthesiometer should be practically without weight, should be able to test small surfaces for the determination of hot and cold points, and should be inoffensive. Warm water, in the form of drops, fulfils all these conditions. When we let fall from an average height of one centimeter [about half an inch] on a point of the skin, a drop of distilled water weighing less than one tenth of a gram [$1\frac{1}{2}$ grains] and heated to a temperature near that of the subject's skin, the latter will feel no sensation of

contact. Consequently, if a drop of water of the same weight, but hotter or colder, is felt by the subject, it must be on account of its thermic qualities alone. Boiling water can not be hotter than 100° C. Now, a drop of water one-tenth gram in weight, taken from a mass of boiling water, gives a sharp sensation of pain, but does no injury whatever. It is on these principles that Messrs. E. Toulouse and N. Vaschide have made a thermoesthesiometer, composed essentially of a drop-counting bottle filled with distilled water and furnished with a thermometer."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A NEW X-RAY DISCOVERY.

AN interesting discovery which may not only aid in throwing light on the nature of the Roentgen ray, but is practically valuable, has been made by Prof. Francis E. Nipher, of Washington University, St. Louis. This discovery, in the words of a brief report in *Science*, is as follows:

"Professor Nipher has discovered that when photographic plates are exposed to the light of an ordinary room for a few days, they may still be used for taking x-ray pictures. If while the Crookes tube is acting on the plates they are still exposed to the ordinary light of a room, they develop as positives. The shadows are dark. If they are in a plate-holder when exposed to the x-ray, the pictures are like those formed in the ordinary way, and they are apparently as clearly defined.

"The advantage of the method is that the plates may be developed by the light of a lamp. The developer (hydrokinone) being weak and cool, the process may go on for an hour if desired, and all the details may be studied as they appear. In this way, details which are sometimes obscured by overdevelopment may be seen as they appear, altho they might not show in the fixed negative.

"The development of such plates in darkness is liable to fog the plates. If plates do fog, they may be cleared up by taking them nearer to the lamp."

An article on the subject in *The Daily Globe-Democrat* (St. Louis, April 19) runs, in part, as follows:

"Of the value of the discovery and its practicability, however, there is not the slightest doubt in Professor Nipher's mind, and local scientific men who have investigated the matter agree with him perfectly.

"Professor Nipher's discovery, which was made while working in the laboratories at Washington University, involved nothing less than the developing of x-ray photographs without resorting to the 'dark rooms,' thereby enabling the operator to study the details of the photograph as they appear. In order to secure this advantage it is necessary to expose the sensitized plates to the light of an ordinary room for several days before using them. The plates do not become black from this exposure, but assume a somewhat darker hue, of course, than before the exposure. Then the photograph is taken on the specially prepared plate, and, instead of being developed in a perfectly dark room, with only the light which sifts through a thick red glass to guide the operator's hands, these x-ray pictures can be developed by the light of an ordinary lamp."

Professor Nipher is reported as saying:

"I have been working on the matter for four or five years, and finally hit upon the discovery in the course of experimentation. You see, we never know what we are going to run upon in a course of investigation, and some of the most important discoveries in the scientific world have been made quite by accident. If any other x-ray experimenter has hit upon the same discovery I have never heard of it. He certainly has not published the fact extensively if he has."

Motor-Vehicles for Heavy Traffic.—The official report of an exhaustive trial of such vehicles, which took place last summer in Liverpool, England, has just been issued. From a notice in *The Engineering News* (April 12), we learn that the jury state that the vehicles tested have reached such degrees of mechanical excellence that their use will be attended with suc-

cess and economy, as compared with horse traction. On paved streets the speed is double that of horses with equal loads, and the motor wagon overcomes the present difficulty of ascending and descending hills. "They will compete advantageously with horses," the report goes on to say, "for the transport of loads of four to six and one-half tons over distances up to forty miles, for this distance a working day of twelve hours should be sufficient for collection, transport and delivery." Four tons carried on three tons of dead weight at five miles per hour is the maximum satisfactory performance to this time; but a load of seven tons can be carried if a single trailer be used. The judges strongly hold that the requirements of trade in large manufacturing and distributing centers can not be met with a load limit of four tons; to satisfy existing conditions six and ten tons must be carried on one platform.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF ELECTRICITY IN HUMAN PROGRESS.

WHY has the nineteenth century added more to science than all preceding time? An attempt to answer this question is made by George Iles in a recent book, entitled "Flame, Electricity, and the Camera" (New York, 1900). Mr. Iles discerns "the promise of the wireless telegraph in the first blaze kindled by a savage," and his book thus becomes a history of human progress. In the development of electricity now taking place, we may observe, says Mr. Iles, just such an impetus to human intelligence and power as when fire was first subdued to the purposes of man. But whereas the subjugation of fire was accomplished only by "ages of weary and uncertain experiment," the mastery of electricity is being gained in comparatively few years. Why is this? As we examine electricity in its fruitage, says Mr. Iles in answer to this question, we shall find that it "bears the unfailing mark of every other decisive factor of human advance; its mastery is no mere addition to the resources of the race, but a multiplier of them." The case is not as when an explorer discovers a plant hitherto unknown, or a prospector comes upon a new metal. Almost infinitely higher is the benefit wrought when energy in its most useful phase is for the first time subjected to the will of man. "It begins at once to marry the resources of the mechanic and the chemist, the engineer and the artist, with issue attested by all its own fertility, while its rays reveal province after province undreamed of, and indeed unexisting, before its advent." Mr. Iles says further:

"As we trace a few of the unending interlacings of electrical science and art with other sciences and arts, and study their mutually stimulating effects, we shall be reminded of a series of permutations when the latest of the factors, because latest, multiplies all prior factors in an unexampled degree. We shall find reason to believe that this is not merely a suggestive analogy, but really true as a tendency, not only with regard to man's gains by the conquest of electricity, but also with respect to every other signal victory which has brought him to his present pinnacle of discernment and rule. If this permutative principle in former advances lay undetected, it stands forth clearly in that latest accession to skill and interpretation which has been ushered in by Franklin and Volta, Faraday and Henry."

In announcing thus the "permutative" force of each latest accession to the means of human progress, and illustrating it by means of our advance in the use of flame, electricity, and the camera, the author has made a real contribution to the theory of evolution. Another fact that he bids us note is what he calls the occurrence of leaps in progress. Growth, he says, may be slow, but efflorescence is rapid. The arts of fire were elaborated slowly till the crucible and the still appeared, and then suddenly we possessed pure metals, glass, and corrosive acids. "These were combined in an hour by Volta to build his cell, and in that hour began a new era for human faculty and thought." The author's recital of the steady series of triumphs won by man in the field

of science, with the underlying contrast between what he calls minor and supreme accessions, is most significant. It is more than all else a narrative of the achievements of electricity, and a history of how in the end it is supplanting the very force (fire) that made possible its own discovery and development.

FOOD VALUE OF MEAT OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

THE food value of the eggs consumed in a great city is nearly as great as that of the beef eaten in the same city. This is a startling statement, but it is supported by the evidence of statistics taken by the Paris city-tax authorities. Unless the Parisians are for some reason unusually large consumers of eggs, the proportion will presumably hold good elsewhere. These and the other facts given below are from a paper read to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Balland, who has endeavored, by new and exhaustive analyses, to correct the data given by previous workers in this line. M. Balland has taken great pains to use pieces of meat that presented, as nearly as possible, the habitual conditions of culinary usage. Says *Cosmos*, in an account of his results (April 7):

"The flesh of the fore and hind quarters of the principal mammals used for food (beef, veal, rabbit, mutton, pork, ass, horse, and mule) gives, when the fatty layers have been removed, 70 to 75 per cent. of water; 0.5 to 1.25 per cent. of mineral matter; 1.4 to 11.3 per cent. of fat, and 3 to 3.5 per cent. of nitrogen.

"The heart, the liver, and the lungs contain the same quantities of water and nitrogen as lean meat; the fat remains below 5 per cent. and the mineral matter between 1 and 1.7 per cent. There are traces of manganese in the lungs.

"In the blood of beef, veal, mutton, and pork, there is about 83 per cent. of water, less than 0.5 per cent. of mineral matter, traces of fat and about the same quantity of nitrogen as in the meat of the fore and hind quarters, which contain less water than the blood.

"Broiled or roast meat contains, when dry, about the same quantities of nitrogen, fat, and saline matter as raw meat in the same condition; but as, after cooking, the proportion of water falls to 64 or even to 42 per cent. according to the thickness of the piece and the time of cooking, the result is that, for equal weight, broiled or roasted meat is richer in nutritive principles than when raw.

"Boiled meat, such as is served in the Parisian eating-houses, loses not only water during cooking, but also soluble nitrogenous matter, fat, and mineral matter, which passes into the bouillon, but for equal weight it still is more nourishing than the raw meat, which contains a larger amount of water.

"The flesh of birds (ducks, goose, chicken) contains the same nutritive elements found in the flesh of mammals, but in slightly greater proportion, for the percentage of water in the former approaches 70. The diminution of water, outside of the facts noted above, for butcher's meat, would seem also to be connected with the mode of feeding; in roast fowl it approaches 52 per cent.

"Hens' eggs merit special mention. The white and the yolk, taken separately, are of very different composition; the first contains 86 per cent. of water with 12 of albumin and 0.5 of mineral matter; the second, 51 per cent. of water, with 15 of nitrogenous matter, twice as much fat, and 1.5 per cent. of mineral matter. The egg as a whole is 75 per cent. water, and therefore furnishes 25 per cent. of nutriment. Two eggs, without the shells, weigh, on an average, 100 grams [1,543 grains], so that 20 eggs represent quite exactly the food value of 1 kilogram [2.2 pounds] of meat. A fowl, in a few days, thus furnishes her own weight of food substance; she is a veritable manufactory of edible products, and the breeding of the best-laying varieties of fowls can not be too highly commended. In 1898 there were declared at the Paris *octroi* [city tax offices] 538,299,120 eggs, representing (allowing 50 grams to the egg) 26,914,956 kilograms [about 27,000 tons] of food-substance, equivalent to the quantity of beef (without the bones) furnished by 168,200 oxen of 400 kilograms [880 pounds] each, or two thirds the number of oxen entered at Paris in 1898."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MEASUREMENT OF THE ACUTENESS OF HEARING.

INSTRUMENTS for measuring the acuteness of the ear for sounds, known as acoumeters, have been used in investigation for some time, but have not been altogether satisfactory. They are generally in the form of tuning-forks, or of vibrating rods. But the material and form of vibrating bodies can not be clearly defined, so that it is difficult to make forks or rods of precisely equal sonority, and, besides this, the actuating force, such as electricity or mechanical blows, is equally difficult to measure and regulate. In a recent investigation, Messrs. Toulouze and Vaschide, two French physicists, use drops of water falling from a known height on a vibrating-plate. The principle had been used before, but the falling bodies had usually been solid balls of metal, or the like, which could not be made to drop regularly at sufficiently short intervals. The substitution of dropping water seems to have brought about a satisfactory solution of the problem. We translate a description of the new method from *Cosmos*, (Paris, March 31). Says the writer of a notice in that magazine:

"The method consists in causing the person experimented upon to listen, at a fixed distance, to noises of progressive intensity, determined by drops of distilled water of constant weight, falling from constantly increasing heights on a definite metallic body. Thus the conditions of the phenomena are exactly determinate, and the measurements taken by different observers are comparable.

"This acoumeter is composed of a flask filled with distilled water, giving, by means of a properly regulated faucet, drops, each of which weighs 0.1 gram [1.5 grains], the height of the water above the faucet, which determines the pressure, remaining constant during the experiment. The drops fall on the center of an aluminum disk, one centimeter [0.4 inch] in diameter and 0.1 millimeter [0.04 inch] in thickness. This metal does not rust, and is sufficiently sonorous.

"In order that the drops shall not, by accumulating, diminish the sound of the vibration, the disk is kept at an inclination of 20°. This vibrating-plate, for a drop of water falling from a height varying from 0.1 to 1 meter [4 to 40 inches], 40 simple vibrations a second, as may be verified by inscribing them directly on a registering cylinder.

"The experiment is performed in silence. The subject has his eyes blindfolded, and his ear is placed exactly 0.2 meter [8 inches] from the center of the vibrating-plate. The faucet being open, the drops are allowed to fall from a height of 0.01 meter [0.4 inch]. At this distance they cause no perceptible sound. The length of the fall is increased slowly, by raising the movable reservoir, until the subject has an auditive sensation, and the experiment is repeated ten times, in order that an average of the results may be taken.

"The sound may be stopped by receiving the drop on a sponge when it is desired to find out whether the subject thinks or says that he hears a sound, when he really does not."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Longevity in the Tropics.—In striking contrast to those who maintain that Northern races can not live in tropical countries, Dr. Below, who has practised medicine for years in Guatemala and Mexico, counsels Europeans who wish for a long life to settle in the tropics. The stories of longevity in those regions contributed by him to the *Tagliche Rundschau*, go to show that the sun is the best of all doctors. "Northerners go toward the South," says *The Humanitarian*, summarizing Dr. Below's contributions to the German magazine, "for more light and more warmth—that is to say, for more sunshine. They will find what they want in the tropics, tho with two serious drawbacks; one is malaria, the other is alcoholism. He contends, however, that 'the first of these evils is only dangerous for those who play with the second.' The man who wishes to live long in the tropics ought to be an abstainer from alcohol. The number of 'tropical nonagenarians' is, the doctor further points out, surprising, even after a few years have been deducted from some of the old men and women, who take a pride in exaggerating their age. Out of

the 1,300,000 inhabitants of Guatemala, says he, more than a fifth have attained to the age of between forty and one hundred years. Those who age early are invariably great drinkers. Men and women who have passed their seventieth year are often remarkable for their mental and bodily vigor. He mentions an old gentleman of ninety-eight who has lately married a fifth time, and is rejoicing in the birth of a son."

Poisonous Illuminating Gas.—The change in the composition of illuminating gas during recent years, it is believed by *The Hospital*, should create anxiety in regard to its influence on public health because of the considerable amount of carbonic oxide which is now so often mixed with it. "Gas," as it is called," says this paper, "has always been more or less poisonous, but only by virtue of one constituent, namely, carbonic oxide, which in old days, when gas was the unadulterated product of the distillation of coal, was present in only small proportions, say about 7 per cent. Nowadays, however, gas companies do not hesitate in an emergency to mix very large quantities of this poisonous compound with their coal gas, and to send it out to their customers without a word of warning, while some companies habitually send out a compound containing over 50 per cent. of carbonic oxide. So far we have not much proof of many deaths having been caused by this compound in England, but in America, where they have a longer experience of its use, the danger has been shown to be very considerable. In a paper on the subject, read by Dr. Haldane before the Society of Medical Officers of Health, he puts the matter in a somewhat striking form when he says that 'the total death-rate from poisoning of every kind in this country, whether by gases, liquids, or solids, and whether accidental or suicidal, is only about half the average death-rate from water-gas poisoning alone in Boston, New York, San Francisco, and Washington.' We do not think, however, that the evil consequences arising from the inhalation of water gas ought to be measured exclusively by deaths; even in non-fatal doses carbonic oxide is definitely deleterious to health, and not improbably, considering the leaky condition of many gas pipes, is the active cause of many mysterious maladies which are only relieved by change of air."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE LARGEST CRYSTAL.—At Acworth and Grafton, N. H., very large crystals of beryl have been found. One from Grafton weighed 2,900 pounds, and another from the same locality was 25 by 24 inches and weighed by calculation about 2½ tons. In Utah crystals of gypsum, sulfate of lime, over 4 feet long have been found. What is probably, however, the largest crystal yet recorded, says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, was mentioned in a paper by E. O. Hovey on the Harney Peak District, S. Dak., read before the New York Academy of Science. This was a crystal of spodumene, lithium-aluminum silicate, which, by actual measurement, was 30 feet in length.

MOUNTAIN TOOTHACHE.—Mr. Hafner, of Zurich, according to *Die Natur*, finds that all the engineers and workmen on the Jungfrau Railway who are obliged to remain a considerable time at altitudes of about 2,600 metres above the sea-level are liable to a disagreeable complaint. "After eight or ten days they are seized with violent pains in several teeth on one side of the jaw, the gums and cheek on the same side becoming swollen. The teeth are very sensitive to pressure, so that mastication is extremely painful. These symptoms increase in severity for three days, and then gradually and entirely disappear. It seems to be purely a phenomenon of acclimatization, for all newcomers go through the complaint, and it appears never to recur.

In a recent address on "The Growth of Science" Sir Michael Foster thus strikingly set forth, as quoted in *The Lancet* (September 16), the degree to which modern ideas had been influenced by the chemical discoveries of the past century. He said: "To-day the children in our schools know that the air which wraps round the globe is not a single thing, but is made up of two things, oxygen and nitrogen, mingled together. They know, again, that water is not a single thing, but the product of two things, oxygen and hydrogen, joined together. They know that when the air makes the fire burn and gives the animal life it is the oxygen in it which does the work. They know that all round them things are undergoing that union with oxygen which we call oxidation, and that oxidation is the ordinary source of heat and light. Let me ask you to picture to yourself what confusion there would be to-morrow, not only in the discussions at the sectional meetings of our Association, but in the world at large, if it should happen that in the coming night some destroying touch should wither up certain tender structures in all our brains and wipe out from our memories all traces of the ideas which cluster in our mind around the verbal tokens, oxygen and oxidation. How could any of us, not the so-called man of science alone, but even the man of business and the man of pleasure, go about his ways lacking those ideas? Yet those ideas were in 1799 lacking to all but a few."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

THE final days of the great Ecumenical Conference confirmed the opinion commonly accepted during the earlier days of the session—namely, that it would prove the most widely attended and most important missionary gathering of the century. About 2,800 delegates were present, representing 150 missionary societies, drawn from over sixty different countries and from about forty religious denominations. The daily average attendance at the conference—not counting the overflow meetings—was estimated at 15,000.

Among the features most commented upon, aside from the greatness and harmony of the gathering, was the general desire apparent on the part of the delegates to leave doctrinal differences in abeyance, and even to minimize the importance of creeds. One delegate, Dr. Behrends, of Brooklyn, who announced that he would gladly sign any creed that permitted him to sign all creeds, and who later said that what is most needed is "the power to put all creeds in a pile and set fire to them and burn up the dross," was frequently interrupted by applause, although some of the delegates are said to have been astonished at this new way of announcing the gospel. In general, also, the press reports call attention to the general disposition shown to give predominance to measures of physical and medical relief, and to bring into play the culture and uplifting forces of civilization, as a primary aim of missions.

The religious press is for the most part warm in its appreciation of the work of the Conference. *The Watchman* (Baptist, April 25) says:

"Perhaps as marked advantage as any that will accrue from this Conference will be found in the personal acquaintance and association of the men and women who are giving themselves to the work. It is twelve years since the last Conference was held in London. In that time many of those who were our leaders have fallen. To go no further than the officers of our own Missionary Union, Murdock, Duncan, and McKenzie are with us no more. A new generation is coming on the stage. The torch is passing from the strong hands that carried it to new hands. A meeting like this brings the tradition, the impulse, and the devotion of an older day into relation with new minds and hearts. It does what the printing-press can not do. It brings personality into touch with personality. It bears on from soul to soul the sacred fire of self-devotion to the highest and noblest ends."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc., April 25) says:

"This convention is opportune. The world never has been in a more receptive mood than now. Railways, steamships, telegraphs, telephones, newspapers, and all manner of devices for human communications seem just about complete. Ordinary people of all nations are interested in like people of other nations as never before. Men are running to and fro and knowledge increases under conditions more promising than ever. It is said that the Arabs of northern Africa get news about the progress of the war in South Africa almost as soon as the mails can carry it to others. Their system of signaling is wonderful, even tho its present motives are sinister with respect to Christian civilization. As sinister as it may be, it yet proves that their interest is alive and suggests that better motives may cleave their minds when Christianity lifts her voice and Christ is preached by missionaries like those now gathered in New York. The world has seemed to be staggering somewhat and even the church has been more or less uncertain. We believe that the doubt is apparent only, just as an army may appear to bunch itself and waver, in order to change its direction. The rally will come. When we have gathered all our arguments to account for some recent depressing aspects of church growth and enthusiasm, it may appear that God has been offended, because the home church has done too

little for the very regions in which these godly missionaries are working.

"When they return to their distant fields, after telling us what God already hath wrought, we pray that they may take home with them more of our devoted hearts and supreme enthusiasms than ever."

The Evangelist (Presb., April 26) says:

"The outstanding fact about the Conference is precisely that which was expected: the inspiration which it is giving. The utterances of the opening meetings will long thrill through thousands of minds and warm to enthusiasm thousands of Christian hearts. And the inspiration will be all the more lasting in that it has simply raised to a higher power a deeply felt conviction of the importance of missions and the incalculable privilege of sharing in mission work, whether by personal service or by financial support.

"For it is unquestionably true, as was said a day or two ago in the *Philadelphia Press*, that interest in missions is not decreasing, but is becoming not only greater in volume, but more intelligent. Nothing can be more just than the statement of this writer that 'the unfounded impression that what are known as liberal views in theology would decrease interest in missions should be dissipated by the evidence furnished by the present missionary Conference.' This evidence is overwhelming and irrefragable."

The Living Church (High-Church Prot. Episc., April 21) says:

"We do not desire to attack any one. But if our opinion be asked of this Ecumenical Conference, we give it. We regard the name *Ecumenical*, as used in this connection, as absurd. That word has a definite historical meaning which is utterly inapplicable to this gathering. We are interested in the proceedings of this body. We are glad to have missionary problems discussed, and missionary information disseminated; but we are truly sorry that churchmen have identified themselves with it, and thus have confused the minds of many. We hope that nothing of the kind will occur again."

On the other hand, *The Churchman* (conservative Prot. Episc., April 25) says:

"There are some who dread lest this 'Ecumenical Conference' should be made a precedent, forgetting that the precedent was made by the Good Samaritan. There are those who think that if such a 'disaster' should occur as cooperation with those who are seeking to make Christ known to the world the church will step in and order her missionaries to the right-about. For our part, we are not satisfied to say that we have no condemnation for those who may preach the gospel. We have a consciousness of fellowship with them. We would begin the world-embracing process by coming nearer to our brethren in Christ, and surely such gatherings as those that Carnegie Hall has seen in these last days are such as to widen the heart of the most inveterate 'episcopal politician' or ultra-Calvinist. Is it not a heartening and soul-inspiring thing to think of the pulses that are going out from our metropolitan city to the farthest India, to the islands of the sea, to the missionaries from the Arctic to Cape Horn, carrying with them words of cheer, of promise, and of prayer?"

The Sacred Heart Review (Rom. Cath., April 28) says:

"In all the speeches made at this Protestant mission conference there was not a single allusion to the missionary labors of the church. The church has been carrying on this work for nearly two thousand years, and every nation that is Christian to-day received its Christianity from that church. Protestants entered on the work about one hundred years ago; in the meantime it has expended many millions of money, employed many thousands of men and women, but it has failed to convert even one nation to Christianity. Even the church is hindered and crossed at every step, and she fails as a consequence to gather the full fruits of her missionary labors."

The Jewish Exponent (April 27), referring to the great pecuniary expenditures for Christian missions, says:

"That the results that flow from this great expenditure of energy and money are large in volume and important in character need hardly be said. That great good has flown from it in

many ways is equally clear. Light has been brought into the dark places of the earth. Civilization has entered with Christianity in lands hitherto enwrapped in savagery and superstition.

"There is, however, an obverse side to this shield, that in the enthusiasm and triumph celebrated at great assemblages is not apt to be seen, but which the careful and impartial observer can not ignore. The missionary spirit is essentially militant, it is engaged in spiritual conquests, and its aim is victory over its foes. In its methods it partakes of the character of a warlike enterprise. Nay, it not infrequently happens that it encourages actual warfare in order to secure its purposes. The church militant marches shoulder to shoulder with imperialism in the state and in the name of religion and civilization imposes its sway upon subject nations.

"Yet he that preacheth peace can not hope to thrive by the sword. Liberty and the rights of man can not be secured to distant nations by conquest and subjugation. The triumph of truth can not be gained by the weapons of violence or unrighteous intrigue. What evils the missionary spirit is capable of producing are testified to by the Crusades, the massacres of Jews and the tortures of the Spanish Inquisition during the Middle Ages. It is shown in the persecution of the Jews in Russia to-day, and in the unscrupulous devices employed against the Jews everywhere where Christianity comes in conflict with it."

THE "HIGHER CRITICISM" AND METHODISM.

AMONG the questions which seem certain to come up for discussion in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session are two of pressing importance: the relation of the church to certain amusements, such as dancing and card-playing, now condemned in its "Book of Discipline"; and the church's attitude toward the new school of Biblical study known as "the higher criticism." Discussion of the latter has been precipitated by the recent troubles in the Boston University School of Theology, when Professor Mitchell, after being accused of heresy by eleven of his students, was acquitted by the faculty and board of trustees. In *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., April 18), the Rev. Marcus D. Buell, dean of this theological school, gives some striking information as to the nature and results of the higher criticism, especially in its influence upon the young ministers who have been under his charge. First, he asks, what is the "higher criticism"? He replies:

"To the man in the street, who has nothing to guide him but the two words, what can 'higher criticism' be if not the infidel's blasphemous way of finding fault with God's flawless Word, his arrogant way of setting up his own warped and wicked judgment as superior to divine inspiration? Our friend in the street obviously needs just now more than ever a plain definition. Let it, therefore, be reiterated once more, that 'higher criticism' in itself is nothing more nor less than a method of Bible study—a method which makes severe and exhaustive research in the various books of the sacred Word for facts which cast light on the date, authorship, and aim of each several book.

"Now it is plain that such research may be prosecuted from wrong and wicked motives, from a wish, for instance, to discredit some portion of the Scriptures as a trustworthy record of divine revelation. Destructive criticism of this sort may be appropriately characterized, in the language of the recent Episcopal address, as that 'which attacks the Bible itself, denying its supernatural character and divine authority.' But 'higher criticism' may also be prosecuted from motives as holy as those of the prophets who searched diligently what the Spirit did testify, and with mind as open and devout as was that of the Christian disciples at Berea. Assuredly no man and no age of men can safely assume to know, in advance of faithful investigation, in what divers manners or through what anticipated media it may have pleased God to reveal Himself in His Word. Until rigorous examination has been made into the actual facts, no man can say, on mere *a priori* grounds, whether the documentary hypothesis concerning the composition of the Pentateuch, or the alleged duality of the book of Isaiah, rests on fact or on mere fancy. Especially will no short and easy method, which seeks to settle

the question once for all by an appeal to Christ's formula of citation, satisfy the mind of conscientious Christian scholars.

"Suppose, then, that prayerful study has made it seem highly probable to a lover of the Bible that its first five books were compiled from earlier documents, as we know Tatian's 'Diatessaron' was woven together out of our four Gospels into one homogeneous document. Suppose again that a conscientious and reverent critic of the Scriptures should at last become convinced that the book of Isaiah was the work of two inspired prophets of God rather than of one, in the same way in which our learned and lamented Dr. Harman, as we learn from his 'Introduction' (a volume in our course of study for preachers), reached the conclusion that the book of Job was written in post-Mosaic time, and that the Epistle to the Hebrews was not the work of the Apostle Paul. Would such conclusions necessarily imperil the faith of such a Biblical student in the inspiration of the Pentateuch and of Isaiah?"

In answer to this question, Dr. Buell points to the well-known lectures of Prof. George Adam Smith, of Glasgow, which were delivered at various educational centers in this country, and were found "deeply spiritual and edifying" by so eminent an evangelist as the late Mr. Dwight L. Moody, who invited Professor Smith to lecture at the Northfield Conference last year. Yet Professor Smith simply took for granted many of the results of the "higher criticism." Further, Dr. Buell says:

"The writer, having heard much confident, and even passionate assertion, to the effect that the newer historical and analytical methods of Bible study were actually undermining the faith and chilling the evangelistic zeal of our younger ministry, resolved to make an investigation which might yield some exact and reliable information on the subject. Having at hand the addresses of upward of four hundred Methodist preachers who, as graduates and former students of Boston University School of Theology, have become familiar with the methods and results of the so-called 'higher criticism,' he sent them, on the first day of March last, a circular requesting each one to report the number of conversions which had taken place under his ministry during the eighteen months preceding, and also during the six months preceding. Replies from about two hundred and ten preachers had been received and placed on file when this article was begun. The returns furnished by the first two hundred preachers, taken just as they came, are herewith submitted in tabular form:

CONVERSIONS OCTOBER, 1899, TO MARCH, 1900.				
15	preachers report	1,151	conversions, average,	158.5
20	"	2,418	"	120.9
30	"	3,703	"	77.6
100	"	5,134	"	51.3
200	"	5,021	"	25.1

CONVERSIONS SEPTEMBER, 1898, TO MARCH, 1900.				
10	preachers report	2,005	conversions, average,	266.5
20	"	4,032	"	201.6
30	"	5,778	"	142.3
100	"	3,062	"	91.89
200	"	12,399	"	61.99

"After deducting from the last table the figures reported by the 35 preachers who were in the school at Concord or Boston prior to the year 1885, the writer found that the remaining 162 had been pupils of Professor Mitchell, the present professor of Hebrew and Old-Testament exegesis. These 162 preachers report for the 18 months ending March, 1900, 9,650 conversions, or an average for each preacher of 59.6.

"In the face of the depressing decrease of no less than 21,731 in the membership of our church as reported for the year 1900, the returns tabulated above are as gratifying as they are instructive. They seem to confirm what not a few had long suspected, viz., that the teaching of a reverent and believing 'higher criticism' in our schools has nothing to do with the humiliating decline in the evangelistic success of our church as a whole. Nay, rather, the figures point the other way. The actual fact is that the very preachers for whom modern methods of Bible study have clothed the Old-Testament record with the historical reality of the New-Testament Gospels, are found in the very front rank of successful evangelists.

"To followers of John Wesley there is, of course, nothing anomalous in this union of scientific study of the Scriptures with

aggressive evangelism. It was Wesley who on the one hand said to his preachers, "You have nothing to do but save souls," and on the other hand said, "As to all opinions that do not strike at the root of Christianity, we think and let think." The root of Christianity he defined in the context to be the believer's personal attitude toward the divine Christ who is the Savior of souls. It was John Wesley, the incomparably successful evangelist, who had drunk so deeply of the foremost German Biblical criticism of his day, as embodied in the works of his contemporary, Johann Albrecht Bengel, of Tübingen, that he frankly prefaced his own 'Notes on the New Testament' with the statement that he believed he could better serve the interests of religion by translating from the 'Gnomon' than by writing volumes of his own notes."

THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD IN THEOLOGY.

DR. F. S. HOFFMAN, professor of philosophy in Union College, regards the recent controversy between the late Prof. St. George Mivart and Cardinal Vaughan as marking a most significant epoch in the history of religious thought. Its most striking lesson, he says, is that one can no longer serve the cause of true religion by ignoring the methods of physical science. In constructing a theology, he remarks, we employ the same finite powers of mind as in forming a science of botany or physics; there is no difference in the kind of knowledge we have of each, only in the class of objects involved. Professor Hoffman writes (in *The North American Review*, April):

"Theology, properly understood, is the science which seeks to account for the universe from the standpoint of God. It attempts to put all the known facts together into a system around this idea. It does not draw its material from any alleged revelation alone, altho the revelation, if true, will furnish some of its most important data. But it gathers its material from every realm of knowledge. Every new fact discovered in any quarter of the universe increases its material, and every old supposed fact exploded diminishes it.

"Now, all the facts that any man can possibly know may best be divided, for our present purpose, into two classes, internal facts and external facts. By internal facts we mean the facts of one's own consciousness, and by external facts all else that can be mentioned. The former are certain to one, the latter merely probable. Every man who constructs a botany, or a geology, or any other science, makes it out of probable facts only. Every man who writes a history states and explains nothing of which he can be more than probably certain. How evident it is, then, that he who seeks to give unity to all the sciences, to explain the universe in which the great mass of the facts are only probable, can never attain to more than a probable solution of the problem, and can never justly ask another to accept his conclusions on any other ground than the high degree of their probability. Great thinkers, from Thales, Plato, and Moses, have had their theologies—their explanations of the origin and nature of the universe, as they understood it, and many of these explanations have been of extraordinary merit; but even St. Paul himself could never have been certain that his explanation was more than a probably true one."

Take, for instance, the statement of the Apostles' Creed concerning the nature and mission of Jesus: "Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried";

"Whether there ever existed on the earth such a person as Jesus, and what He experienced, are purely matters of historical evidence. And as everything that is a matter of evidence is a matter of probability, this must be also. We can never be absolutely certain that those who wrote His history were really acquainted with the facts of His life, or have honestly represented them, or that their testimony, after being once recorded, has not been so frequently and radically altered as to give us to-day, in some respects, an erroneous conception of the truth. Even if we regard the record as it stands as veritable history, the doctrine of the actual divinity of Jesus, that He is in reality Son of God as well as Son of Man, is an induction from certain alleged facts, and can, therefore, never be established beyond all possible doubt.

"The creed closes with the affirmation: 'I believe in the Holy Ghost; the Holy Catholic Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting.' The writer of this passage, from the data that he had before him, simply drew the conclusion that the arguments in favor of these propositions were far stronger than those against them; and, accordingly, he was ready to say concerning them, as he does say in the statement itself, 'I believe'—not 'I am absolutely certain of their truthfulness.'"

"We ask that every student of theology take up the subject precisely as he would any other science; that he begin with doubt, and carefully weigh the arguments for every doctrine, accepting or rejecting each assertion according as the balance of probabilities is for or against it. We demand that he thoroughly 'test all things,' and thus learn how to 'hold fast that which is good.' We believe that even the teachings of Jesus should be viewed from this standpoint, and should be accepted or rejected on the ground of their inherent reasonableness. But we also firmly believe that the probabilities that He spoke the truth are so high that they can never be made any higher; that, when His doctrines concerning God and man and nature are correctly apprehended, it will clearly be seen that they fully satisfy the demands of the intellect and the cravings of the heart. And we do not regard it as at all likely that any theology of the future will have much influence over the minds of the thoughtful, that does not draw its chief and most important data from that source. . . . In fact, the one pre-eminent demand of the present hour is a truly scientific theology—not a Chinese nor a Roman nor an Anglican theology, not a Baptist nor a Methodist nor a Presbyterian theology, not a Mosaic nor exclusively a Pauline theology, but a theology so cautiously constructed as to exclude all fiction, and so profound and comprehensive in its teachings as to include all the facts."

AN ANTI-PROTESTANT CRUSADE IN FRANCE.

AMONG the most aggressive and bitter agitations of the day is the propaganda in France directed against the Protestants, which has become a fixed and persistent fact in the religious thought of the republic. *The Christliche Welt* (Leipzig, No. 14) contains from the pen of Eugene Lachenmann an interesting collection of data on this subject, presented, of course, from a Protestant point of view.

The attacks we are told, are increasing in intensity and number. Especially is the "Bonne Presse" of the Assumptionists busy with this propaganda, and the various "Croix" or church newspapers published throughout the provinces make it a point to keep the people aroused on the subject. In this controversy, Protestants, Freethinkers, Freemasons, and Jews are all put into one class, the leading charge being that of treachery to the country and an alliance with the Protestant nations, especially Germany. The type of opposition is much like that at one time displayed against the Huguenots, and this name has even been revived as a term of reproach and suspicion against the Protestants.

The origin of this agitation is interesting. Two years ago, Ernst Renaud, the editor of a provincial and local paper in Cher published a pamphlet entitled "Le Péril Protestant," which aroused a great deal of excitement. It has been followed by a solid volume of 369 pages on the same subject by the same author, with the special purpose of pointing out that Protestantism is the great danger to the religion, politics, and social order of the country. The character of this massive work can probably best be given by quoting Renaud's own words:

"The Republican Party is the Protestant party, and as the Protestant party it is the English and the German party in France. . . . The Huguenots go hand-in-hand with the traitors of the fatherland and with the foreign foes of France, just as their religious fellows did in the year 1870. . . . The Protestants force their way into the houses of the French people, ostensibly to sell Bibles, but in truth to spy out where the honest peasant has hidden his savings. They are picking out quarters for the army of the invasion. Therefore we must keep a watch over

these imbeciles and force them to leave our towns. If France once becomes Protestant, then she will be little more than a vassal of England. These pious gospel messengers do not propose so much to make converts to Protestantism as to demoralize our good people and to lay plans for facilitating the proposed invasion of our country. We appeal to the peasants to become new crusaders in the interests of the good cause."

One of the noteworthy features of the book is the fact that it gives the address of the leading representatives of Protestantism throughout France.

The example of Renauld has been followed by others. "*Le Complot Protestant*" ("The Protestant Conspiracy") is the most recent and sensational contribution to this crusade. This conspiracy consists in this, that Queen Victoria yearly contributes twenty-five million francs to the support of the Protestant religion and to the struggle against France. This is done on the basis of an agreement made between England and Prussia in 1757. Accordingly each and all work undertaken by the Protestants in France has but the one aim, namely, that of advancing this conspiracy. Two other Anti-Protestant pamphlets are very popular in France; one is entitled "*La Trahison Protestante*" ("The Treachery of Protestantism"), and the other "*L'Ossature de la Trahison*" ("The Structure of Treachery"). These are brought out with a grinning skull and a black background on the title-page. Among the views given in them are these:

"As the Jew is a born money-maker, so the Huguenot is a born traitor. A Catholic will die for his faith; a Jew, to save his money; but a Protestant knows no martyrdom. . . . The claim of the innocence of Dreyfus was simply a specimen of Protestant treachery in order to make it possible for England to occupy Fashoda and for William II. to make his journey to Jerusalem. All the defenders of Dreyfus are open or secret Protestants, and the whole affair was conducted after the manner of the Protestants, who are not by their faith compelled to implicit obedience to their superiors, but subject everything to free investigation."

Another noteworthy production of this crusade is "*Le Conquête Protestante*" ("The Conquest of Protestantism"), with the subtitle, "A Plea for Social Peace and National Reconciliation." This work is based on the well-known fact that so many of the leading offices and high state positions in France are filled by Protestants. The author says:

"The Catholics are too scrupulous. Nobody can bake an omelet without breaking some eggs. No revolution can be achieved without advancing over dead bodies. Do you think it would be a crime to condemn and to put to death such men as Zadok Kahn, Reinach, Scheurer-Kestner, Picquart, Zola, Brisson, Yves Guyot, Jaurès, Clemenceau, Monod, and Ranc, because they have organized the Dreyfus conspiracy? I confess openly that I would have no hesitancy to vote for the death of this Reinach, etc., and such pastors as Monod, etc."

The Protestants are alarmed and are agitating counter movements. The most promising agent in this regard is the "Commission d'action protestante évangélique," appointed at the great "Fraternal Conference" of Protestants, held in Lyons in November of last year.

In the mean while the Protestant cause, according to the *Christliche Welt*, is progressing in the country as never before for centuries. An interesting account of this movement is furnished by the well-known author and lawyer, Eugène Réveillard, in a series of "Los von Rom" ("Away from Rome") pamphlets in Munich. There are at present two homes for priests who have joined the Protestant church, and the organ of this movement among the younger Catholic clergy, *Le Chrétien Français* (*The French Christian*), is now appearing as a weekly, side by side with a monthly called *Le Prêtre Converti* (*The Converted Priest*). The editor of the former journal, the Abbé Bourrier, was recently compelled to appeal to the law for protection against attacks in public.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AFTER ORTHODOXY—WHAT?

THE Rev. Minot J. Savage, pastor of the (Unitarian) Church of the Messiah, New York, believes that orthodox Christianity has received its deathblow from the now assured results of research in the fields of physical science, linguistics, history, and Biblical criticism; and that this interpretation of Christianity will very shortly disappear. Yet he does not believe that religion itself will be weakened, but rather reinforced, by this putting away of what he regards as the "childish things" of religion—the conceptions of life fitted perhaps for an early stage of human development, but no longer fitted for the period of the world's maturity. In *The North American Review* (April) he writes:

"The essential features of the orthodox theory of religion have been discredited by the modern knowledge of the modern world. Since a similar thing has happened over and over in the past, it ought not to seem strange that it should happen again in a growing universe. The foundation stone of orthodoxy has always been the dogma of the Fall of Man and the consequent lost and ruined condition of the race. In accordance with this theory, the one great work of religion has been to 'save' men from this 'ruin.' That has been the theory of the Fall—and in the light of it all the wrong and sorrow, the vice and crime of the world have been explained. But study of Jewish thought and life has shown that this whole Eden story was a late importation from a pagan people. The older prophets know nothing of it. And even Jesus, who is said to have been supernaturally sent to save us from the effects of the Fall, never makes the slightest allusion to it. Besides this, science has demonstrated that man has steadily risen from the first, and it makes all stories of original perfection impossible of belief, on the part of all free and intelligent people. And thus we are now able to explain the world's evil, vice, crime, suffering, and death in the light of theories much more honorable to God and more helpful for man. Since orthodoxy is inextricably bound up with these theories, since she has committed herself to the assertion that they have been infallibly revealed, she must cease to be orthodox (*i.e.*, the 'right opinion') now that these beliefs are passing away."

"The only thing that is happening, then, is that the world is growing wiser and better. And this should seem to be cause for rejoicing rather than of lamentation; unless people really hold the opinion of the old Scotch lady who said: 'Some persons think everybody is going to be saved; but, for my part, I hope for better things.'"

Dr. Savage ranges himself, not with the Scotch lady, but with the optimists. He thinks that the world is going to be a happier and better place when the older theological conceptions of Christianity disappear: "The loss is only for the sake of larger and finer gain. We lose the pessimistic theories of a wicked creation, a ruined race, total depravity, an angry God, blight, curse, endless and hopeless pain—that is all." Religion will remain, says Dr. Savage; the conception of God will remain; so also will the belief in the higher man, the Christ within:

"For the first time in the history of human thought, we have a conception of man that is worthy, inspiring, and hopeful. A race once perfect in innocence, but now fallen and ruined; a race become morally incapable of all good; a race doomed to endless despair, except in the case of 'the few that be saved,' an 'elect' company chosen to illustrate God's grace; a race living in age-long rejection of divine truth and goodness, and so drifting down the hopeless rapids to the abyss; such is the picture presented to us in all the old creeds. But now what? A race starting, indeed, on the border line of the animal world, but with what a history and what an outlook! Along a pathway of struggle and tears and blood, ever up and on, sloughing off the animal, climbing to brain and heart and conscience, until figures like Buddha and Jesus stand up out of the darkness! Legislators and singers and artists and discoverers and inventors and scientists and teachers and martyrs and witnesses, a long line of the great and the good, increasing with every age, testify not the fall, but the magnificent ascent of the race! From what low beginnings come, until we have at last the right to cry: 'Now are we sons of God; and it does not yet appear what we shall be!' In face of a history like this, I do not envy the man who can sneer at Darwinism as

irreligious and find more 'piety' in a theory that makes us all 'children of hell.' With a past like this behind us, what is there we may not aspire to in the future? A perfect 'kingdom of God' becomes a perfectly reasonable dream. Every new truth discovered is just so much more known of God; and every new and higher adjustment of the individual or social life to the higher truths is one more step in the eternal ascent of religion toward God."

THE NEW "CENTRAL CHURCH PARTY" IN ENGLAND.

THE recent controversy over points of ritual in the English Church—particularly over incense—has impressed many churchmen with the conviction that too much stress has been laid upon questions of mere form by both the Kensingtons and the High Churchmen. The Rev. Dr. Cobb, until lately an official of the English Church Union (the advanced High-Church organization of England), has, like a good many other adherents of that body, resigned his membership, and is now secretary of the Churchmen's Union. His energies are devoted to forwarding the interests of this new society, which is to be the organ of the new "Central Church Party." In a recent article, quoted by the London correspondent of *The Church Standard* (Prot. Episc., April 7), he eschews the term "moderate churchmen" frequently in use hitherto, and substitutes "central" as the distinguishing adjective of the new type of churchmanship. He thus explains his position:

"Because Central Churchmen are in the middle, it does not follow that they have no enthusiasm and no definite convictions. They will die for a principle. They scorn to make the use or disuse of incense an article of a standing or a falling church. They are content with their prayer-book, and think its old-fashioned spirituality sufficient for their needs. They have tested their Bible and not found it wanting, so they will not fear what criticism can do unto it, but welcome any new light, if such there be, arising from such criticism as the Lambeth encyclical encouraged. . . . The creeds are a sufficient statement of their beliefs, and all they ask is that they be not treated as philosophic formulæ, but as the vehicles through which an historical religion reproduces itself in the individual soul."

The English correspondent already quoted adds this further description of the new party:

"Soberness, loyalty to such truth as is revealed, self-restraint in the presence of the unrevealed mysteries of God, peaceableness toward the brotherhood, a readiness to believe the best and not the worst, an aversion from heresy-hunting, a due, practical balance between the classics of the individual and the authority of the body, such are some of their more prominent marks. Dr. Cobb describes the national church as 'too long the victim of well-meaning but narrow-minded fanatics, who attach a quite disproportionate value to a posture, an ornament, an interpretation, and archeological survival.' He affirms that his (Central) party 'have far more important matters on hand, connected not indirectly but directly with man's salvation, his duty to his fellows,' etc. The Bishop and the Dean of Ripon, Professor Cheyne, the Archdeacon of Manchester, and the Dean of Canterbury have joined the union."

As Archdeacon Wilson of Manchester is a Christian Socialist and Professor Cheyne of Oxford (editor of the new "Encyclopedia Biblica") is the foremost English exponent of the Higher Criticism, the new party is seemingly to form a meeting-ground for men hitherto of varied party affiliations.

MR. HENRY FRANK, of the Metropolitan Independent Church, New York, is shortly to publish two new books, one entitled "The Doom of Dogma and the Dawn of Truth," the other "Meditation at the Shrine of Silence." Both are in support of radical thought and the "New School of Metaphysics."

ATTENTION has been called to the infelicity of the tablet lately set up in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, in memory of Dr. John Hall. It merely gives the dates of his birth and death, says that he was "pastor of this church from November 3, 1867, to September 17, 1895," and then ends with this singular text: "There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

COMMENTS ON THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE opening of the Paris Exposition according to program, on April 14, despite the fact that it was rather less ready for such a ceremony than any preceding world's fair has been, is attributed to the fear of the French Government lest any delay would give certain restless elements in France an additional chance to carry on political agitation. For France is too much interested in her great fair, once it has been opened, to bother about party politics, and even interest in the Boer war is now flagging. *The Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"The Exposition certainly has a *bonne presse* abroad. Europe is less interested in our internal troubles. The foreigners now consider that France's chief business is to amuse her visitors. Maybe it will be noticed, too, that Frenchmen are not all gay fops or fierce jingoes as some of our neighbors seem to suppose. It will be a surprise to many to find that there is a France which works, a tranquil, reasoning France, proud of its past and determined to create a prosperous future. It will be impressed upon many that our political restlessness, our ministerial crises, do not touch the solid foundation of the nation; that the bellicose declamations of our press are for the sole purpose of amusing the reader. It may appear that some of our industries have not progressed quite as rapidly in France as in some other countries; but it will be evident that we work faithfully and earnestly, and that revolution is not eternally clamoring at our portals."

It is of some international importance that Germany is officially represented at this Exposition. *The Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) says:

"For the first time since the Franco-German war is Germany officially represented at a Paris Exposition. It proves that the two nations are on better terms, yet it is doubtful that the chasm can ever be entirely bridged. The Germans have not failed to hold out the hand of friendship, but the French never were able to let bygones be bygones, tho it must be admitted that their proverbial politeness prevented them from rudely repelling our advances. However, they have invited us, and the German exhibit has been carefully chosen to represent natural character. Altho we wish to impress our neighbors with our progress, ostentatious display of luxury and wealth has been avoided by the Emperor, who is personally responsible for this exhibit of solid middle-class life."

The Spectator (London) does not agree with the many English papers which advise Britons to stay away from the Exhibition "to punish the French." The paper has for some time past reiterated that sympathy with the Boers is in France as elsewhere due to that meanest of human traits, envy; but even this, thinks *The Spectator*, will not make life unpleasant for Englishmen during the Exposition. It says:

"That English visitors to the great show will be insulted we entirely disbelieve. Not to mention that Frenchmen even when raging never quite forget business, and that no French trader insults his customers, the Parisians just now are in high good humor. . . . To be Romans may be what they wish, but they are pleased to be even Athenians, and when pleased who is pleasanter, brighter, or more courteous than the true Parisian? Englishmen may go to the show without the slightest fear of being unwelcome, and will, we hope, bring back with them impressions so kindly that even the vitriol which M. Rochefort mistakes for wine will be unable to dissolve them. Paris and London have warred for at least six hundred years, and neither has been able to check the other's growth by one street or square. They may be compelled to fight again, tho we hope better things, but that is no reason why when Paris has a great thing to show London should not go to see it. Who knows? She may discover what is the antidote to the last new explosive, decomposed water, said to be eighteen times as strong as that 'triumph of always beneficent science,' dynamite."

The Westminster Gazette remarks that the American building

is by far the most monumental of the foreign buildings. The *Epoca* (Madrid) sadly remarks: "Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines are for the first time not represented, for they form no longer part of our dominions." This paper relates that the reason for opening the Exhibition in April is a very prosaic one:

"It had been suggested to defer the opening to June, in order to gain time for completion. But the owners of the various restaurants within the grounds, who have to pay rent, threatened to sue the Government if the opening were delayed a single day. Thus the Republican Government, which resisted firmly the British claims in China, ingloriously succumbed to the demands of a handful of traders and publicans."

The Russian papers congratulate France upon her present international position. The *Nirakhenya Vedomosti* says:

"Every Russian must notice with pleasure that France is richer and more powerful to-day than during the Exposition of 1867, when she had not yet passed through her great trials. France may well be in a mood to bridge the gulf which divides her from her great neighbor. It is a matter of pleasure to note that Germany participates in the present festivities, and that the ideas expressed at The Hague Conference receive some support in this way."

The *Handelsblad's* Paris correspondent says:

"Nothing is finished in the Exposition, not even the 'attractions.' Should any of my readers intend to visit Paris, I must warn them that they will be disappointed unless they wait at least another month. The fault lies with the directors of the Exposition, whatever M. Millerand and M. Loubet may say. As Meline thought he could stem the tide by saying, 'There is no Dreyfus case,' so Picard thought he could do away with facts by saying: 'The Exposition is ready.' It will be ready after a while, but thanks to individual efforts only."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE Italian parliament has lately been the scene of those noisy demonstrations which during the last twenty years have occurred so frequently in legislative bodies. According to their own showing, the minority began a regular campaign of obstruction "to uphold the rights of the minority." The means employed were of the usual kind, such as speeches of enormous length to prevent division, discussion of applications for leave of absence, and the pounding of tables to make members of the majority unheard. The Government, therefore, suggested new rules for the conducting of business in the Chamber of Deputies. This roused the minority to new fury; the speaker resigned to test the standing of the cabinet, was reelected by a handsome majority, and parliament was adjourned. On the whole, the Italian press censures the obstructionists as "low politicians." The *Tribuna* (Rome) says:

"The Extreme Left, by its continual obstruction, renders parliamentary business almost impossible. Credits must be voted on and minor questions legally relegated to parliament must be settled. But the almost brutal obstruction of the Extreme Left neutralizes the legitimate work of the Chamber, and furnishes a legitimate excuse for gag laws."

The *Giorno*, which favors Republicanism, protests, but not very vehemently, against the majority rule. It says:

"The majority is trying to stifle the voice of the minority throughout the country. The Extreme Left merely wish to preserve those constitutional guaranties which for fifty years have been established. If the Pelloux cabinet and the traitor Somino gag the minority, they are responsible for the consequences."

Throughout Europe the acts of the opposition are represented as a kind of "bunco" game. All the Roman correspondents unite in saying that the politicians who form the obstructionist minority are, for the most part, enemies of the movement for political

purity, which is continually gaining ground in Italy. The *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna) says:

"Speculations about the possible fall of the present Italian ministry through parliamentary obstruction are entirely unnecessary. The Government does not dream of submitting to the minority, and it is the reverse of flattering to the Italian people to think that their administration has so little backbone. The Pelloux cabinet took over the reins under the most trying circumstances. It is not merely defending itself, but is fighting the battle for orderly parliamentary rules."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"There is no doubt that the Pelloux cabinet is putting pressure upon the opposition. But the people are very calm under this 'tyranny,' for the parliament and parliamentary institutions have gradually become objects of contempt. This inability to do the necessary work, this want of discipline, this absence of healthy, strong aims, has gradually made the parliament despised by all, and the nation does not care what happens at the Monte Citorio. The political clubs endeavor to preserve appearances, and the Radical papers shriek, but the people do not care what happens to the legislators."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DEATH OF A ONCE FAMOUS DIPLOMAT.

A DIPLOMAT whose name was once in everybody's mouth died March 25 in Paris, and his remains were sent to his home without official ceremonies. It was Count Benedetti, Napoleon III.'s last ambassador to the Court of Prussia. Pitted against Bismarck, he failed to hold his own, and he was, much against his will, according to his own declaration, used by the war party in France to provoke the struggle which ended in the downfall of his master and the unity of Germany. The *St. James's Gazette* (London) says:

"He was past middle life before fame came to him, and had spent many years in an uneventful career as a French diplomatist. But in 1864, when Europe was on the eve of great events of which Berlin was to be the center, Benedetti was sent as ambassador to represent Napoleon III. in the Prussian capital. When the 'Seven Weeks' War' broke out two years later, he failed in his attempts to prevent the aggrandizement of Prussia. It is now well known how Bismarck set himself immediately afterward to prepare for the struggle with France, which he knew had been made inevitable by the crushing defeat of Austria. He found no difficulty in making a tool of Napoleon's ambassador. He induced him to make a proposal for the annexation of Belgium by France. This document was pigeonholed by Bismarck as a rod in pickle for the French Emperor when the right time came. He published it in the summer of 1870, and thus exhibited the French Government to Europe as bent on territorial aggrandizement. Benedetti subsequently published a statement that the proposal was Bismarck's own. This was most likely true, but it did not excuse Benedetti's folly in placing such a weapon in the Prussian Chancellor's hands, and it was the famous scene in the gardens at Ems, when King William was supposed to have put an affront on Benedetti, that directly led to the declaration of war."

Benedetti has never been held by the Germans personally responsible for the war. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says, in substance:

"It was only after Benedetti's third attempt to obtain King William's written declaration that no Hohenzollern prince would be permitted to accept the crown of Spain that the king informed the ambassador, through his adjutant, that 'His Majesty had nothing further to communicate on the subject.' Benedetti did not regard this as an insult; but the French newspapers published a telegram from Ems to the effect that France had been insulted by the King of Prussia in the person of her ambassador. Then followed the cry of 'A Berlin!' in the streets of Paris. In the French Parliament, the opposition in vain asked for the original text of Benedetti's despatches. Ollivier declared that he 'accepted the responsibility of the war with a light heart,' Le

Bœuf said the army was more than ready (*archiprêt*), and war was declared. The war was inevitable. In France it had been said for years that a united Germany could not be tolerated, and the machinations of the Catholic Church, which used the Empress Eugénie as its tool, did the rest."

The assertion that Bismarck dictated to Benedetti the proposition to divide Belgium is denied in Germany, and the document, it is declared, is a duly authenticated French official document.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CAREER OF VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL.

THE death of Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, who fell fighting on the Boers' side, is regarded by many Frenchmen as a great loss to France. *The Liberté* (Paris) says:

"It was for France that he went out to South Africa, where twenty-five years ago the blood of a Bonaparte, betrayed by his English comrades, was poured out. . . . If the colonel exposed himself more than a leader should, it was to train the Boers to make those attacks without which no effective victories are possible. His sole regret must have been that his last look could not rest upon the tricolor. But France was with him in spirit. France closed his eyes, since the pious hand of his aged mother, his young daughter and his brother could not fulfil that duty. For all France mourns for Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, who has revived the generous traditions of Lafayette. To her who was wounded in 1870 he has brought the tribute of a little glory."

The Siècle (which passed into English hands more than a year ago) is the only French paper that does not pay a tribute to his memory. Many English papers realize that De Villebois-Mareuil's death may have a lasting influence in France. "His death and that of the Frenchmen with him," says *The St. James Gazette*, "was but the penalty they deliberately risked when they took up arms against us, and resigned their commissions in the French army in order to take service with the Boers. The French, however, are not likely to look at the matter in this way, and we await developments with interest."

The Paris correspondent of the *London Outlook* writes:

"Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil was an ardent Nationalist—an intense anti-Dreyfusard—and his dream, his ideal, was the Restoration; his devouring passion was the love of France and of French glory. To restore the prestige of his country—to bring her back once more to the first rank—that was his fixed idea; and when he saw that the revenge was no longer the political feature of the future, his soul burned within him to force upon the attention of the world, by some individual effort, the sacrifice that a man can give. And so it came about that when the Transvaal war offered, he seized his chance—relying upon the possibility of his death to awaken his country from the torpor which, in his view, was dragging her down to insignificance. He knew his countrymen, and who shall say he has not succeeded? All France rings to-day with his name. A monument to be erected, a subscription for a great funeral service, a street in Paris to be renamed."

The Free Press (Ottawa) compares him to Don Quixote:

"There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and the chivalrous knight-errant of romance going forth to right the wrong, champion the helpless, and protect the weak, when compared with the modern soldier of fortune and adventurer of the Villebois, Albrecht, and Schiel type, proves how short the step is. 'Labby' [Labouchere] says that the spirit of Villebois-Mareuil was 'so little in harmony with modern conditions that he might almost be deemed an alien.' Cervantes is said to have dealt 'chivalry' its deathblow. But it seems that Don Quixote was a much-wronged man, and that some new satirist is needed to hold up the modern soldier of fortune to ridicule as great as that hurled at the Knight of La Mancha."

The Neue Freie Presse (Vienna) says:

"Villebois well deserved to be called the South African Lafayette. He was not a mere fighter, but a well-trained tactician,

whose talents were of special use to the Boers in organizing field fortifications. Evidently he intended to place such fortifications near Fourteen Streams when death overtook him. His loss is to be deplored from the Boer point of view, yet they do not seem to be in want of able leaders. As we know, Colonel Villebois did not think the cautious Joubert quite fitted for the chief command; he expressed a hope, at the time of the battle of Colenso, that General Botha, whom he regarded as the only really talented commander, would be appointed."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

THE visit of the Emperor of Austria to the capital of the German empire is regarded as a sign that the relations between Austria-Hungary and Germany are more cordial than ever; but since King Humbert will not be present at the meeting the Triple Alliance is once again described as being in jeopardy. *The Tribuna* (Rome) expresses itself to the following effect:

"It has been given out that the emperors will discuss matters which interest Germany and the Dual Monarchy only; but the political situation is such that Italy should be included in the counsels of her friends. It is not pleasant to note that the alliance with Italy is mentioned at Vienna with much less respect than that with Germany. If Italy could afford to make her peace with Austria for the sake of Germany, Austria can not do less than show due appreciation of Italy as well."

The Tageblatt (Berlin) thinks that, "where two of the allied sovereigns meet, the third will be present in spirit"; but, on the whole, the tone of the German and Austrian press is less hearty toward Italy. It has been noticed that many Italians lately show a decided leaning toward France. *The Messagero* advocates a Latin alliance; the *Corriere della Sera* argues that Italy has profited little or nothing by the Triple Alliance, and says:

"The exalted hopes which were raised from an economical point of view are shattered. Italian exports to Germany are less even than to Switzerland and Austria. The fault lies, of course, with the German Agrarians, who selfishly oppose the importation of agricultural produce. But the German Government also is to blame for its weakness in dealing with the Agrarians. Trade and politics can not be altogether severed, and many people will ask themselves, Why should we adhere to the Triple Alliance? It has only forced us into ruinous armaments and estranged us from France."

The German papers declare that the visit of the Austrian Emperor is not, in the first place, a political one. *The Neuesten Nachrichten* (Berlin) says:

"The rumor that Austria fears Russian intrigue against her Balkan interests is groundless. Naturally, however, the emperors will have other topics of conversation than the state of the weather. The general political situation in the world is such to-day that the monarchs would act unnaturally were they to avoid political subjects. For the same reason, it is only proper that Francis Joseph of Austria should be accompanied by his trusted foreign minister. But in the main, the meeting of the emperors is a family affair. The age of the Emperor of Austria has been mentioned as proof that he would not journey far without exceptional inducements. He is only seventy, and Wilhelm I. was seventy-three when he took the field against France in 1870. It is neither polite nor wise to describe Kaiser Franz as a decrepit old man who can not be induced to make the comfortable trip from Vienna to Paris unless in cases of extreme necessity."

Both in London and Paris remarks are made which seem intended to prick Austrian vanity. *The Morning Post* remembers that a war between Austria and Prussia was but narrowly averted in 1851, and wonders whether Emperor Francis Joseph will not muse upon what might have been had he taken the opportunity to crush Prussia then. *The Temps* (Paris) regards the position of the aged Austrian emperor as that of a vassal to his

younger ally. The *Journal des Débats*, however, believes that such remarks will not disturb the Austrians. It says, in effect:

"The cordial relations between the emperors will be a cause for astonishment to all who thought that Austria was about to be divided among her neighbors. We believe that Austria is much more solid than most people imagine. Her many nationalities quarrel, but self-interest binds them together. Cracow is not likely to sigh for the privilege of becoming a part of Russian Poland, and Vienna can not be ambitious to occupy second place in a state in which Berlin is the metropolis. Moreover, the different nationalities do not live in clearly separated provinces. A power annexing a province mainly inhabited by people of its own race would also be forced to take over a minority of bitter enemies. Germany certainly does not seem to be in a hurry to annex any part of Austria. Over-enthusiastic Pan-Germanists in Bohemia speak of a union with Germany, but neither William II. nor the German press encourage them. Francis Joseph knows that the separatist movement finds no encouragement in Germany, and he can well afford to express friendship for the young German emperor."

The *Indépendance Belge* is certain that the supposed machinations of Russia in the Balkans are the real cause of Francis Joseph's visit, as Austria is anxious to preserve the *status quo*. The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) ridicules this view, and asserts that the strengthening of the bonds between Germany and the Dual Monarchy is the main object. It says:

"The Triple Alliance undoubtedly has lost much of its importance. To give it its former influence, the antagonism between Austria and Russia would have to be revived, and a new economical conflict between Italy and France would have to arise. At present, these conditions are not fulfilled, and the Triple Alliance is allowed to decay, especially as the relations between France and Germany are much improved. The Berlin meeting can not alter this, but it is very likely that a closer union between the empires whose rulers meet will be the result."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE WELLAND CANAL MYSTERY.

"**D**ASTARDLY Attempt by Yankees." "Are They Fenians?" "Battalions on the Border in Readiness." These and other similar sensational headlines in Canadian papers have disturbed the minds of their readers since the attempt, in the last week of April, to destroy Lock No. 24 of the Welland Canal at Thorold. The damage done is comparatively slight, but a little more success on the part of the conspirators would have resulted in carrying away seven locks and the inundation of the town of Merritt. Three men, reported to be Americans, were arrested, and the opinion seems to prevail that a Fenian attack, which has been threatening Canada, was thus inaugurated. But there is as yet no certainty. The affair has called forth from some Canadian papers some vehement comment. *Saturday Night* (Toronto) says:

"In Buffalo, where without much doubt this whole business was hatched, De Barry, the most offensive official that could be selected by the United States, has made perpetual war upon Canadians entering United States territory in order to pursue, as civilized and reasonable and peaceable people, their ordinary vocations. Buffalo sentiment has been taught that war upon Canadians is a proper and exceedingly smart thing. If the grain shovelers who are at variance with their employers endeavored to wreck the Welland Canal, so as to make business so rushing in their own city as to make it impossible for transportation men to refuse their demands, we have only to thank Uncle Sam's industrial policy toward Canada and Buffalo sentiment for their villainous plot and the criminal readiness with which they turned their bloodshot eyes on this country. So it does not really matter whether the thing was pro-Boer or Fenian, or the outcome of an industrial dispute, inasmuch as we have had a taste of what

the United States has in its stewpan for this country whenever an opportunity offers to give us a dose of it."

The Monetary Times (Toronto) says:

"Fenian threats had been made, as we all know, and pro-Boer feeling, in some parts of the republic, runs high. This is all that is known, and in the mean time we must suspend judgment: when the facts are known, conclusions can be drawn with some assurance of certainty. The conviction of the men now in custody may or may not lead up to the secret which thus far shrouds the origin of the attempt. To complete disclosure, the shortest way would be confession of one of the culprits. It is not at all certain, however, that the tools used in the diabolical act were taken into close confidence by their employers. Two of them at least may have been merely hired bandits, whose feelings were known to be strongly anti-British, and who would readily enter into any scheme which fed their hatred and insured pay. But for the disclosure of the real facts we must wait."

Many papers point out that the canal locks are points of some strategic value, and should, therefore, be carefully guarded. *Events* (Ottawa) says:

"Mr. McCleary, member for Welland, drew the attention of the house on Tuesday to a rather curious state of affairs existing along the Niagara frontier. When the St. Catharines company was called out to protect lock 25 on the Welland Canal, after the attempt made to blow up lock 24, not a rifle cartridge could be found in the armory. He was told also that not a shell was available for the splendid new guns of the Welland field battery, nor even for the artillery at London, Hamilton, or Toronto. This would be a nice condition for Canada to be caught in in case of a raid, such as was threatened by the Fenians, being made across the border at that point, and we have nothing to show that things are in any better condition at any other point along the frontier."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

The Moral Teachings of Freemasonry.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Having given circulation to the articles of the Rev. Charles Coppens, S. J., which appear in *The American Ecclesiastical Review*, so that through your columns his statements have reached a different class of readers than those to whom he directly addressed himself, I ask a few lines, in the interest of "fair play," for a reply.

I was an Episcopal clergyman and a Knight Templar for over twenty years. Since I became a Catholic, fifteen years ago, I do not claim to be a Freemason and have not entered a lodge.

As to the existence of Mr. Pike's work, "Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry," I know only from the articles of Father Coppens. It is from his deduction that Mr. Pike's views are representative of the teaching of Freemasonry, that I enter a protest on the ground of its being illogical.

Freemasonry, strictly speaking, is confined to the three degrees constituting the Blue Lodge, and is based on the religion revealed in the Old Testament. Knight Templarism is based on the New Testament. Not a word of its ritual and lectures, up to and including Templarism, is not in harmony with the teachings of the Old and the New Testaments. The Crucifixion and the Resurrection of Jesus Christ is an important part of the illustrations in Templarism. In short, every Templar is sworn to defend the Christian religion. Not every one may live up to its morals nor to its doctrines, any more than every Protestant clergyman in his life and teachings is recognized as a faithful living example of what is known as the Protestant religion. There are those claiming to be good exponents of Protestantism who are considered by the great majority as denying the essential teachings of the New Testament.

As a Catholic, I would be doing an injustice to Protestantism to assert that these heretics are fair representatives of Protestant teachings and tendencies. I call no names. But in your issue for March 10 you give circulation to the condemnation by various ecclesiastical courts of appeal, including the highest civil judge, the Emperor of Germany, of one who denied the resurrection of the body of Jesus Christ.

While I am not writing in defense of Freemasonry, I claim that it is unjust to Freemasonry to hold it responsible for a book written by one who was a Mason, but in the interest of a Scottish Rite; when there is no evidence that the Scottish Rite, much less Freemasonry proper, is in any sense responsible for what Mr. Pike published.

His statements, as quoted by Father Coppens, are wild vagaries, when judged by the teachings of the ritual and lectures of what is known as legitimate Freemasonry and of the sole lights as far as Templarism goes. His statements, in my opinion, as an individual and as a Christian, are blasphemous. In accordance with my custom of signing with my name whatever I offer to the public, I am, respectfully,

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

In his consular report of December 25, 1899, Hamilton King writes from Bangkok of the industrial development in Siam. He says:

"Rice cultivation is the principal industry of Siam. There are twenty-six steam rice-mills in Bangkok, and, altho the first one in the country was started by an American, none are owned by Americans to-day. Four are European and the rest are owned or managed by Chinese. Some of the Chinese firms have very large capital. Seven of the mills have their own electric-light plants, one of which was furnished by an American house; all the other supplies and the rice-milling machinery used here have come from England and Scotland. A few years ago the paddy or rice husk, which is used for fuel, was so cheap that much waste was permitted in its consumption; now, however, the rapidly increasing price of fuel has created a good market for this husk, and efforts are being made to economize by introducing more improved methods of combustion. Teak wood is the next most important industry of the country, and there are ten large steam sawmills and many smaller handmills in the city for the manufacture of teak lumber. Three of the mills have their own electric-light plants, and all of them get their machinery and supplies from Great Britain.

"There are four large machine shops and four, dries in Bangkok," continues Mr. King, "also the shops of the two railroad systems, supplies for which likewise come from Europe. The large electric-lighting plant for the city and the two power-houses for the electric tram-car system obtained their equipment in Europe and the United States.

"There are in the city twelve printing-establishments in which English type is used and twenty-four in which Siamese printing is done. These include in their output three daily papers, periodicals, and books of all descriptions, besides many lesser publications and much job work. The printing supplies for the city, for the most part, come from Europe. The United States is now furnishing a portion, however, and American paper has within the last year made a decided hit and is just now increasing in favor."

Discussing the city of Bangkok and its possibilities, Mr. King continues:

"As a result of the gradual improvement of the streets of the city during the last ten years, very many vehicles of all descriptions are used. The extent of the city makes travel by carriage almost a necessity; hence Bangkok is probably a long way ahead of any other city in the far East in the use of wheeled vehicles. The demand was at first supplied principally from outside sources; but of late a local industry has been springing up, and 90 per cent. of the carriages in use are now manufactured in Bangkok. Without exception, however, they strike the American as unnecessarily heavy and clumsy. The streets of the city are perfectly level, no point for miles around being more than three feet above high-water mark, and, being built of brick or macadam, are most adaptable to the use of light-running vehicles of all kinds. Moreover, the native ponies, which have proved themselves best fitted to stand the trying climate, are very small, weighing only from 80 to 100 pounds, and hardly suitable for the heavy vehicles. But these little animals are used so exclusively that there are not more than thirty full-sized horses in the city. In view of these conditions, it would seem that the different styles of light-running American vehicles would prove very desirable if once introduced. The workmanship and material must be first-class to meet the climate, which changes very quickly from extremely wet to hot and dry; but if well made, there is no doubt that our vehicles would wear quite as well as the cumbersome ones now in use, while their greater lightness and beauty would win for them a place in this market.

"American paints, oils, and varnishes are still unknown here; but, in view of the amount of building now in progress in the city, including the construction of docks and shipyards as well as the rapidly growing carriage industry, there is no doubt that there is an opening here for American trade in this line of goods.

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PERSONALS.

THOSE who think that John Ruskin was only an art critic and a theorist will find themselves slightly mistaken, when they read the following, taken from the Newark, N. J., *Apex*: It may not be generally known that Ruskin once kept a tea shop. It was established on Paddington Street, W., "to supply the poor in that neighborhood with pure tea in packets as small as they choose to buy, without making a profit on the subdivision." The result of the experiment was, to quote Ruskin's own words, "my ascertaining that the poor only liked to buy their tea where it is brilliantly lighted and eloquently ticketed; and as I resolutely refuse to compete with my neighboring tradesmen either in gas or rhetoric, the patient subdivision of my parcels by the two old servants of my mother's who manage the business for me hitherto passes little recognized as an advantage by my uncalculating public." The business, sad to relate, languished, and the rent and taxes absorbed the profits and something more.

HOUSEKEEPING IN WAR-TIME.—One of the latest communications from besieged Mafeking said: "Provisions have risen to fivefold their original value, the Colonel Baden-Powell threatened with severe punishment all who charge more than ante-siege prices." Even before the siege provisions were apt to cost a pretty penny around Mafeking as in other regions of South Africa. Milk, a couple of years ago, at Mafeking, sold at 1s. a bottle, and was more expensive than whisky. A similar state of affairs existed in Bulawayo in respect to ink during the famine in that community in 1897; a one-pound loaf of bread cost 2s. 6d., and a pound of butter could not be had under 5s. (at Johannesburg it was quoted at 7s. 6d.



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about the same time; salt from 12. to 12.6d; a pound gives a good idea of what necessities cost; and eggs, to quote yet another item, seem to be a decided luxury at 22. apiece. At Bulawayo the official market list of prices current for the week ending November 24, 1896, stated that oysters fetched 4s. 6d. per dozen; kippered herrings 2s. 6d. each, and candles 4s. for a sixteen-ounce box.

At the present moment the ordinary quotations for drinkables in Cape Colony are 2s. 6d. for a whisky and soda, 1s. per bottle for lager beer, soda and milk 1s. 6d., and a bottle of whisky 3s. What the current prices must be "up-country" it is hard to conjecture, but it is interesting to note that in time of peace a glass of cognac at Johannesburg fetched 2s., lager beer (costing 2d. in Berlin) 1s. a bottle, the cheapest claret and hocks 10s. a bottle, and the commonest sparkling Moselle one guinea.—*Collier's Weekly*.

WOMEN COMMANDERS.—Young Queen Wilhelmina's joy knew no bounds not long ago when the Kaiser appointed her colonel of the Fifteenth Hussars, too it was not her first command. Shortly after coming to power she conducted a review of twenty-thousand troops in right royal fashion. Being an intrepid horsewoman, and interested in the different movements, her reviews always pass off without a single hitch. Her mother can also lead a regiment on the field, but she much prefers following her daughter in a comfortable victoria. The Queen of Saxony is highly popular with her soldiers, and often displays her gorgeous uniform at the monthly drills of her corps, the Second Royal Saxon Queen's Hussars. The Queen of Greece gets much satisfaction and a fair amount of glory from being the only lady-general in the world. Alexander III. was always extremely fond of his young relative, and, knowing her Majesty's passion for the sea, gave her ships instead of troops.—*Vassar News*.

THE BEGINNING OF A CAREER.—Mr. Archibald Forbes's entrance upon the career of war correspondent was, it is stated, decided by fate. His first step was to enter a cigar-shop at the bottom of Ludgate-hill, where he bought a cigar, and threw the names of the four or five principal

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daily newspapers in London into his hat before drawing lots to decide which of them he should first approach. The name that he drew out was that of *The Daily News*. Without delay he sought out Mr. (now Sir J. R.) Robinson, whom he then met for the first time, was promptly engaged, and in the Franco-German and other wars did yeoman service for that journal.—*Westminster Gazette*.

FIVE TIMES HIT IN ONE ENGAGEMENT.—Mr. Treves, consulting surgeon with the forces, sends to *The British Medical Journal* particulars of the case of an officer in the present war whose experience in the way of wounds must be unique: He was shot in an engagement and fell. He rose and tried to walk toward a fellow officer. He was again shot and fell. He got up and made a second attempt to move, when he was shot a third time. He could move no more, and when lying on the ground was shot a fourth time. In due course the stretcher-bearers arrived, and as he was being carried down he was shot a fifth time, and one of his bearers was shot at the same moment, so that his stretcher was dropped to the ground. Of the five injuries four involved the limbs and back. It is interesting to learn that altho there was no operation, the officer made an excellent recovery, thanks largely to his pluck and fine health and the care of his surgeon.—*Westminster Gazette*.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

No Danger.—"He sat on my joke." "That was safe." "Safe?" "Yes. There wasn't any point to it."—*Harlem Life*.

A Measure of Time.—"Have you lived very long in the suburbs?" "Not so very long; only about fourteen cooks."—*Brooklyn Life*.

From Experience.—**PANKE:** "They say a horse has every disease that a human being has. Do you believe it?"

JANE: "I know it. I bought one from a friend recently."—*Life*.

Self-Betrayal.—**DE TANQUE:** "Sheen anysing o' my fren' Jaggson lash few minitsh?"

BARTENDER: "He was here about half an hour ago."

DE TANQUE: "Alone, or was I wish 'im?"—*Exchange*.

A Matter of Course.—"Now," said Mr. Meekton, as he got into his overcoat and pulled on his mittens, "I must go home and explain to Henrietta." "Is she demanding an explanation?" "Certainly." "What about?" "My dear sir, how do I know? I haven't been home yet."—*Washington Star*.

Tommy Carries His Point.—"Tommy Tucker?" "Yes, ma'am." "In this sentence, 'Esau, go to your seat,' parse 'Esau.'" "Esau's a proper noun, masculine gender, third person singular."

How to Grow Good Fruit.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticulture Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it, do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It will not be sent to the disinterested. Owners of fruit trees, stating if at all interested in fruit culture, will get this book. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent to fruit growers, or owners of estates, enclosing fifty cents, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass.



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"How do you make that out?" "Isan, Usan, Esau—ouch!"—*Chicago Tribune*.

Appropriate Songs.—The toper—"Swallow, Happy Swallow."

The sleepyhead—"Let Me Dream Again."
Seasick passengers—"There is a Land."
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The woman in search of a reason—"Because."
The farmer—"What Shall the Harvest Be?"
Unsuccessful theatrical manager—"Tiers, Idle Tiers."

The typesetter—"The Mistakes of My Life Have Been Many."—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

"Excuse me," said the detective, as he presented himself at the door of the music conservatory, "but I hope you'll give me what information you have and not make any fuss." "What do you mean?" was the indignant inquiry. "Why, that little affair, you know." "I don't understand." "Why, you see, we got a tip from the boarding-house next door that somebody here has been murdering Wagner, and the boss sent me down to work up the case."—*Exchange*.

Confusing.—A tourist gives the following as an example of the rigid formality with which the officials in some parts of Russia act:

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL: "You can't stay in this country, sir."

TRAVELER: "Then I'll leave it."

OFFICIAL: "Have you a permit to leave?"

TRAVELER: "No, sir."

OFFICIAL: "Then you can not go. I give you twenty-four hours to make up your mind as to what you shall do."—*Exchange*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 30.—General French's efforts are being directed toward preventing any well-organized retreat of the burghers.

All British subjects are ordered to leave the Transvaal on short notice.

May 1.—Lord Roberts's turning movement has apparently begun. Maxwell's brigade advancing to Kalkfontein and General Hamilton's troops also pushing on toward Winburg from Thabanchu.

May 2.—Sharp fighting in the kopjes north of Thabanchu. Orange Free State, is reported. King Oscar of Norway and Sweden declares his sympathies are with the British.

May 3.—General Hamilton defeats the Boers at Hontnek, Orange Free State.

May 4.—Lord Roberts reports that the advance of his army has moved forward from Brandfort toward the Vet River, Orange Free State, and that General Hunter's division had crossed the Vaal River north of Kimberley without opposition on the way.

General Hart's column occupies Smithfield Orange Free State.

May 5.—Lord Roberts reports a further advance northward by General Hamilton.

The Boers are reported to be trekking northward from points on the western border of the Free State.

May 6.—Lord Roberts reports that the British column under Pale-Carew has forced the passage of the Vet River, after severe fighting.

General Barton's brigade of Hunter's Mafeking relief force meets with stubborn opposition north of Vaal River, but the Boers are driven from ridge to ridge.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 30.—Advices from Bogota say that the time

of the concessions for the Panama Canal has been extended six years.

May 1.—**M. Dupuy de Lome**, former Spanish Minister at Washington, is appointed Ambassador to Italy.

—**Munkacsy**, the well-known painter, dies in an asylum at Bonn.

—**The Palaces of Fine Arts** at the Paris Exposition are opened by President Loubet.

May 2.—**Philippines.**—A Manila despatch says the belief is growing that **Aguinaldo** was killed by the Igorottis late in December.

May 3.—**Philippines.**—An American force is surrounded by insurgents on the island of Panay, and suffers severe loss.

The peasant uprising in Bulgaria is assuming serious proportions.

May 4.—**The Emperor of Austria** arrives in Berlin to attend the ceremonies incident to the coming of age of the Crown Prince.

The German Emperor transmits a famine relief fund of 500,000 marks, raised in Berlin, to the Viceroy of India.

May 5.—**General Otis** sails from Manila for San Francisco.

Cholera is adding to the horrors of the famine in India, where districts populated by 95,000,000 persons are affected.

Active preparations for the coming municipal elections in Cuba are in progress.

May 6.—**The Columbian rebels** are reported to have bought a torpedo-boat from Germany for the purpose of attacking the port of Sabanailla.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 30.—**Senate.** A motion to consider Mr. Pettigrew's resolution of sympathy with the Boers is defeated by a vote of 29 to 20.

The President signs the Hawaiian civil government bill.

May 1.—**Senate.** The Alaskan civil code bill is passed.

May 2.—**House.** The Nicaragua canal bill is passed by a vote of 225 to 11, after an exciting debate.

May 3.—**Senate.** The army appropriation bill and 137 private pension bills are passed.

House. The free homes bill is passed.

May 4.—**Senate.** The army reorganization and the fortifications appropriation bills are passed.

May 5.—**House.** The sundry civil appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 30.—**Admiral Dewey** is in Chicago.

The testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation is finished.

May 1.—**Anniversary of the Battle of Manila** is celebrated in Chicago.

Strikes are begun in many parts of the country for shorter hours.

The sessions of the Ecumenical Missionary Conference are closed.

May 2.—**The Methodist General Conference** opens in Chicago.

Secretary Loock reprimands Capt. French E. Chadwick for his reflections on Admiral Schley.

May 3.—President McKinley decides to appoint ex-President Sanford D. Dole governor of Hawaii.

Admiral Dewey reaches St. Louis from Chicago.

Governor Roosevelt signs a bill providing higher salaries for teachers.

May 4.—**General Otis** is relieved of his command in the Philippines, and General MacArthur is designated to succeed him.

May 5.—**Two treaties** are signed at the State Department, one extending the time for ratification of the Hay-Panncote treaty, and the other extending the time for delimitation of the Mexican boundary.

No United States Minister will be sent to Turkey until the indemnity claims are paid.

May 6.—**Admiral Dewey** arrives at Memphis.



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CHESS.

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Solution of Problems.

No. 467.

1. $\frac{Q-Q8}{K-K6}$	2. $\frac{Kt-B3\ ch}{K-B6}$	3. $\frac{Q-R3\ mate}{Q-Q3\ mate}$
.....
1. $\frac{K-B4}{K-B4}$	2. $\frac{Q-B7\ ch}{K-Q5}$	3. $\frac{Q \times B\ mate}{B-Ksq\ mate}$
.....
1. $\frac{B-B4}{B-B4}$	2. $\frac{K-Kt5}{K-K6}$	3. $\frac{Q-B3\ mate}{Q \times P\ mate}$
.....
1. $\frac{Kt-Q2}{Kt-Q2}$	2. $\frac{P-K4}{Q-R5}$	3. $\frac{Q-B3\ mate}{Q-B3\ mate}$
.....
1. $\frac{Kt-Q2}{Kt-Q2}$	2. $\frac{K-K6}{K-K6}$	3. $\frac{Q-B3\ mate}{Q-B3\ mate}$

Other variations depend on those given.
Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the

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Comments: "Of superior strength and subtlety"—I. W. B.; "Excellent"—C. R. O.; "A work of genius; Martin is great to solvers"—F. S. F.; "A fine piece of work"—E. H. J.; "The key and subsequent moves are easy; but the fine mates and other praiseworthy features offset shortcomings"—W. W. C.; "A beauty"—S. M. M.; "A mathematical beauty"—W. R. C.; "Not very difficult"—W. B. M.; "Splendid"—B. M.; "Key hard to find"—E. P.

F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, Cal.; the Rev. A. J. Dyaterheft, St. Clair, Minn.; Margaret A. Crowe, Denton, Tex.; F. Peedleton, Wytheville, Va.; got 404; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee, got 404; C. F. Miller, Glens Falls, N. Y., got 404; P. L. Taylor, Pullman, Wis., got 404 and 406.

Ending of Max Lange's Game.

1. $\frac{R-Bsq\ ch}{Kt in}$	2. $\frac{R \times Kt\ ch}{K \times R}$	3. $\frac{R-Ksq}{Q-Q3\ ch}$	4. $\frac{B \times Q}{K-R5}$
.....
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The London Tourney.

TEICHMAN WINS FIRST PRIZE.

The Masters and Amateurs' tournament was finished on May 3. The score is as follows:

Wm. Lost.	Wm. Lost.
Teichman.....9 3/4	Lee.....4 5/8
Gunsberg.....9 5/8	Lozman.....4 1/2
Mason.....8 3/4	Tie'len.....4 1/2
Ward.....8 3/4	Jones.....3 3/4
Van Vleet.....8 3/4	Phynick.....2 3/4
Blackburne.....7 3/4	Pasmore.....1 3/4
Lawrence.....6 3/4	

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Problem 470.

By H. VON GOTTSCHELL.

First Prize, Fifth American Chess-Congress
Tourney.

(Contributed by J. R. Warn.)

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

The Composite Game.

We started this game with four moves:

White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	Kt-KB3
4 Castles	Kt x P

This is, we believe, the best defence to the Roy Lopez attack. We have received only two moves: F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, White 3, P-Q4; K. A. Johnson, Idaho Falls, Idaho, Black 3, P-Q4. This last move is a departure from the play adopted by the students of the Spanish Opening, and we believe is very weak, as it permits White to force the center. B-K5 is, probably, the best move.

Several names have been received since the game was started. We will give the late comers an opportunity to play in this game or in another.

Splendid Chess.

(From "Modern Chess-Brilliances.")

Vienna Opening.

FALKBERG.	ANDERSEN.	FALKBERG.	ANDERSEN.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-Kt4	17 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-QB3	P-KB4 (a)	18 Q-R4	B-KKt4
3 P x P	Kt-KB3	19 Kt x KP	B-KR4
4 P-KKt4	B-QB4	20 B-B3	B-KKt5
5 P-Kt5	Castles (b)	21 K-Kt sq	B-KB3
6 P x Kt	Q x P	22 Q x B	Kt-Q4
7 Q-B3	B-Kt3	23 R x Kt (d)	R x Q
8 P-Q3	P-QB3	24 R-Q3	Q-B sq
9 Kt-K4	Q-R2	25 Kt-K5 ch	R x Kt
10 B-Q2	P-Q4	26 R x KKtP	R-KB6
11 P-B6	Q-QB2	27 B-K5	Q-KB sq
12 Castles (c)	P x Kt	28 R-KB7	R-Kt sq
13 Q x P	R x P		dis. ch
14 B-B4 ch	K-R sq	29 R x R dis.	K-R4
15 Q-R5	Kt-Q2		ch
16 P-KB4	R-KB sq	30 R x Q and wins (e)	

Notes.

(a) Weak play!

(b) The game is now resolved into a Muzo Gambit; White, however having the move, and his Q Kt being in play, which makes all the difference.

(c) Grandly played. And against such an opponent!

(d) Another splendid sacrifice! If 23... P x Kt, 24 Kt-Kt5 ch, wins the Black Queen.

(e) One of the finest games on record.



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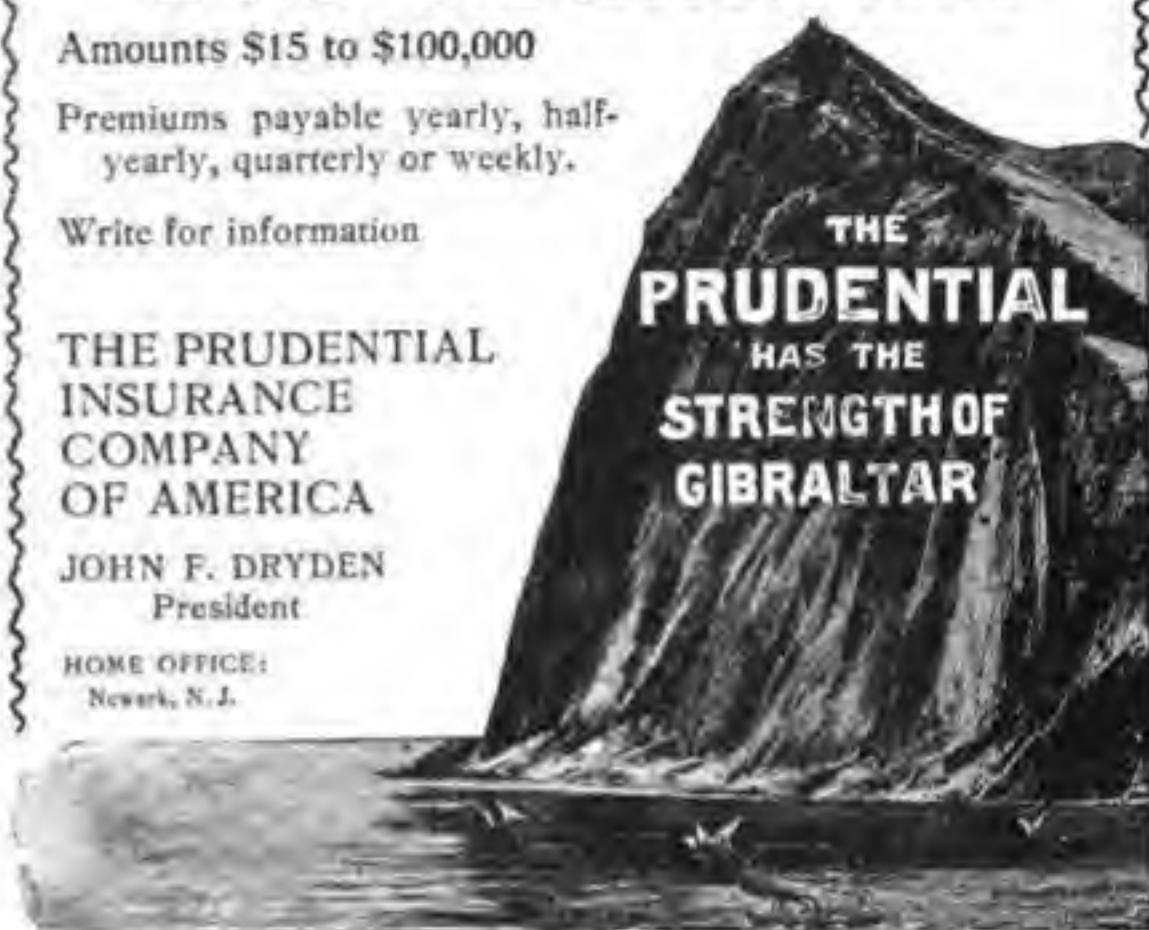
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following contributions to the India Famine Fund:

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LORD ROBERTS'S ADVANCE.

THE middle of June is the date now set by the London war critics for the capture of Pretoria. Lord Roberts's successful advance, contested for the most part only by the Boer rear guard, has taken him more than half-way from Bloemfontein to the Transvaal capital, and his overwhelming force is thought by many papers to be able to overcome any resistance the Boers can offer. "The war is practically over," says the *London Daily Chronicle's* correspondent at the front, telegraphing from Kroon-

stad, the Boer stronghold which Lord Roberts entered almost without opposition on Saturday of last week; and the other British correspondents with the advancing army seem to be equally optimistic. One feature of the advance that has called out considerable remark is the small loss sustained by either side, a result attributed to Lord Roberts's wide flanking movements, made possible by his large force of cavalry. The orderly retreat of the Boers leads the *London Times* to observe: "The signs point to military breakdown on the part of the Boers, but, after experience of the past, we can not accept the reports of demoralization without reserve. The game of war must be strictly played out to the end."

The British tactics are described and commented upon as follows by the *Baltimore Sun*:

"General Roberts's present steady advance illustrates what almost any commander with some 15,000 cavalry and 30,000 infantry under his immediate command can do against opponents not a fourth as strong, however mobile, and aided by the nature of the country. On approaching a defensive position, held strongly, the method of Roberts, it appears, is to send forward cavalry and artillery, first to locate the Boer forces and then to pass around their flanks. The Boer answer to this is to extend their line, seizing kopjes that enable a few riflemen to withstand ten times their number. But by successive extensions the Boer line becomes so weakened that it is easily broken through and the line of retreat is threatened. From east to west the British front covers some thirty-five miles, and it seems impossible for the Boers with but 10,000 or 15,000 men in this field to withstand them everywhere. Infantry, it appears, are no longer used by the British in the front line; their function is to support the cavalry and artillery, and hold what these arms gain. Only on rare occasions are they required to charge—Methuen's plan of 'straight at 'em' being discarded. In view of General Roberts's success in his last advance hopeful Anglophiles predict his arrival before Pretoria 'within six weeks.' But the Boers have a way of spoiling fine programs."

As to the Boer tactics the *Chicago Inter Ocean* says:

"General Botha is retreating, just as General Johnston retreated before Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, skilfully, deliberately, but avoiding battle. He can not fight as he did at Colenso, nor as Cronje did at Magersfontein, because the British front is so extended as to envelop him wherever he cares to give battle south of the Vaal. When the time comes for battle it may be taken for granted that he will display the same spirit that he did at Spion Kop."

It now is admitted on all sides that the two Boer republics have but a short time more to exist. The *New York Press* thinks that the benefit to Great Britain, however, amply atones for this loss. It says:

"The war, in spite of early disappointments, really has continued the national life of the British empire by a century at least. It has recalled the obligations of nationality to colonies that were drifting far from the motherland. It has called the attention of her rulers to lax methods in army regulation and to an ancient armament the continuance of which might have meant disaster in a contest with a foe numerically greater. It has cemented the empire, and in the accomplishment of that the price paid fades into insignificance."

Yet, says the *St. Louis Republic*:

"The final act of the crushing of the two Boer republics and the establishment of British sovereignty throughout South Africa will be full of pathos. The Transvaal and Orange Free State

have appealed in vain to the world's civilized nations for help in their extremity. All that is left them now is to die fighting. The promised spectacle should be viewed with humiliation by the 'Christian powers.' It will reflect no credit upon Christianity or civilization."

THE ICE TRUST IN NEW YORK.

THE advance in the price of ice in New York City, from thirty cents a hundred pounds to sixty cents, has aroused a crusade against the American Ice Company, which controls the ice trade in the metropolis, a crusade that has been made still more furious by the announcement that the company will sell no more five-cent cakes. The *Philadelphia Ledger* calls the trust's operations "a veritable crime against humanity," and the *Boston Transcript* says that the increased price "is like a tax on bread and water and air." Michael C. Murphy, president of the New York Board of Health, says: "Ice or no ice for the poor in



THE "PEOPLE'S FRIEND" IS RIGHT IN IT.
—The New York Tribune.

the summer time in New York is life or death for thousands of them. The proposition to increase the price of this necessity of life is one of the most menacing that could be taken, in so far as it concerns the health of the poor and the middle classes of people." The *New York World* says:

"Ice is an indispensable article to the people of New York during the summer months. Inability to buy it means an incalculable increase in sickness and suffering among the poor. The advance of 100 per cent. in the price of ice decreed by the trust also means an increase in the death-rate in every crowded district in the city where that exorbitant price can not be paid.

"The facts and figures collected by *The World* and printed in its news columns clearly establish two things:

"1. The ice trust's price, 60 cents per 100 pounds, is almost double the price charged in other large cities. And this fact alone raises the strong presumption that the ice trust comes within the legal definition of 'unlawful combinations to prevent competition and control prices to the injury of the public,' for which federal and state statutes are supposed to provide a remedy.

"2. The ice trust's extortionate operations in New York are aided and abetted by and are in fact based upon the connivance of men high in the councils of Tammany Hall and potent, either officially or unofficially, in the city government. It plainly appears, indeed, that but for the action of the Dock Department in refusing to lease docks to small competing ice companies and individual ice-dealers, the ice trust could not maintain its monopoly.

"The practical question presents itself in the old form—What are we going to do about it? Good lawyers assure *The World* that under the existing anti-trust laws this monstrous monopoly can be successfully attacked. The machinery of the law must be set in motion at once."

The machinery of the law has been set in motion by the *New York Journal*, which is proceeding against the Ice Company, under the state anti-trust law, to have its charter revoked. The charge made in the comment quoted above that the Tammany Hall organization is interested in the ice trust seems to be believed by all the New York papers, including *The Journal* (Dem.), which favored Tammany in the last election. The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) says: "Tammany has been wanting to make a campaign issue of trusts, and it looks as if it might succeed far beyond its desires." The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) observes that Tammany's efforts to make money have usually been directed at "people who could stand the gaff," and that "this ice trust, if Tammany is in it, is the first case in which that organization has descended to squeezing the slender pockets of tenement-house people." If the masses get the idea that the Tammany leaders are back of the trust, continues the same paper, "they will be consigned by popular wrath to a region where ice is even scarcer than in New York." Figures collected by the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) and other papers show that while ice is selling in New York at 60 cents a hundred pounds, it is selling in Kansas City at 40 cents, in St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati at 35, in Chicago and Indianapolis at 30, in Buffalo and Washington at 25, and in New Orleans at 20.

THE CUBAN POSTAL SCANDAL.

THE arrest of Col. Charles F. W. Neely, chief financial agent of the Cuban post-office department, on a charge of embezzling \$36,000 of government money, and the reported suspension of Estevan G. Rathbone, director-general of the Cuban posts, marks the first serious blot on the American administration in Cuba. Large sums have been missing for many months past, and it is assumed by the officials now investigating the matter that the defalcations were made possible by the fact that an issue of postage-stamps ordered destroyed was sold in place of new stamps.

Much indignation is expressed by American papers over this official dishonesty. Says the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.):

"The President should take warning from this revelation of rottenness in Havana. Such things hurt him and his party more than it would to refuse the demands of twenty political bosses. Worse than that, they fill Americans with shame. Let Mr. McKinley take the lesson to heart, and determine hereafter to live up to his professions and promises in the matter of enforcing civil-service checks and regulations in the choice of colonial officers. Only in that way can be prevent our eager political exploiters of the islands from heaping failure upon failure and robbery upon robbery, until the stench of American maladministration becomes as offensive as was that of Spain's."

The *Indianapolis News* (Ind.) declares that the only cure for such corruption as this lies in the "separation of the administration of our dependencies from our national politics." The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) presents the same argument, and points to Great Britain's colonial government as a model in this respect.

The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) thus frankly comments on the situation:

"A group of political adventurers seems to have been in control of the post-office department of Cuba. Neely, the embezzler, has now been traced back to Assistant Postmaster-General Perry Heath, whose fine sense of the proprieties may be inferred from the notorious fact that, while holding a high administrative office of the Government, he continues to act as chairman of the literary bureau of the Republican national committee. . . . Major Rathbone, the head of the Cuban postal service, was trained in the delectable school of the politics of plunder. He had served in one administration as a fourth assistant postmaster-general, the official whose special business it was to decapitate the country postmasters of opposite political faith. It

is only necessary to say further that the major is an Ohio man, and has been a lieutenant of Mark Hanna in the politics of that State. The Cuban post-office scandal, by these facts, is easily connected with the school of politics of which Hanna, Heath, and Rathbone are the illustrious exponents. . . .

"How will this scandal read in the Philippines? If this sort of thing can happen under the country's very nose, what is not possible 10,000 miles away?"

TWO POPULIST CONVENTIONS.

THE national conventions of the two wings of the Populist Party were held last week at Sioux Falls and Cincinnati. The "Fusionists," as was expected, nominated Bryan for President by acclamation. On the question of Vice-Presidency, there was not the same unanimity, as some of the leaders wished to

leave this nomination open until the assembling of the Democratic convention at Kansas City. It was finally decided, however, to nominate Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, for Vice-President. The "Middle-of-the-Road" Populists, who met at Cincinnati, nominated Wharton Barker for President and Ignatius Donnelly for Vice-President. The platform adopted by them is a radical one, declaring for the initiative and referendum, public ownership of all public utilities, and a fiat paper currency representing the aggregate wealth of the nation.

The Republican papers are very hostile to what they describe as the "populist insanity." Says the *Baltimore American*:

"The fatuousness of such documents as those which emanated from Cincinnati is apparent. They subserve no good end; they merely disturb the even tenor of the world by detracting from legitimate pursuits and intelligent thought a certain number of men whose energies, if directed in other channels, would make

for the betterment of existing conditions. This energy has no appreciable effect upon the world so long as it manifests itself according to the Cincinnati plan, since the logically disposed portion of the human race regards it as the idle vaporing of a superlative degree of crankism."

The *Minneapolis Journal* (Rep.) declares:

"These two Populist conventions represent the fate of a movement which was inaugurated to effect a revolution which would if successful have arrested the progress of this country for some years. It began with a justifiable revolt against exorbitant railway rates and expanded so as to cover every impractical fad which home and imported socialism



WHARTON BARKER, OF PHILADELPHIA.
Nominated by the "Middle-of-the-Road" Populists for President of the United States.

could crowd into a platform. The disintegration of the party entered upon a serious phase in 1896 when it fused with the Democratic Party and went down to defeat with that silver-plated organization. It flourished in a time of business and industrial depression, and as soon as its food-stuff began to fail, it showed signs of heart failure. It has succeeded in demoralizing the Democratic Party to an extent which has insured the rejection of Democratic control of the government indefinitely. If the Republican Party fails to justify its existence by lapsing from its constructive and beneficent principles, it will only be succeeded by a new party which will embody its progressive and achieving spirit."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) points out that "every party claimed by Bryan is at war within itself" and the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) says that "the Populist Party is fast sinking into the weakness and decay which have overtaken so many similar organizations in the United States." On the other hand the *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.) declares:

"A political movement which, even under the most favorable circumstances, can command the votes of more than 1,000,000 American citizens is not to be despised. However wrong it may be, even absurd and ridiculous, it can not be contemptible: for nothing is contemptible which possesses power in relation to a great interest of human life. Certainly the government of the republic is such an interest."



IGNATIUS DONNELLY, OF MINNESOTA.
Nominated by the "Middle-of-the-Road" Populists for Vice-President.



CHARLES A. TOWNE, OF MINNESOTA.
Nominated by the "Fusion" Populists for Vice-President, to run with Mr. Bryan.



UNCORKED!

—The New York Tribune.

Curiously enough, the Socialists join hands with the Republicans in declaring that Populism is a dying issue. The *Cleveland Citizen* scoffs at the Populist demands and maintains that they emanate from a middle class that is passing out of existence. The *New York People* affirms that Populism is "dead and buried" and that its intelligent advocates are joining the Socialist ranks.

The Democratic press, while naturally favorable to the Sioux Falls convention, severely criticizes the action of the "Middle-of-the-Roaders." Says the *New York Journal* (Bryan Dem.):

"The 'Middle-of-the-Road' Populists at Cincinnati have adopted a platform which, with the exception of the financial plank, is really admirable. . . . It is a pity that the authors of this platform could not see that almost everything in it was attainable through the agency of the Democratic Party, and should prefer to make themselves a 'crank' side-show rather than a part of a great national advance."

In a long editorial deprecating the action of the two conventions, the *Cincinnati Enquirer* (Dem.) says:

"Are we to be guided by cries for 'initiative and referendum,' election of Senators by the people, government ownership of everything and the reform of all the ills that flesh and intellect are heirs to by statutory enactment and tinkering of constitutions; or are we to stick to the good old Democratic doctrine that that which governs the least is the best government? . . . Democrats are tired of defection and division. They are tired of being the catch-basin for irregular, impure, impertinent, and indefensible streams in politics? They want to get together on a platform that all can stand on consistently and decently. Whether their standard bearer shall be William Jennings Bryan or some other Democrat distinguished for intellect and honesty, they want to preserve the Democratic Party as one of dignity—as one that shall be a leader of political forces, and not a follower and trimmer."

The Boer Envoys.—Much speculation is indulged in by the American press as to the mission of the three Boer envoys. Some of the Republican papers go so far as to say that their arrival at this time is a "Bryanite scheme," and the *Washington Star* (Rep.) declares that they "are coming only to urge us to run our campaign in the interests of the Transvaal." While many of the Republican papers are less violent in their comment, it seems to be the opinion of the press of both parties that the Boer commissioners can accomplish nothing tangible at this time. Says the *Baltimore American* (Rep.):

"It is a conspicuous fact, in spite of statements to the contrary, that our Government has not turned a deaf ear to the Boers' appeal. This fact should be borne in mind. At the request of Presidents Kruger and Steyn, this nation offered its friendly offices to England in an effort to bring about peace. This is as far as we are permitted to go by the rules of international comity, unless we throw such rules to the four winds and embroil ourselves in a war with which we have no official connection. Much as we sympathize with the Boers, we can not afford to take such a step. For our own sake we dare not allow our hearts to run away with our heads. When we made our proposition to England, her reply was a virtual warning to all nations to keep hands off. We dare not disregard that warning unless we are ready to involve ourselves in a war with England for the sole purpose of giving a practical demonstration of the existence among us of a certain sentiment. The sober sense of the nation will accord with this opinion, and the coming Boer delegates should recognize it and give it due consideration."

The *Chicago Chronicle* (Dem.) says:

"It is hardly necessary to say that the Boer representatives can see nothing in what the Administration is doing in the Philippines to inspire in their breasts the faintest hope that the McKinley Administration will lift a finger in their behalf."

MR. WANAMAKER'S CHARGES AGAINST PHILADELPHIA OFFICIALS.

MR. JOHN WANAMAKER'S startling charge against two Philadelphia city officials, which he made public last week, has stirred up some tremendously indignant comment in Philadelphia, and has brought out in the press of other cities considerable moralizing on official methods of replying to newspaper criticisms in the City of Brotherly Love. Briefly stated, Mr. Wanamaker's charge is that on Thursday morning of last week Abraham L. English, the director of public safety of Philadelphia, and George G. Pierie, the superintendent of city property, called at Mr. Wanamaker's office and threatened that unless he would consent to stop the criticisms of the mayor that have been appearing in *The North American* (a paper owned by Mr. Wanamaker's son), these two city officials would make public evidence damaging to his character. According to Mr. Wanamaker's report of the conversation, he explained that the paper does not belong to him; but when Director English persisted in overlooking this point and demanding that the attacks on Mayor Ashbridge be discontinued, Mr. Wanamaker said: "I will not permit you as director of public safety, or the mayor himself, even if he were President of the United States, to dictate to me on a question like this." Director English, according to the report, replied:

"Very well. Then I want to give you notice that for eight months we have been looking up your personal record from the time you were Postmaster-General. We have followed you throughout Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and even in Europe, and we have fortified ourselves with affidavits against you, and since you have been attacking other people we will now take our turn on you."

Mr. Wanamaker replied by expressing his opinion of their conduct in strong terms, and ordering them to leave his office, which they did. The next day he gave an account of the affair to the press, prefacing the narrative by saying:

"Under ordinary circumstances there possibly could be no excuse made for the intrusion of such a private matter on the public attention; but when a powerful city official, the chief counselor of the mayor, controlling the police force of a municipality, threatens a citizen with a deliberately concocted and scandalous attack on his character, unless he silences the criticisms of a newspaper upon the acts of public officials, the occurrence is more than a private grievance—it is an incident of far-reaching and menacing import. No more insidious and terrorizing form of blackmail could be devised. The threat of the chief of police of a great city, speaking for a mayor and municipal administration, is no idle boast; it is a monstrous and audacious attempt to intimidate and coerce by an unlawful and revolting abuse of power. To be silent under such circumstances would be an encouragement to lawless and truculent officials, vested with authority with which they can harass and oppress. It would embolden the perpetrators of such practices, and put weak men at their mercy."

The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) says: "This revival of Dick Turpin's methods in the city of William Penn will hardly go down." The *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.) says of Director English: "That insolent official, who undertook to muzzle the press by a threat of assault upon private character, is a despicable ruffian. He neither understands his duty as a public servant nor the enormity of his offense against public right. He ought to be instantly abated." The *Philadelphia Times* (Ind. Rep.) says that "this act of high, responsible, and powerful officials in the city government will appal the community."

The attacks that were made by *The North American* and other Philadelphia papers upon Mayor Ashbridge accuse him of partiality in signing a franchise grant to the Keystone Telephone Company. The *Philadelphia Record* says of this franchise:

"The franchise granted by the city to the Keystone Telephone Company is in nowise limited or restricted so as to give protec-

tion or compensation to the public. The company can sell out, or go on, or stand still, as it pleases. It has been given the use of costly properties without pay, and of the most valuable privileges without any surety that they will be exercised for the public benefit. The mayor's attention was called to these defects and omissions and to the necessity of safeguarding the interests of the city, by the press and by the spoken protests of citizens and of organizations deeply interested in securing better telephonic facilities. He has no answer to make except that the incorporators are fine fellows, and have plenty of money, and have assured him that they mean well."

The North American said on the morning after Mr. Wanamaker gave out the report quoted above: "This journal is quite beyond the reach of any influence which frightened and angry and compromised officials can bring to bear upon it. . . . In the sure confidence that a time is soon coming when we shall have an end of the Quays and Stones and Penroses and Durhams and Salters and Ashbridges and Englishes, *The North American* will continue to do its chosen work of appealing to the intelligence and moral sense and patriotism of the people of State and city to rouse themselves and restore American government in this robbed and disgraced commonwealth."

SOUTHERN OPINIONS ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

THE race conference at Montgomery, Ala., last week, and the vigorous campaign in North Carolina for a constitutional amendment that will practically disfranchise the negroes in that State are stirring up the Southern press to a renewed discussion of negro suffrage. Three States, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina, have amended their state constitutions so as to bar (by means of educational and property qualifications) nearly all the negroes from the polls; North Carolina is about to vote on a similar amendment, Virginia and Alabama are considering the step, while Georgia has decided to let the negro retain his ballot.

The campaign in North Carolina for the constitutional amendment is becoming very earnest. A speech delivered by Prof. W. E. Abernathy, of Rutherford College, before the White Supremacy Club in Charlotte, N. C., has been printed and is being used as a campaign circular. In this speech Professor Abernathy refers to the enfranchisement of the negro as "the most foul, most damnable wrong ever forced upon a free sovereign State," and says of the terms of the proposed amendment: "They are plain and simple. We disfranchise no white man. We disfranchise only ignorant and incompetent negroes. We must pass the amendment. We shall pass it." *The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer* (Dem.) says: "Does anybody suppose that the white men of North Carolina are fools enough and cowards enough to stand still and submit to negro domination, when all the rest of the world is governing the negro? Manhood demands the adoption of our constitutional amendment." *The Wilmington (N. C.) Morning Star* (Dem.) declares that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified with the assistance of the votes of twelve Southern States, when their legislatures were controlled by "scalawags and carpetbaggers, when thousands of white men were disfranchised and the negroes voted to enfranchise themselves, one of the most outrageous proceedings ever enacted in this or in any other country, a proceeding so outrageous that its leading advocates did not have the hardihood to defend it as constitutional"; and, the same paper adds, "promises made under duress or under intimidation are not binding in law, honor, or morals, and it was under such conditions that negro suffrage was forced upon the Southern States."

The *Washington Bee* (Afro-American) fears that when the negroes of North Carolina go to the polls to vote upon the pro-

posed amendment, "the whites will combine, and by force of arms and their bloody and dastardly methods prevent negroes from voting," and it gives the North Carolina negroes the following counsel:

"Force is to be detested when exercised in a contest where conscience, patriotism, and eloquence should be the controlling forces. Yet the sense of manly independence and self-preservation dictates that brute force be met by a like force when other forces become useless. God forbid that the tragic scenes about Wilmington be reenacted this year, but should such be attempted manliness, justice, and self-respect demand that the negroes shall defend their helpless sisters, wives, and daughters against unholy slaughter by gangs of bloodthirsty and heartless brutes.

"We trust that the thinking class of whites in North Carolina will not be led into schemes of gross injustice and crime by unprincipled and designing demagogues and grasping politicians.

"Above all it is the duty of all intelligent and manly colored people to watch and be prepared for the worst and not fall with their backs toward the enemy."

Several speakers at the Montgomery conference spoke strongly on the suffrage question. A. M. Waddell, ex-mayor of Wilmington, N. C., who led the armed movement against negro domination in Wilmington in November, 1898, said, among other things:

"Unrestricted negro suffrage in the Southern States, if the right be fully and freely exercised, means the most ignorant, corrupt, and evil government ever known in a free country. It means more than this, for there can be no social security where it prevails. Among white men, political party ascendancies are never utilized to affect social order. Social disorder invariably follows negro political ascendancy. The negro has had nearly forty years of freedom and citizenship and opportunity for education, and yet, with many honorable exceptions, he is quite as incapable of understanding the meaning of true liberty and of intelligently exercising political rights as he was when first emancipated. . . . White supremacy is absolutely essential to his welfare, because it means the salvation of those things upon which his every interest depends. It is madness in him, and cruelty in those who so advise him, to resist it."

Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, President Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy, who also spoke before the Montgomery conference, said of the negro and the ballot-box:

"There is no country in the world where elections were purer than they were in the Southern States in 1860. If since that time we have departed from the teachings of our fathers, it was necessity that taught us—the necessity of preserving our civilization. It was not a desire to get rid of negro domination that prompted the new constitution of Mississippi or the new constitution of Louisiana. The white men already were dominant in both States; they were simply taking steps in the direction of pure elections. It is just one step from defrauding the negro to defrauding the white man, and we know that as long as matters remain as they now are we can never have, as we ought to have, and wish to have, two respectable parties in these Southern States.

"It will probably be agreed upon by the majority of those in this conference that most of our Southern States need changes in their fundamental laws to adapt them to present conditions; but, while I concur in this necessity for amendments, it must also be borne in mind that no changes merely as to suffrage that could be made in state or federal constitution could of themselves meet the demand of the hour. We need better and more harmonious relations between the races. Race friction, race hatred, beget such crimes as malicious mischief, arson, and assassination. It prevents cooperation for the prevention or discovery of crime, and is the prolific mother of distrust and perjury. Lynch law but adds to race hatred; it begets the feeling that injustice has been done, because a trial is denied."

Ex-Governor William A. McCorkle, of West Virginia, advocated "an honest and inflexible educational and property basis" for the suffrage, "administered fairly for black and white"; but, he added, the time is rapidly coming when the South will need every vote it can get to sustain its commercial politics, and "the

South most certainly will be ultimately insistent that the negro vote be counted." Bourke Cockran, in a speech that was received with great favor by the audience, advocated the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution, by which the negro was enfranchised.

GERMAN-AMERICAN COMMENT ON SECRETARY ROOT'S WARNING.

THE German-American papers, even those that uphold the present Administration, are emphatic in what they call the jingo-hetze of Anglo-Saxons—*hetze* being an untranslatable term—the character and action of a lot of hoodlums. The warning recently given by Secretary Root, in his reference to the probability that we should have to fight ere long to uphold the Monroe doctrine, is taken by the German-American editors to refer to Germany and her reputed intentions in South America, and as such is strongly resented. Says the *Westliche Post* (Rep., St. Louis):

"Mr. Root may rattle a sheet of tin to produce theatrical thunder, but it will hardly produce an echo. . . . A couple of years ago the danger was much greater. Then the 'Anglo-Saxon cousins' thought themselves strong enough to tread on the toes of everybody. But since then our expansionist policy has proved to be such bad business, and England has shown in the Boer war such impotence that the danger has lessened considerably. . . . The more our careless war minister threatens, the greater the majority for the German navy bill. Moreover, the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine to mean that we are masters of South America is the doctrine's worst foe. Our methods in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines have hurt it more than all Europe's powers."

The New York *Staats-Zeitung* says that the Germans can not understand why our highest officials indulge in threats. Such threats mean actual war, and it hopes that our officials "will learn better manners." The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* (Rep., Chicago), thinks that this *hetzen* against Germany keeps away the best German emigrants, who prefer to go to parts where they are less disturbed. The *Wächter und Anzeiger* (Cleveland) quotes from L. M. Habererom's Washington correspondence to show that the whole disturbance is English-made, and is intend-

ed to rob the Germans of their colonies. The *Freie Presse* (Chicago), in a series of articles, expresses itself as follows:

Until lately Germany thought she could do with nineteen battle-ships and thirty cruisers. Since then the Germans have learned better. They have seen that McKinley and Salisbury tried to provoke a war in the Samoan incident. Naturally they are arming. We have proven ourselves to be bandits in our dealings with Spain. Is it a wonder that the German Government and people buy arms when robbers are abroad? When it rains, people get umbrellas. We have claimed hegemony over the entire American continent. Very well; we should have stayed there. The right to expand we must logically admit to be in the possession of other nations. The German voters should take care to examine into this latest phase of international politics. It is clear that McKinley, if reelected, will do his best to cause a war with Germany as he did with Spain. He is the humble servant of England. He and his cabinet act as if they were all in the pay of England.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST*

LORD SALISBURY AND HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

THE British Premier's remarkable speech before the Primrose League in London on Wednesday of last week seems to have created almost as much surprise in this country as in England. The paragraph that caused the most astonishment was this one:

"Apart, however, from the fate of former struggles, I am still assured that there is no hope of the predominant partner ever consenting to give Ireland practical independence. We have learned something from the South African war—how a disloyal government, in spite of warnings, can accumulate armaments against a most powerful combatant, and thus secure a terrible advantage. We now know better than we did ten years ago what a risk it would be if we gave a disloyal government in Ireland the power of accumulating forces against this country."

Such references to Ireland after the Queen's recent visit, and at the very time when Irish generals and Irish troops are doing so much for England in South Africa, the *London Chronicle* (so the cable reports) thinks particularly inapt and tactless. The *London Daily Mail* declares that Lord Salisbury does not voice English sentiment in this matter, for from John o' Groat's to Land's End the British are one people in their admiration and gratitude to their cousins across the Channel; and the *London Daily Express* observes that Lord Salisbury is guilty of one of



WHAT THE POLITICIANS WOULD LIKE TO SEE.
—The Cleveland Press.



"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD."
—The Detroit Journal.

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

those indiscretions that may be apologized for, but can never be explained.

The New York *Sun* remarks that "Lord Salisbury seems to have struck the idea of imperial federation a blow between the eyes," and the Philadelphia *Ledger* calls the speech "frightfully ill-timed." The Philadelphia *Times* says:

"Whichever way it is looked at, the stupidity of thus associating the Irish and the Boers is past comprehension. It is a reassertion of the old hostility in the most truculent and offensive way and can have no influence but to chill the good feeling which the Queen has been trying to foster, and certainly to chill any Irish enthusiasm in the South African war. It is not strange that the London papers have taken Lord Salisbury sharply to task. The freshest American official scarcely would be guilty of a blunder so indefensible."

The New York *World* finds in the speech a point against British imperialism:

"The Boers have taught England, according to Salisbury, that all the way round the world, from Ireland to the Transvaal, freedom is folly and force the only wisdom."

"Gladstone 'in an evil moment' thought that the empire could be based on the consent of conciliated peoples. Salisbury has discovered that its foundations must be laid by conquering armies and cemented with the blood of slaughtered patriots."

"He does not seem to see that the abandonment of the Gladstone ideas—peace and justice abroad, justice and progress at home—has any connection with the world-wide manifestation of ill-will toward his country."

WHY ENGLAND SHOULD STOP THE WAR.

JEAN DE BLOCH, author of "The Future of War," thinks that the time has now come when England will find her own interests best served by halting her armies and making peace with the Boers. This surprising recommendation gains interest from the partial confirmation that events in South Africa have given to M. Bloch's still more surprising ideas, set forth in his book, to the effect that the superior advantages of the defense in modern warfare have already made war practically impossible. He says (writing in *The North American Review* for May):

"I say nothing now of the future necessity of the two races living side by side in South Africa on the principle of 'give and take.' I pass over in silence the powerful argument against the war which the comparative statistics of births and deaths in the Transvaal supply, whence it appears that the future is to the more prolific race of the Boers. I rely solely on the fact that weak as the Boers are numerically, they are enabled by the most modern weapons to hold their own while defending their country against invasion, and they will do so with such results as to render the entire upshot of the war utterly indecisive. If that be true, do not the material interests of England, no less than the ethical mission which Great Britain is accomplishing in the world, point to the necessity of sheathing the sword? . . ."

"From the moment the invasion of the Transvaal proper begins, and European troops venture into the heart of the South African Switzerland, every hill and hollow of which may be transformed into an impregnable fortress, the fortune of war will necessarily change once more, and the gloomy outlook of last December and January will dash high hopes and evoke dread fears anew. This is not prophecy but logic; not clairvoyance but insight. Smokeless powder, quick-firing rifles and artillery, and the scientific construction of entrenchments can be utilized by a clever people to such purpose that a determined force of defenders may successfully hold its own against an invading army eight times larger than itself."

If the Boers continue to display the sagacity they have shown thus far, thinks M. Bloch, "it is absolutely true that the Boers can render the invasion of their country abortive."

So much for military considerations. Political considerations only reinforce the same view. The British empire, M. Bloch notes with admiration, is "cemented by morality, instead of be-

ing held together by the fear of fire and sword." Is it well, then, he asks, to return to the specious maxims of George the Third? "Is it wise, even politically, to drive unwilling subjects into the political penfold at the point of the sword and to create an Ireland in South Africa?" And as for moral considerations:

"Nor should we forget the moral effect, as widespread as it would be intense, which the peaceful solution of the struggle, even at this stage, would produce upon the world at large and the Boers in particular. It would be the death-knell of Chauvinism throughout the globe and of many of the worst social evils engendered by Chauvinism and its allies—militarism, the 'rage of numbers,' and the lavishing of labor and money on unproductive undertakings, which, in times of peace as in times of war, constitute the most effectual barriers ever yet raised against the advance of civilization."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AGUIBALDO evidently has not heard the news that he is dead.—*The Chicago Record*.

OUR manifest destiny is probably safe so long as it provides for so many good offices outside the classified service.—*The Detroit Journal*.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S declaration that the Dreihand keeps the peace of the world will be interesting news to the Boers.—*The Chicago Record*.



EVENING PAPERS—IN LONDON.
"Ere you har, sir, better 'ave one—'cos yer mayn't git it in yer mornin' paper."—*Punch*.

Those who are lamenting that Admiral Dewey permitted himself to go into politics should note that the admiral is not in deep.—*The Kansas City Journal*.

CUBANS will please not look in the direction of Chicago or New York while we reproach them on the corrupt police force of Havana.—*The Chicago Record*.

We owe England one debt of gratitude. No Briton has yet tried to be funny enough to introduce a Filipino sympathy resolution in the House of Commons.—*The New York Press*.

In order to afford a little variety somebody ought to reverse the usual proceeding by jumping from the East River to the top of the Brooklyn bridge.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

WITH the experience and facility derived from a second term, it is believed that Mr. McKinley would get so he could run the Government without any Congress at all.—*The Detroit News*.



ROUGH ON CUBA.

Billy Mason wants to present Cuba with self-government on the Fourth of next July.—*The Minneapolis Tribune*.

LETTERS AND ART.

MUNKACSY AND AMERICA.

THE death of Mihaly Munkacsy on May 1 in an asylum at Bonn, Germany, recalls the interest which Americans have felt in the great Hungarian painter since his celebrated canvas, "Christ before Pilate," was exhibited in this country about ten years ago. It is pleasant to remember that Munkacsy, perhaps the most famous of modern popular painters, owed his success in a large measure to American appreciation.

It was not until 1868, when Munkacsy was twenty-four, that he first attracted much attention, after many years of labor and



THE LATE MIHALY MUNKACSY.

struggle which seem to be the necessary novitiate of most artists. At Düsseldorf in that year an American gave him a commission to execute a picture, and this resulted in "The Last Day of a Condemned Man," painted on a huge panel of wood which the artist had himself prepared. It was afterward sent to the Paris Salon of 1870, and made Munkacsy's name known throughout Europe. Thereafter he was a frequent exhibitor at the Salon, and one great picture followed another, the series culminating in 1878 in his "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost'"—afterward bought by the Lenox Library in New York—and his greatest picture, "Christ before Pilate," in 1881. "Ecce Homo" was his latest painting, and was shortly followed by the artist's virtual death to the world, due to a paralytic shock, in 1896, which necessitated his removal to an asylum.

In the New York *Press* (May 6) Mr. William M. Chase, the well-known American artist, who knew Munkacsy well, gives

some particulars of his early struggles and his later madness. Mr. Chase says:

"Born a Hungarian, his real name was Michael Loeb. He took his art-name from Munkacs, the little village in which he was born—a very common habit among European artists. His first and perhaps his greatest picture was 'The Last Day of the Condemned,' and it is pleasant to know that it was an American who enabled him to complete the picture. He was living at the time in a garret in the city of Düsseldorf, when he was brought to the notice of John R. Hay, of Baltimore. Mr. Hay found Munkacsy penniless, wrapped in a shabby ulster, and working at his great picture without either food or fuel in the room. He at once lent the artist money, and when the picture was finished it was bought and sent to Paris, where it secured for him both fame and fortune. He made his home in Paris, and his studio became one of the sights of the city.

"Munkacsy's madness must have had some unknown origin. In his youth he was a cabinet-maker, and it is said that when confined in the asylum he returned to his early trade. His skill as an artist entirely deserted him. This would indicate that the cause of his insanity was not his art, but perhaps some physical defect of the brain. It rarely occurs that a painter finds his way to a madhouse. Our profession imposes a tremendous strain sometimes in the effort to attain a result, but it is a stimulating rather than a depressing strain. The greater the genius the greater the madness is a common saying. But the artistic temperament permits larger scope for individuality than almost any other. If Mr. Whistler, for instance, were anything but an artist, I presume he would have been locked up long ago. He is not in the slightest degree insane, but his scorn of conventionalities would in any other calling have persuaded people that he was out of his mind."

ALEXANDER PETÖFI: THE HUNGARIAN BYRON.

OF the trio of Hungarian liberators—Louis Kossuth, Maurus Jókai, and Alexander Petöfi—the latter is perhaps the least known outside his own country. Yet there he is honored as one of the country's chief heroes. In *The Critic* (May), Mr. Alexander Hegedus, Jr., tells the story of Petöfi's life, which in both its literary and its political activities suggests that of Byron. Petöfi, who was born in 1823 in Central Hungary, early became aware of his poetical genius, and before he was twenty his first volume of poems, which stirred the whole nation, was published. Mr. Hegedus writes:

"'Love and Liberty—I need both during my life: for liberty I sacrifice my life, and for love my liberty!' Such was Petöfi's motto, the influence of which hovered around his path from his birth until the day of the battle in which he disappeared. One of the greatest poets of this century, he had also one of the noblest hearts that ever beat. There can hardly be related a more interesting and eventful story than that of Petöfi's life. Its romance and mystery render it almost incredible. Pursued by an unmerciful fate, his life was full of misery—a few years of glory leading toward an abrupt and untimely end, and a heroic death. In five words I could write his biography: he lived, loved, and died."

"On the 8th of September, 1846, he first met Julia Hendrei, who became his wife the next year. They spent their honeymoon in the castle of Kolt's. These were Petöfi's only peaceful hours between the two periods of his struggle for life and against the enemy. There in the castle of Kolt's he wrote his masterpieces, glorifying love and nature. His best poems were also composed there in the society of the woman he loved so ardently and who, after the poet's death, forgot him and married again. Petöfi wrote to her, in one of his masterpieces: 'If you would throw away your widow's veil, put it upon the cross of my grave, and I shall come out in the midnight to take it back, binding with it the wounds of my heart, which even then shall love you, and love forever.'"

"Petöfi could not long remain peacefully absorbed by his love; for the changing events abroad foretold the coming revolution. . . . The outbreak of the French Revolution gave the initiative

to the Hungarian revolt. With feverish zeal Petöfi took part in the great movement which threw the nation into the whirl of rebellion. Upon the first day that liberty dawned upon Hungary Petöfi was the man who, standing on the steps of the National Museum in the middle of the park, before the assembled people, recited Hungary's first battle-song, the well-known 'Up, Magyars!' This poem became the war-song of the soldiers and sounded through the land with a stirring power:

Arise, O Magyars, the country calls!
Now is the time, now or never,
Shall we be slaves or free?
That is the question—choose,
We swear by the God of Magyars,
We swear to be slaves no longer!

"The poem was immediately printed, as the first publication of the 'free press,' and distributed among the people. A few days after this scene, the guns thundered through the country. Petöfi rushed from battle to battle, stirring up the people with his wonderful songs and kindling enthusiasm wherever he appeared. At the beginning of the war the Hungarian army fought with astonishing success against the Austrians. Kossuth, Petöfi, and Jókai had done everything for their country, struggling with pen, fighting with sword and tongue, and freedom was nearly won when the Russians invaded the country with two million soldiers. Two million Russians against four hundred thousand Hungarians! With irresistible passion Petöfi roamed through the country calling everybody to arms—even the women—for the 'holy war'—but in vain. The power of the nation was exhausted by the two years' struggle. Tired and hopeless, yearning for death, Petöfi wrote the poem beginning 'There is only one thought which troubles me.' In it he explained the death he craved. 'No,' he wrote, 'not a lingering death in a soft bed, but to die quickly, like a tree struck by the lightning. I would fall on the battle-field, fighting for "Holy Liberty," and upon my body let the horses trample, crushing me. . . . Let my body be buried in the common grave with the unknown heroes who die for liberty.' A few days after he finished this poem what he desired happened. On the battle-field of Segesvár, on the 31st of July, 1849, he disappeared. Nobody knows how he died or where he is buried. His is a grave 'with the unknown heroes.' Not until several days had elapsed did his friends become aware of his disappearance."

Of Petöfi's poetical writings Mr. Hegedus says:

"His whole life, his poems, his yearning for love and liberty, can only be likened to Byron's. No wonder, then, that he is called 'the Hungarian Byron.' He wrote both lyrics and epics and excelled in both. Petöfi understood the peasants' 'folk songs' and gave them poetic setting. These songs of his are the pearls of Hungarian song-literature. His epic poems are filled with real Hungarian humor, which only one who had lived with the peasants in the 'punta' (the Hungarian prairie) could well grasp. There upon the breast of nature he wrote the songs which are known, as well as prayers, wherever the Hungarian tongue is spoken. But to translate them is as difficult as would be the translation of Rudyard Kipling's 'Seven Seas.' Petöfi knew his own greatness, and in one of the verses he wrote to his mother he expressed it by saying: 'Mother, the fame of your boy will live for a long time—forever.'"

Sympathy of English Litterateurs in the Present War.—The South African conflict has had a depressing effect upon British literature and a divisive effect upon British *litterateurs*. Sales of everything except war literature have greatly fallen off, altho four of the great sixpenny weeklies have doubled their circulation. Indeed, altho with improved news from the front the spring announcements are attracting more attention, literary conditions during the winter have been so depressed as to warrant the holding over of several important new books.

Mr. J. M. Bullock, writing from London to *The Book Buyer* (May), calls attention to the fact that the war has curiously split up literary people in England, and has even separated some families. He writes:

"Miss Olive Schreiner—whose husband has had some risky ex-

periences in trying to convene 'pro-Boer' meetings in the English provinces—has touched the top note of hysteria against the war; her brother, the Cape Premier, has maintained a dignified (official) neutrality; while her sister has called God to witness that England is in the right and that the Boers ought to be suppressed. But then, the anti-war party assure us that the author of 'The Story of an African Farm' is a woman of genius, and that her sister is a woman of no importance. In London, the Boers have many sympathizers among literary people, altho by a strange anomaly not among the religious-literary circle, for the church as a whole has bid England God-speed in the struggle, to such an extent indeed that the literary agnostics have pointed to the fact as a proof of the powerlessness of Christianity. If I were called on to make a division of literary opinion on the whole question, I should say that the real creators (like Mr. Kipling) are all for England, and that the mere critics and analytical writers are against her. The war has called forth some excellent verse by Mr. W. E. Henley, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Austin Dobson, and Mr. Gilbert Parker. Mr. Frederic Harrison and his fellow Comtists have denounced the war, in which they foresee the beginning of England's end. On the other hand, a literary socialist like Mr. Bernard Shaw applauds it. The Rev. Stopford Brooke thinks it better for South Africa to be ruled by the Briton than the Boer. And so the divergences of opinion go on, until one is almost inclined to believe with Mr. Auberon Herbert, the high priest of individualism, that literature should not touch the subject except in the spirit of the merest laymen. It need scarcely be added that the theory of government-by-reprisal makes the 'Celtic circle' pro-Boer almost to a man—and woman."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HAUPTMANN'S GENIUS.

FEW writers have in the course of so short a life made so extensive a change in their literary ideals as has Gerhart Hauptmann. Beginning as a follower of Ibsen and Holz and as an upholder of the modern German naturalistic drama, he is already, at the early age of thirty-seven, the foremost of the dramatic mystics. A writer in *The Quarterly Review* (April) traces Hauptmann's evolution from the time of his social dramas—"Lonely Lives" and "The Weavers"—to "Hannele" and "The Sunken Bell," in which a mystic symbolism is seen in its full blossom. Referring to the somber nature of Hauptmann's earlier studies in sociological drama, the writer says:

"Hauptmann's painful ascent from this sordid valley of the shadow was made on the staff of mysticism. 'Hannele,' or 'Hannele's Assumption,' to give the full German title, was published and played at the end of 1893. It had the honor of attracting the notice of at least three kings. The chaplain was despatched from the palace at Potsdam to report on its value as Christian evidence—we believe with satisfactory results. The Court Theater in Vienna was specially licensed for its production, and the playwright was granted an audience in the royal box at Stuttgart. The professional critics, tho not unanimously favorable, combined to pay the drama the compliment of keen debate, which spread from the borders of Germany across the Vosges and the Atlantic."

"Hannele" indeed aroused so much criticism in New York that the mayor of the city forbade any one but an adult actress to appear in the title rôle. "The Sunken Bell," which appeared three years later, convulsed the literary circles of Germany with conflicting sentiments. It was the intellectual wonder of the season, and its attributes were canvassed in clubs and drawing-rooms. The critic of *The Quarterly Review* thinks that this play, which has been brought out this year in New York both in English and German, proves that Hauptmann is a genuine poet:

"He takes us—like Arnold Böcklin, the painter—back to the Teutonic *Urwald*. Wood-nymphs, fauns, goblins, and water-gods are as vivid as the schoolmaster or the priest, and each portion of the drama is successfully wrought. Take the first temptation of Heinrich, when he awakes in enchanted ground:

How sweet thou art!
Stay, for my hand is innocent as thou.

Already I have seen thee—where, ah, where?
I serv'd for thee through hard, long years—how long?
Thy voice to prison in a cage of bells,
To wed it to the Sabbath-day's delights,
This was my labor, and therein I fail'd.

How lovely is 't! How strange and full of awe.
The dark, mysterious branches of the pine
Are raised, and droop; how solemnly they bow
Their antic heads. O, woodland fey and fable,
Thy secret whisper trembles in my ears,
Stirs in the leaf, and rustles in the grass.
Thou art the fey and fable! Kiss me, fey.

"The contrast between the fascinating wood-sprite, Rautendelein, half fairy, half woman, and the old witch-wife, Wit-



GERHART HAUPTMANN.

tichen, with her weird and racy dialect, is that between the glamour and the weirdness of the forest, between the beauty and the horror of the superstitions that haunt its inhabitants. . . . Sometimes, as we renew the enduring pleasure of this poem, as we follow the peasant-poet through the charmed country of his fancy, sitting with the water-sprite by his spring, and listening to his immemorial wisdom, watching the elf-dance by moonlight and scenting the satyr among his goats, as Rautendelein proffers her secret to the weary searchers after truth—sometimes we, too, are tempted to exclaim—

Great God! I'd rather be
A pagan suckled in a creed outworn,—
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

For that Hauptmann has had such glimpses in his home in the hills no reader of 'The Sunken Bell' can doubt. More doubtful is it if a 'creed outworn' is the most desirable possession for a poet who reached Berlin from the provinces barely ten years ago, and who is not yet forty years of age. Prophecy is the critic's pitfall. We should never have conjectured 'The Sunken Bell' from the author of 'Before Sunrise,' and we hesitate, therefore, to pronounce on the future of Hauptmann's genius. Still, we close perforce on this note of partial disappointment. We can only hope that of him, too, it will not be said—he was called but was not chosen; he was a German poet, but he was not the national poet of modern Germany."

THOMAS NELSON PAGE will soon appear as a dramatist, for he is now at work on "Red Rock," which will be staged next fall.

MILTON'S "POETICAL WORKSHOP."

THIS is the descriptive phrase applied by Mr. Edmund Gosse to the collection of Milton manuscripts owned by Trinity College, Cambridge, England. To all lovers of literature, says Mr. Gosse, this collection "is a relic of inestimable value," while to those who are practically interested in the art of verse, it reads "a more pregnant lesson than any other similar document in the world." The value of the collection consists in the fact that it reveals to us the great poet intimately engaged in fashioning and polishing his compositions, giving us his first rough drafts, his alterations, omissions, interlineations. It is his note-book for a period of five years—his blossoming period. Says Mr. Gosse (in *The Atlantic Monthly*, May):

"With the exception of 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso,' which have accidentally dropped from the unbound volume, or else were hewn roughly out of the marble elsewhere, these pages form Milton's poetical workshop. Moreover, the collection is, with those exceptions, complete. Between the 'Song on May Morning,' written at Cambridge in the spring of 1631, and the Latin and Italian pieces composed in Italy in 1639, there does not seem to exist another copy of Milton's verses which does not occur in the Trinity manuscript."

In the collection, moreover, there is no trace of a single abandoned work. "Milton attempted nothing which he failed to carry through, and the examination of these leaves gives us good reason to believe that he started no poem, not even a sonnet or a song, without being quite sure beforehand that he would be able to complete it in perfection."

The first part of the note-book was written in 1633, and begins with "Arcades." Next follows "At a Solemn Music," the manuscript of which is badly mutilated. Mr. Gosse writes:

"Here Milton is seen to be greatly perplexed with contending plans, and the entire poem is twice canceled, with strong cross pen-lines, and a third time written. We examine the two canceled forms of the ode with particular curiosity, since Milton's failures are more than most men's successes. Here are two lost lines:

"While all the starry round, and arches blue,
Resound and echo, Hallelu!"

and, lower down, the 'melodious noise' was originally succeeded by the line,

"By leaving out those harsh chromatic jars,"

which Milton's ear instinctively felt was discordant.

"As an instance of the extreme and punctilious care the poet took to make his expression exactly suit his thought and his music, it may be worth the notice and analysis of the reader that he tried 'ever-endless light,' 'ever-glorious,' 'unecipsed,' 'where day dwells without night,' 'endless morn of light,' 'in cloudless birth of light,' 'in never-parting light,' before finally returning to the fifth (and certainly the best) of these seven variants.

"We then come to the 'Letter to a Friend,' twice drafted, and with innumerable small corrections, proving, in the most interesting way, the extreme importance of the crisis in Milton's life of which this epistle, with its enclosed sonnet, is the memorable record."

Of the manuscript of "Comus" Mr. Gosse says:

"This is Milton's own writing, again, and the interlinings and canceled readings are so numerous that we are able to follow the poet in the act of composition. As in 'Arcades,' he makes a false start, and the first twenty lines are stormily struck through.

"Who has ever lived, but Milton, that was rich enough to throw away such beauties as,

"on whose banks
Eternal roses grow and hyacinths,"

or,

"I doubt me, gentle mortal, these may seem
Strange distances to hear and unknown climes?"

"As we proceed, the main interest is to note the unfailing skill

of Milton. He alters frequently, and in altering he invariably improves. Never was there an artist in language of so sure a hand."

ARTISTIC INFLUENCE OF JAPAN.

IN the eighteenth century Chinese art exercised a great influence in Europe, producing the erratic rococo style; to-day the Western world is going to school to the Japanese. Such is the view of a writer in a recent issue of the *Journal der Gemäldeskunst* (Leipzig). The Japanese artist, he thinks, is the finest observer of nature, and the most conscientious copyist of whatever he sees. We formerly called his reproductions odd; but the instantaneous photograph has proved that they are really as he sees them. The writer continues:

"For thirty years, English taste has been in sympathy with that of the Japanese, and English artists have tried to embody it, not, however, with perfect success, for they have been too much under classical influence. Thus arose the 'English style,' which has produced but little impression on the art of other lands, and which has utterly failed to touch German artists or the German public. Somewhat later, Germany fell under the influence of Japan, but German artists were no happier than their English *confrères* had been. Their exaggerated attempts resulted in the overdrawn 'youthful style.' They felt the beauty of Japanese art, but did not understand its spirit. By many artists and connoisseurs, Chinese and Japanese art are confounded, altho so distinct to the critical eye.

"The Japanese is a born lover of nature. Whatever he produces, from the most painstaking work of art to the simplest household utensil, is after natural models. In the representation of figures and scenes the Japanese display a perception which is astonishing. With a couple of strokes of the brush, they reproduce what they see with a truth to life which is almost incredible.

"Geniality and originality, it can not be denied, are possessed by the Chinese style, which is much older than the Japanese. But the Japanese, at the comparatively recent foundation of their state, had the advantage of learning from their neighbors what *not* to do."

That the Japanese are anything but frivolous, the writer continues, is shown by their artistic appreciation of the nude. Japan, he thinks, can look forward to a great artistic future. When we have been thoroughly educated in the spirit of Japanese art, we shall know better than to attempt to make faithful copies of their figures, plants, birds, etc. We shall seek to reproduce our own fauna and flora, and to depict as faithfully the life and customs of our own land, as the Japanese depict theirs.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

An Unpublished Work of Balzac.—After the rather laughable *faux pas* of Mr. Home Gordon last summer in announcing with flourish of trumpets the "discovery" of a new work by the elder Dumas, which, as it subsequently turned out, had been in print in French, Spanish, and English for thirty or more years, one feels inclined to put on a critical and cautious air when one hears of a new marvel of this description. This time it is an unpublished work by Honoré Balzac. *The Westminster Gazette* (April 17) says of it:

"Strange as it may appear, there exists a work of Balzac's in manuscript which has never seen the light, and on which he built extravagant hopes of fame and millions. This is a play originally called 'La Première Demoiselle,' afterward renamed 'L'École des Ménages.' In 1833 he wrote to Mme. Hanska, afterward his wife: 'Yesterday I wanted to write to you, but was overcome with the inspiration of a comedy, "La Première Demoiselle." George Sand predicts for it the most brilliant success. It is one of three schemes for making my fortune.' The non-success of the piece did not in the very least abate his dra-

matic ardor. Elsewhere he wrote to the same correspondent: 'The stage [that is to say, his plays, if successful] would be worth 200,000 francs a year to me.' Vainly did his friend Heine proffer golden counsel. 'Yesterday,' we find him again writing to Egeria: 'I had a talk with Heine about my plays. "Take care," was his reply. "The Brestois [inhabitant of Brest] can not make himself at home at Toulon. Stick to your trade."' For years Balzac was busy upon his 'Illusions Perdues.' A more poignant history of disillusion is that of his own writing for the stage. It was the will-o'-the-wisp, the *ignis fatuus* perpetually enticing him from tangibilities and the true bent of his genius. And the best of his plays, 'Mercadet,' was never more than a qualified success, nor is it likely to be reproduced."

Grand Opera Season of 1900-1901.—The arrangements for next year's opera season are now nearly complete. Mr. Maurice Grau has engaged about two hundred and thirty-five artists, including, according to *The Music Trade Journal*, Mmes. Melba, Eames, Nordica, Ternina, Scheff, Gadsby, Bauermeister, Suzanne Adams, Susan Strong, Louise Homes, Carrie Bridewell, Olitska, and MM. Pringle, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Plançon, Difel, Mühlmann, Campanari, Imbart de la Tour, De Lucia, Bertram, O'Mara, Scotti, Giliibert, and Journet. The French and Italian operas will be conducted by Mancinelli, and the Wagnerian operas by Damrosch or von Schuch. The public will regret to hear that Calvé will not return to America until 1901, having signed an engagement for the Opera Comique, Paris, for the coming season, where she is to create two rôles, one in a Wagner opera, the other in Zola and Bruneau's opera of "L'Ouragan."

The Maurice Grau Opera Company will sail from Europe on October 20, proceeding directly to San Francisco by special train, where they will open the opera season at the Grand Opera House on November 12 with an engagement of three weeks. Thence brief engagements will be played in Sacramento, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Lincoln, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. The New York opera season will open on December 15. The arrangements for the new English opera in New York have not yet been made fully public.

NOTES.

MR. WILLIAM SAGE, whose novel "Robert Tournay" is now in its fourth thousand at the end of the second week, is a son of Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, widely known as a writer and lecturer on English literature. *The Book Buyer*, which prints a favorable review of Mr. Sage's story, says that his interest in American and French history has always been great, and that the present semi-historical novel is the result of his studies in the history and literature of the French Revolution.

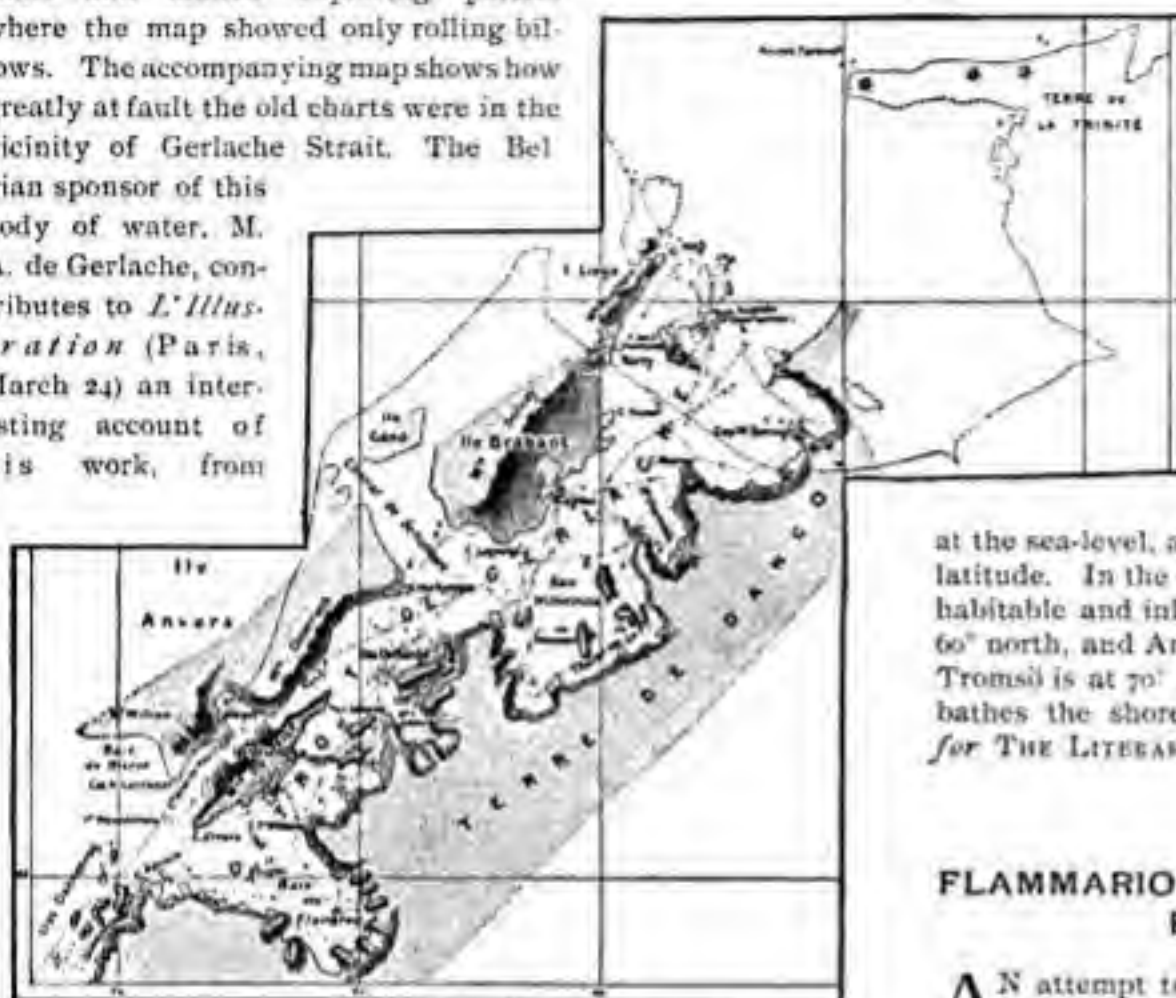
WITH the exception of Mr. Winston Spencer-Churchill, no writer has shown to better advantage as a critic of the South African war than Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, his home colleague on *The Morning Post*. From an almost unknown civilian he has developed into the leading military critic of London, and his morning summary of the situation in *The Pot*—the predictions of which are constantly verified—is read by millions each day. He was born at Manchester nearly fifty years ago, and had a distinguished Oxford career. He was afterward called to the bar, but later turned to journalism, writing the leaders in the *Manchester Guardian* for ten years. He was an ardent member of the Volunteers, and published his first book, "Citizen Soldiers," in 1894.

THE Shakespeare Festival this year at Stratford-on-Avon was celebrated by a large number of visitors and by the principal residents of the town. After a banquet at the town hall, the party proceeded to Trinity Church, where, after an address by the vicar, many wreaths and garlands were placed on Shakespeare's grave. Miss Marie Corelli, who for the past two years has been a resident of Stratford, laid upon the grave a wreath gathered from Dante's garden in Italy. The town was gay with flags and bunting and the grammar school which the bard attended was profusely decorated. At a meeting of the Memorial Association several gifts were announced, including seven valuable paintings by old masters for the gallery. The *London Standard* mentions the interesting fact that among the literary pilgrims was a delegation from the Shakespeare Club of the University of North Dakota, who had come almost six thousand miles to pay their tribute of homage to the illustrious poet.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN ANTARTIC LANDS.

THE recent Belgian Antarctic expedition succeeded in altering the map of the world considerably in the neighborhood of the South Pole. That map, so far as the Antarctic regions are concerned, is still largely pure guesswork. The *Belgica*, we are told, sailed over dry land—or what was so represented on the chart—and landed exploring parties where the map showed only rolling billows. The accompanying map shows how greatly at fault the old charts were in the vicinity of Gerlache Strait. The Belgian sponsor of this body of water, M. A. de Gerlache, contributes to *L'Illustration* (Paris, March 24) an interesting account of his work, from



DISCOVERIES OF THE BELGIAN EXPEDITION IN GRAHAM LAND.
(Coast line of hitherto accepted charts is shown by the dotted line.)

which we translate the following paragraphs. Says the explorer:

"English or American sealers, who follow their profession in the Shetlands, have pushed further south in quest of the fur seal, which has been almost exterminated in those islands. They saw land and ice-clad mountain tops, and they saw, or thought they saw, that these lands continued in such or such a direction; they then guessed at the distance separating two points. Returning to their port, they related what they had seen, and from these vague data, geographers prepared approximate maps and baptized new lands. How many names were thus given to phantom islands, to clouds that resembled mountain ranges, or to fields of ice that looked like coasts!

"Other expeditions, more scientific, were not able to make a sufficiently large number of landings. Now every one knows how differently objects appear according as they are seen from a near or a distant standpoint. If our own itinerary had not followed so closely all the outlines of the coast, we should not have been able to trace the exact and almost precise contours of our chart, which is so different from the preceding ones."

Of some of the features of these newly mapped Southern regions, M. de Gerlache speaks as follows:

"The weather was wonderful. On [January] 25th it was so warm that one of us was prostrated with sunstroke. On the 27th we penetrated into the strait of which the false Hughes Bay was only the entrance. On this day we experienced the peculiar joy and emotion that navigators feel when their prows are cleaving virgin seas. We could not gaze long enough at the lofty cliffs descending into the sea, the bays bordered with glaciers, the peaks pointing toward heaven. All was savage, sterile, bare; nevertheless they were riches for us, since they were our discoveries.

"The panorama unfolded to our eyes, and never contemplated by man before, was of gloomy grandeur. Half-way up the black, gray, or red cliffs, vertical and with clearly defined clefts, floated clouds; at their feet was the ice, brilliantly white, with blue cracks at the sea-level. Here and there floated icebergs eaten away by the waves; some had vast caves, whose roofs were of dazzling azure. We often saw sunsets of unspeakable magnificence. The only things needed to complete our happiness were volcanoes.

"The water was peopled with cetacea, balneoptera, and megoptera. On the floating ice seals assembled. On the land we found rookeries or colonies of penguins, which did not disperse at our approach; they had never seen men before. These rookeries were often on beds of guano that looked like soil, but underneath was solid rock. Other birds innumerable nested or perched on the cliffs; sea-swallows, petrels, Cape pigeons, cormorants, etc.

"It is difficult to give an idea of the desolation of the Antarctic regions. Take the highest Alps, suppose an unheard-of deluge that raises the water level to the limit of eternal snow; regard the summits that rise above it—and you will get an idea of Brabant Island, of Antwerp Island, of Danco Land, etc. There the snow line is at the sea-level, and nevertheless we are only at 64° or 65° South latitude. In the northern hemisphere at 65° we have Iceland, a habitable and inhabited country; in Russia St. Petersburg is at 60° north, and Archangel is within the polar circle; in Norway, Tromsø is at 70° and Hammerfest at 71°. But no Gulf Stream bathes the shores visited by the *Belgica*."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FLAMMARION'S EXPLANATION OF OBSCURE PSYCHIC PHENOMENA.

AN attempt to explain certain obscure psychic phenomena is made in a recent work entitled "The Unknown," by Camille Flammarion, well known as a popular writer on astronomy and as a dabbler in occultism. M. Flammarion advances no particularly new theories, but bases his explanations on the often advanced hypothesis of a thought-wave or brain-ray, which he attempts to treat in accordance with modern notions of energy. The ether, according to received physical doctrine, transmits light, heat, and perhaps attraction to considerable distances. Why may we not suppose, asks the French writer, that as it vibrates through our brains it also transmits to a distance conditions that depend on the state of our minds?

M. Flammarion believes that there are many proofs that the ideas and opinions of persons who exercise a so-called "magnetic" influence over others can be perceived by their patients or subjects. It is, he asserts, a proof of ignorance to suppose that the only phenomena around us are those which we can perceive directly; we know that there are colors, electric currents, sounds, and magnetic attractions and repulsions which are wholly imperceptible to us, and yet can be detected by means of delicate instruments. Our knowledge of science authorizes us to consider that all the bodies surrounding us are in infinite and constant relation one with the other, in accordance with the well-known laws of energy. We ought, therefore, to consider ourselves also as permeated by all these reciprocal calorific, electric, and attractive actions, not to speak of influences derived from forces the existence of which we do not even suspect; in a word, as permeated by dynamic actions of which we only perceive the most gross as they come into play around us.

M. Flammarion concludes that there can be no doubt of the transmission of thought, mental suggestion, the action of one mind upon another, altho most authorities are of a different opinion. He explains these phenomena by supposing that either a

wave or a current of some sort issues from one brain and strikes another brain, thereby conveying to it a sudden excitement which is translated into a sensation of hearing or sight. The nerves at such times, he believes, receive a shock in some specific direction. He is uncertain whether these waves or rays come from the action of the physical brain or from some possible inner center of the mind. He does not attempt to discover what form they take, but he suggests that as there is electricity in the human body, the action may be due to it, as there is plenty of evidence that projected psychic forces can be transformed into physical, electrical, and mechanical effects. Finally, he says, if thought is not a secretion of matter, but a form of energy, death of the body can not destroy it.

All this is necessarily somewhat crude, but it satisfies a popular demand, and an explanation of clairvoyance and telepathy based on the admitted properties of energy is certainly better than one that ignores those properties.

OUR SOLDIERS IN THE TROPICS.

THE fact that the Northern soldier fighting in tropical lands needs different clothing, food, and care from his brother in the temperate zone is continually brought to our notice by writers on military hygiene. A noteworthy article on the subject and one that introduces us to some new points of view is contributed to the *Philadelphia Medical Journal* (April 7) by Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, assistant surgeon United States army. Dr. Woodruff asserts that it is not enough to treat our troops in the tropics as it would be proper to treat the natives of the countries where they are fighting; the fact that they were born and brought up in a Northern climate must have consideration as well as their present situation. He asserts also that much of the criticism of our soldiers' tropical rations is the result of ignorance. For instance, says Dr. Woodruff:

"In condemning canned beef one officer is said to have reported that it was devoid of nutritive properties and worthless as food, because all the real essence of the beef was boiled out and converted into beef-extract, and that nothing was left in the beef but the dry muscular fiber. Such a gross error is laughable to a physician, because the veriest medical tyro knows that the nutriment in the meat is the fiber and that boiling coagulates certain parts of the fiber, but that it is impossible to boil out more than two per cent. of the albuminous nutrients. This officer had been influenced by the vicious advertisements of beef-extract, each teaspoonful of which is boldly said to contain all the nutriment of one pound of lean meat. Like the vast majority of men he believed these absurd advertisements, and does not know the difference between the nutriment of the fiber and the stimulating substances in the beef-extract. When he eats boiled meat or canned meat and does not experience the same stimulation as after eating broiled beefsteak, he is somewhat confirmed in his opinion of the worthlessness of canned beef."

Coarse food and primitive cooking are necessities of war, the writer says; an army can not take a hotel chef with it; neither can soldier-cooks be adepts at making cream puffs. Yet Dr. Woodruff commends the recent law authorizing the enlistment of special cooks, which he says is "probably the most beneficent change in the management of the ration, in the history of the army." In general, the present ration is the result of development and should not be altered unless we are sure that a change would be for the better. Dr. Woodruff devotes much space to an analysis and discussion of the ration, and concludes that its only weak point is in the selection of articles for field use. Canned goods can not be properly inspected, and the Government should erect and operate its own canneries. Says the writer:

"Our Ordnance Department has shown that it is fully able to look after every detail of the manufacture, inspection, and test-

ing of every article it furnishes, and it has over fifty ordnance officers to do the work. What a contrast is our Commissary Department, expected to buy and inspect and test immensely greater quantities of stuff, and yet it has only twenty-two officers to do the work. Until Congress increases this department so that it can do its work of inspection of all articles, then we must stick to a rigid rule that nothing is to be supplied unless it can be inspected at any time before it is issued to the soldier. We would not dream of waiting until the soldier pulls the trigger to find out whether the powder is good, nor should we wait until the hungry soldier opens his can of meat to find out whether the contractor has been honest."

The opinion that the American soldier is the best fed in the world is erroneous, according to Dr. Woodruff. He says:

"After taking in all the circumstances, the national dietaries, the money allowances, whisky and wine allowances, increases in war, climate, and work, the conclusion was inevitable that our ration was and is one of the least liberal rations among civilized nations, if not *the least* liberal. It has been a common thing to increase our ration in war, only to reduce it again at the end of the war, compelling company commanders to resort to all sorts of schemes to get money to buy badly needed variety. . . .

"I am firmly convinced that each company should receive a trifle per day for each man, with which to buy extras whenever he can. Many companies of volunteers did this with private funds. . . . The chief use of such funds would of course be for the purchase of green vegetables and fresh fruits. As a rule, the company commanders can buy these articles in small lots, when it would be entirely out of the question for the commissary department to handle them."

Dr. Woodruff's views on the use of alcohol in the tropics are unusual and radical. He says:

"The use of alcohol by soldiers is an old evil, and its excessive use was at one time so common that old soldier and drunkard were almost synonymous words. Part of this drinking in former generations was a result of the habits of the times when every man was expected to get drunk occasionally like a gentleman. Nevertheless, much of it has been laid to the sameness and insufficiency of the ration. The enormous consumption of whisky during the Civil War was partly due to this natural craving of a depressed nervous system. It made no difference in the tropics to tell every one that alcohol was dangerous, and it must be confessed that we saw more drinking in the Philippines than we had seen for a long time—not drunkenness, but a steady daily consumption. It seemed inevitable."

The author goes on to state his belief that a certain amount of alcohol is necessary in the tropics, owing to the terrible nervous exhaustion that results from long exposure to heat and moisture. He says:

"We have exhaustion, physical and mental, and particularly the exhaustion of nervous tissue, the basis of neurasthenia, nervous prostration, and other numerous conditions known to physicians, in all of which there is apt to be an instinctive desire for a stimulant, tea, coffee, cocaine, or alcohol. It is a temporary acquired craving precisely similar to that of many periodic or chronic drunkards or to the craving of certain degenerates among tramps, beggars, and criminals, who are in a condition of congenital nervous exhaustion unfitting them for work, and whose periodic orgies are proverbial. In every case the nervous system cries out for something to lift it out of its depression or inertia. . . .

"Tho I am not quite ready to recommend a daily ration of wine or whisky such as all the Mediterranean nations use, it seems reasonable. . . . I look upon alcohol in moderation as an extremely valuable food in the tropics to counteract the excessive oxidation which in three weeks will make a man lose forty pounds in weight. Tho many men refuse to acknowledge any such doctrine, they can not escape the conclusion that the conditions produced by tropical heat make it necessary to have a liberal diet to counteract the increased wastes, and the more work that is done the greater still must be the amount of food."

Among "exploded fetishes" regarding tropical living, Dr.

Woodruff mentions the opinions that overeating puts a strain on the liver, and that abdominal bandages are of special value. The tropics, however, he believes, will always be unsanitary for white men. White colonists in the tropics always degenerate—a statement that has been strongly controverted of late, but is supported by the writer with statistics of brain-capacity in different races and climates. To quote further:

"From all that has been said we are safe in concluding that the white race, raised in cold countries, will always rule the earth. The tropics left to themselves always revert to savagery as in Haiti, or semi-barbarism as in Central America. As we need and must have the productions of the tropics—tea, coffee, tobacco, hemp, etc., we must go there for them, for the native savage will never be able to develop the resources of his own country, nor govern it. Those countries must always be under the rule of men raised in cold climates. It is the white man's burden which will never grow less. There does not seem to be any reason to doubt that our present immense force in the Philippines could neither have been foreseen, nor prevented if it had been foreseen before war occurred. It is our share of the white man's burden, which must be taken up until our statesmen settle it. This means a large force there for a long time, and in calling attention to medical facts we have but one purpose, and that is, increasing with a lavish hand the soldier's comforts and delicacies. It can not be too often repeated that at home the possession of a large company fund derived from canteen profits is considered a necessity, and to be in the field subsisting on the ration without money to buy has always been a hardship; therefore in the tropics a company fund supplied by the commissary is a necessity, as in every civilized nation in the world."

In conclusion Dr. Woodruff says:

"The white man's burden is heavy enough, as it is even with the best of food—so let us not think for one instant of reducing the ration in the least item, but to increase it, if need be, to the point of extravagance. England with all her care, plays for her Eastern trade in the health of the families of her servants in India. Kipling talks of it in his stories, and it is already an old story with us. Some of our regiments which have not left the country are said to have already over two hundred and thirty pension applications on file—who can guess the future record of the regiments from Manila?"

"Whether or not it is wise for us to keep our share of the white man's burden, does not concern us here in the least. That is a question to be decided after we have weighed all the advantages and disadvantages. If we keep it, a way will soon be found of making the natives govern themselves in local affairs, and native troops in place of our own will be the chief means of lightening our work. At present our white man's burden means the burden of the soldier of the regular army. Let us make it as light as possible."

Life Under Other Conditions.—According to some recent writers, organic life and vital processes depend on the existence of an element whose compounds are in critical equilibrium at the temperatures at which life exists. According to Geoffrey Martin, who writes on the subject in *Science* for March, carbon is the fundamental element in our animal organism, but, according to Dr. F. J. Allen, who has been studying along the same line, nitrogen plays an all-important part in determining vital phenomena. "Mr. Martin suggests," says *Nature*, "that at the higher temperatures which may exist on other celestial bodies, or which may have existed at one time on our earth, silicon may give rise to a series of compounds analogous in their complexity and instability to our 'organic' carbon compounds, and under such conditions what we may call 'silicon life' may exist. In connection with this view it is somewhat interesting to notice that the power of secreting silica is now possessed by what we regard as among the lowest types of vegetable and animal life, diatoms and sponges. But of course there is a wide difference between the temperatures required for carbon life, or, as Dr. Allen calls it, nitrogen life, and Mr. Martin's hypothetical silicon life."

PERAMBULATING COCOONS.

CERTAIN caterpillars are born, live, and die in their cocoons, which they thus use as a snail uses his shell. Some of these protective coverings are extremely curious in form and color. An article about them is contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, April 21) by M. A. A. Fauvel, part of whose description we translate below. Says this writer:

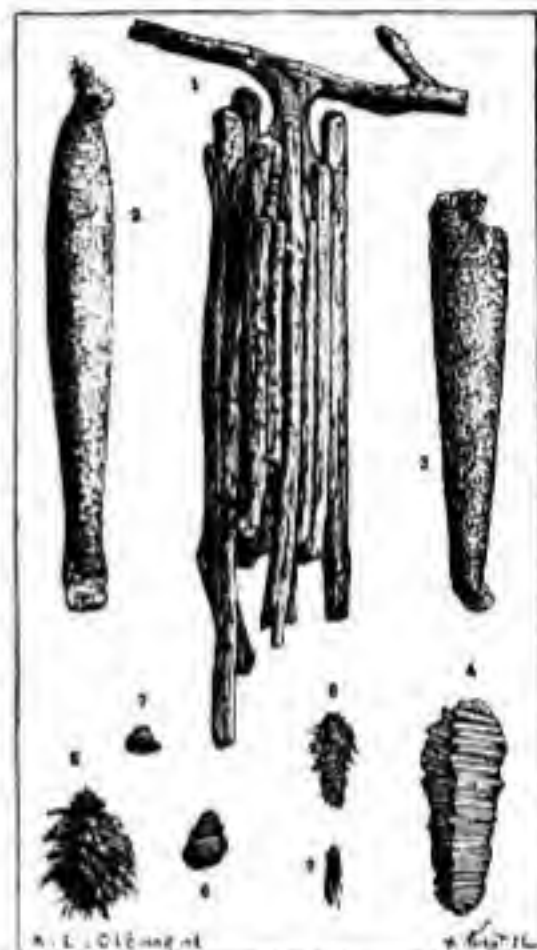
"Walking one day in the summer of 1884 on the banks of the Yang-tze-Kiang, in the environs of Hankow, in Central China, I was astonished to see on the willows whose roots were bathed by the waters of the 'Son of the Ocean,' fruits that I had never seen before on any of the trees of the willow family. My astonishment increased when, on my nearer approach, I saw these fruits moving about among the branches. Having

picked some, I saw that I had been the victim of an optical illusion. The gray, elongated olives that I held in my hand were only silk-cocoons covered here and there with fragments of leaves or little splinters of wood. Contrary to what is the case with the majority of cocoons, they were open at the two ends. At the largest orifice, the black head of a caterpillar soon showed itself. This proved that we had not found a cocoon, properly speaking, for cocoons contain only a chrysalis. In this shelter, on the contrary, first the worm and afterward the pupa are protected. Even the perfect insect, if it is a female, does not often leave it, and she lays her eggs in its vicinity. The young larva forms a protective covering with the silk of the maternal envelope, and as it grows it increases the thickness and length of its habitation, which it drags after it like the

snail its shell. The result of this is that the thread of the cocoon is not continuous and can not be reeled off. The silk may be utilized by carding it, but the Chinese disdain to do this, having at their disposal the beautiful and rich cocoons of the mulberry silkworm. At the moment when it changes into a chrysalis, the worm fixes the cocoon on a branch by means of a band of silk, and then reverses its position in its protecting covering. Its moving life is now ended. At the end of a few months the butterfly is formed. If it is a male it flies off; if it is a female its life is generally passed, as we have said, in its protecting covering. . . .

"The study of the Psychids reveals coverings even more curious than those observed at Hankow. The largest of all belongs to a species found in New South Wales, Australia. It is 16 centimeters [6¼ inches] long and 3 centimeters [1¼ inches] wide, and is partially covered with splinters of wood arranged in parallel rows, lengthwise, separated by spaces of 2 to 3 millimeters [1⁄8 to 3⁄16 inch].

"These bits of wood belong to the trees (*Melaleuca* and *Leptospermum*) on which the worm (*Oiketicus*) feeds. Other species of the same region make cocoons like fruit or like pine-apples, while others resemble small fish, the splinters simulating fins. Westwood reproduces one 4 centimeters [1½ inches] long, perfectly cylindrical and entirely covered with splinters of regular size; two bands of silk encircling it near the ends give it the



PERAMBULATING COCOONS.—1, Cocoon of *Eumeta Moddermanni* (Delagoa Bay). 2, Cocoon of *Antimela Sumatrensis*. 3, Cocoon of *Eumeta Layardi* (Ceylon). 4, Cocoon of *Psycha quadrangularis* (Algeria). 5, Cocoon of *Psycha Albida* (France). 6, Cocoon of *Psycha Neficella* (Pyrenees). 7, Cocoon of *Apterona crenellata* (environs of France). 8, Cocoon of *Psycha horvutella* (environs of Paris). 9, Cocoon of *Eumeta Nitidella* (environs of Paris).

exact appearance of a licitor's fasces without the ax, or, if the simile be preferred, of a bundle of knitting-needles. It comes from Ceylon.

"We have also seen cocoons that are so exactly like a small cigarette as to deceive the very elect. They are made at Sumatra by *Animula Sumatrensis*. On the other hand, *Eumeta Lajardi* makes cocoons of the shape and color of a small Manila cigar.

"The most curious and ingeniously constructed cocoon is probably that of *Psyche quadrangularis*, of Algeria and Persia. It has the form of a truncated pyramid . . . and in its construction recalls the geometric sense of the bee."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AN ELECTRIC PHONOGRAPH.

THE action of the phonograph in the various forms at present in use is entirely mechanical, altho the motions involved are extremely minute. A Danish inventor, Valdemar Paulsen, has recently devised a very ingenious instrument in which electromagnetism is used to produce and preserve the record. His "telegraphone," as he calls it, may be described as a telephone in which the voice may be magnetically "bottled up" and kept as long as desired. It is thus described in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (April 21) by T. C. Steenberg. Says this writer:

"The new and important feature embodied in this phonograph is that instead of the Edison wax cylinder for receiving and reproducing speech, Mr. Paulsen substitutes a steel band or steel wire. Moreover, this type of phonograph is intended to be used only in connection with a telephone.

"The steel band referred to passes between the poles of a small electromagnet, the coil of which is connected with a telephone. The pulsations of the current caused by speaking into the telephone varies the strength of the electromagnet, which in turn affects the magnetism of the steel band. The band is thus variably magnetized at different portions of its length, corresponding to the variations of the speech current, and will keep in this state for a long period. When again passed between the poles of the same or similar electromagnet, it reproduces the initial variations of current, and the speech is again heard through the telephone. In this way the steel band can be used to reproduce the message a great number of times.

"When it is desired to use the telegraphone to receive a new message, all that is necessary is to pass the band between the poles of a strong electromagnet or to send an electric current through it. Then all the magnetism of the steel band will disappear and it will be again ready for use."

The practical use of the invention, we are informed, was at first hindered by the fact that to receive a speech of any length a very long steel band was required. This drawback was over-

come by Mr. Paulsen's assistant engineer, Mr. Petersen, who invented a device for recording several messages on the same steel band without confusion in reproduction. The telegraphone reproduces speech and singing very distinctly and with-



FIG. 1.—FIRST FORM OF TELEGRAPHONE.

out alteration of tone. To quote further:

"The illustrations are photographic reproductions of two of the first instruments made. Fig. 1 shows a steel band wound around one of two wheels. In running from one wheel to another, it comes in relation with the electromagnet on top of the frame and is acted upon by it. The band is then drawn back upon the first wheel, and is now able, by duplicating the original motion, to reproduce the speech in the telephone, and to do so as often as is required. Fig. 2 shows another form of instrument, more in ap-

pearance like the Edison phonograph. The electromagnet is here shown traveling along a steel or nickel wire wound in a spiral around a drum.

"It is proposed to use the instrument in connection with telephone central stations and it is already thus used in several places in Denmark.

As an example of this application, the case will be considered of a telephone subscriber, A, who leaves his office, after having adjusted his instrument to receive messages during his absence, and also answer any inquiries concerning the time he will be back. B, another



FIG. 2.—ANOTHER FORM OF TELEGRAPHONE.

subscriber, rings him up. The telegraphone is put into action by the ringing up, and tells that A is not in, but that it will be pleased to receive the message for him. When this is received, B rings off and the telegraphone goes out of action. This can be repeated a number of times, and the messages then read by A when he returns. Such an arrangement has been introduced at Copenhagen, and is said to work satisfactorily."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"MISS WARD writes from Brazil," says *Omega*, "that the whole country is perpetually in a state of semi-intoxication on coffee—men, women, and children alike, and to babies in arms it is fed from a spoon. It is brought to your bedside the instant you awake in the morning and just before you are expected to drop off in sleep at night, at meals and between meals. The effect is plainly apparent in trembling hands, twitching eyelids, mummy-dried skin, and a chronic state of excitability worse than that produced by whisky."

A *mocking-bird* with military tastes is described by a correspondent of *The Daily Chronicle*, London, writing from Ladysmith during the siege. He says: "While Puffing Billy was firing I tried to get sight of a small mocking-bird, which has learned to imitate the warning whistle of the sentries. In the Gordons the Hindu Parbhos-Singh, from Benares, stands on a huge heap of sacks under an umbrella all day and screams when he sees the big gun flash. But in the other camps, as I have mentioned, a sentry gives warning by blowing a whistle. The mocking-bird now sounds that whistle at all times of the day, and what is even more perplexing, he is learning to imitate the scream and buzzing of the shell through the air."

It has been proposed to employ the phonograph as an aid in learning foreign languages. In learning a language it is necessary first of all to have the ear trained to catch and recognize the sounds, and the only way to accomplish this is to listen to the continual repetition of the sounds until the ear becomes familiar with them. Many persons have to learn a foreign language without any aid from a teacher that can speak that language correctly, and even those that are so fortunate as to have a competent teacher can not constantly have the teacher at hand. Now it is proposed to have phonographic records of language lessons; then the student can have the machine repeat the lesson over and over again, until he is perfectly familiar with it."

"ELECTRICITY in some of its forms and under certain processes of application has unquestionably been of therapeutic value," says *The Electrical Review*. "Electrotherapeutics to-day is a subject for investigation at the hands of numerous earnest, scientific, and truthful men who are working with a genuine desire for the furtherance of knowledge and the relief of suffering. But the sins that have been committed in its name are too many to catalog even if one could patiently undertake to tell the story of deceit and robbery, of deception and imposition upon the afflicted that is involved in it. It is fair to assume that any electrical remedy or any alleged electrical treatment largely advertised is what is called, commonly, a 'fake.' The genuine electrotherapist is bound by the traditions and ethics of the medical profession, and does not use such methods to attract patients."

"ONE of the innovations in military transportation," says *The Electrical World*, "which was brought about and developed largely through our war with Spain, is the use of the automobile. The signal corps of the American army has recently been supplied with electric automobile wagons for use in the Philippines. These wagons are of two kinds, one to carry the instruments and materials and the other to carry the personnel. The first is built like a covered ambulance, with rubber-tired wheels, and contains a storage-battery capable of running the vehicle for thirty hours on one charge when carrying 1,500 pounds of load. There are two 3½ horse-power motors, one in each rear wheel. The maximum speed is about ten miles an hour. The other wagon is constructed like a high cart, and is in no other respects similar to the first. Both wagons are fitted with electric side-lights, and the first also has electric lights in the interior. Other military applications of the automobile have been considered by the military world, but this is the first actual introduction."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SOME SECULAR VIEWS OF THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

ALTHO some six Methodist bodies are holding their general conferences this month, it is the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Northern United States, now in session in Chicago, that is attracting national attention. Altho this church, unlike some of the other Wesleyan bodies, shows a numerical loss in membership during the past year, it is nevertheless the most numerous Protestant body in the country, having, according to Dr. Carroll's latest statistics, a membership of 2,698,810—larger by a million than the next most numerous denomination—the Regular Baptist Church, South.

Besides the question of declining membership the most important matters coming before the Conference are the position of laymen in the legislative councils of the church, the election of several new bishops, the adoption of a new constitution, the place of the "higher criticism" in Biblical study, the question of amusements such as dancing and card-playing, now condemned by the Book of Discipline, and the five years' "time limit" of pastorates. At the very opening of the Conference the first of these questions was decided by a unanimous vote, and laymen were granted equal representation with the clergy. By a subsequent vote on May 8, however, the Conference refused to allow laymen a voice in the annual conferences of the church. These important bodies are to be still, as heretofore, attended only by the "traveling preachers."

Secular comment on what is termed "the victory of the laymen" is favorable to the new rule, as it is also, in the main, to greater freedom in relation to amusements. The *Buffalo Express* (May 5), thinks that the increased representation of laymen will give the General Conference "a broader and more democratic basis and probably will add to the vitality of this great church."

The *Philadelphia Times* (May 6) says:

"With laity and clergy working hand in hand in this way the progress of this, the most numerous Protestant body in this country, should be greater in the future than it has been in the past. The progress of every religious body depends as much upon the zealous, harmonious cooperation of the laity as upon the ability and zeal of the preachers, and of this cooperation the Methodist Church is now fully assured."

The *Baltimore American* (May 4) does not believe that this equal division of power between clergy and laity will mean greater liberalism. It says:

"The Methodist laity is faithful to the teachings of Wesley, proud of the rich heritage it has received from the founder of the church, and not prone to stray far away from the precepts laid down in the Book of Discipline. There have been changes in church methods to suit the changed conditions of modern life, but little or nothing has been lost of those fundamental principles which called Methodism into existence and made it such a mighty force in the religious world. No danger need be apprehended that the laymen will seek to use the new power given them to turn the church into courses that might entail loss of influence or of prestige, or that this equal representation will mean friction between the pulpit and the pews. On the contrary, it is certain to be followed by greater and more united effort on the part of both elements for the upbuilding of the religion in which they believe."

Referring to the attitude toward amusements assumed by Dr. Buckley, editor of *The Christian Advocate*, the most influential organ of Methodism, the *Chicago Tribune* (April 30) says:

"*The Advocate* clearly shows that the contest now is between those who think that the general rules are sufficiently explicit and those who think that special mention of certain forbidden

things adds authority to the voice of the church. In the mean while it is not disputed that many members of the church do play cards and dance and go to the theater, justifying themselves under the general rules, and, as *The Advocate* says: 'As much as any may deplore the facts, it is deplorable also that there is no record of the trial or punishment in any degree of any member of our church who has transgressed the specific rules as they have stood in our Discipline for nearly thirty years.'

"After carefully weighing the arguments on both sides, *The Advocate* says the choice lies between expunging the special prohibitions and 'the retention of the special prohibitions and the abhorrent corpse of a law which now is and will remain a dead letter.' As between the two, it concisely states its position: 'We believe that the solemn tests of a good conscience laid down in the older and simpler general rule appeal more authoritatively than do any and all specifications which may be subject-matter for debate between a man and his brother. He who will disregard the rule will disregard the specifications. When a Christian is brought to the test in the presence of the Lord Christ, he is apt to be sincere and honest. Christ never meddles. Some who make specific tests for their human brethren may meddle.' There can be no doubt where *The Advocate* stands in this matter, and undoubtedly its pronouncement will have weight with the general Conference."

The *Philadelphia Press* (May 2) gives the following résumé of the question of amusements as treated in the Methodist formulas:

"This subject is treated in two separate places in the Book of Methodist Discipline. The 'General Rules' in specifying things from which members are to refrain include the 'taking of such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus.' In another part of the same Book of Discipline a number of acts are particularized as 'imprudent and unchristian,' and among them are 'dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse races, circuses, dancing-parties, or patronizing dancing-schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency.' The latter was inserted in 1872, and has caused much dissatisfaction since. Its repeal has been asked for by the New Jersey, New York, New York East, and New England Southern conferences, but the prospect of success is not bright. The sentiment against any change is strong in the West, and is likely to defeat the petition."

The *Indianapolis News* (May 1) says:

"A prohibition not successful in prohibiting is worse than none at all. Its tendency is to create a lack of confidence and respect from the outside toward the person who, secretly or openly, breaks the rule. The irreligious person who sees Methodist deacons and their families in theater boxes or conspicuous among the spectators at the circus, or who attends balls at the homes of these people and belongs to card clubs with them, may feel an honest scorn for the 'foolish rule,' but at the same time his respect is not increased for the church-member that violates the church rule."

"The Methodist Church, as a church, yielded long ago to the spirit of individual responsibility in such matters. To yield the letter as well as the spirit will be a step in advance which the church will never regret. It will be no concession to sin, but a righteous measure, legitimate in the eyes of many of its most thoughtful and spiritual members."

In the Episcopal address read at the Conference on May 3, the Methodist bishops, while not condemning specifically the iron-clad rule which forbids dancing, the theater, the circus, and card-playing, recommend a less strict policy which leaves the matter to the individual conscience. "It would be profitable," the address says, "to place among the special advices of the Discipline a brief but cogent statement of the perils which attach to many amusements, of the evils inseparable from others, and of the principles by which a Christian should regulate his choice among and his use of them."

The bishops also maintain that the time limit, which now confines the Methodist pastorate to five years, should be entirely abolished or reduced to three years.

THE BOSTON CONGRESS OF RELIGION.

AN event of considerable significance, but somewhat overshadowed by the great missionary meeting in New York, was the Congress of Religion held in Boston. The congress is designed to extend the idea first embodied in the world's Parliament of Religions at Chicago, and the speakers at Boston were drawn from many Oriental as well as Occidental religious bodies. *The Outlook* (non-denom., May 5) says:

"The Rev. R. Heber Newton, of New York, in the opening sermon struck the keynote of the Congress: 'Our age makes certain the unity of the human race; this carries with it the unity of the spiritual nature of man, which again holds in it the unity of religion.' The Hon. Samuel M. Jones, the mayor of Toledo, expressed the prevailing thought in a different way in saying: 'Up to a few years ago it had been my habit to think of life as something that could be separated into fragments, such as religion, business, and politics. I have now come to believe that all life is one.' Another pregnant sentence occurred in the address of welcome by Dr. Lewis G. Jones, of Cambridge: 'We are beginning to see that the chief object of life is not so much the intellectual as the practical solution of its problems. Religion is life itself.' In his interesting sociological discourse on 'The Curve of Progress' Prof. Edward Cummings, of Harvard University, described progress as an ascending line that branched out slowly from materialistic to spiritual things, and incidentally asserted that 'progress never comes from sacrificing the weak for the benefit of the strong, but always from the sacrifice of the strong for the sake of the weak.' Mr. Charles B. Spahr spoke on 'The Church and Social Unity,' the central thought of his address being that, while religion was the greatest factor making for social unity, a majority of the clergy, by reason of their social identification with the ruling classes, had always supported these classes in resisting the advances of democracy. The East was represented in the congress by the Swami Abhedananda, of India, and the Rev. Bipin Chandra Pal, an adherent of the well-known Brahmo-Somaj movement. Among the women speakers were Mrs. Frederick Nathan, of New York City, who spoke with earnestness and enthusiasm of the necessity of bringing religion into industry, and the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, of Providence, R. I., who discussed the problems that beset 'The Church in the Country.'"

The New York *Sun* (May 4) contrasts the New York and Boston conferences, which, it remarks, represented radically conflicting views and theories of religious policy and duty:

"The New York conference was held for the purpose of stimulating and methodizing efforts for the propagation of Christianity to replace other religions. The Boston congress proceeded on the theory that there is an essential harmony in the spirit of all religions, Christianity included. The New York conference represented Protestant missions only, even among the Christian. The Boston congress brought in and welcomed representatives of religions other than the Christian. At New York plans for setting apart specific 'spheres of influence' to particular Protestant churches were suggested. At Boston the title and sufficiency of religions not Christian to retain their present 'spheres of influence' were respectfully considered. For instance, a representative of Hinduism explained that so far from being an idolatrous religion it is essentially spiritual, and that the images represented to Christians as idols are simply symbols akin to those in use in Christianity and 'stand for certain abstract truths, as the material embodiment of ideals.' A minister of the Brahmo-Somaj at Calcutta pointed out the underlying spiritual harmony between Hinduism and Christianity, in spite of their seeming differences, and he spoke of Jesus as 'a Hindu of the Hindus.'"

"The breadth of the religious hospitality of the Boston congress was indicated practically by its selecting this last Hindu minister to offer the prayer at the opening of one of its sessions. Both of these Indian representatives spoke of the profound influence of their religion on the Hindus, one of them saying that 'Hindus live religion, eat religion, and drink religion. Art, politics, and society are all based on religion; it is not a thing apart, it is their whole existence.' Very much the same may be

said of the Mohammedans. They also carry their religion into the conduct of their daily lives even more than do Christians. The introduction of Christianity among the Hindus was even opposed by one of them writing in an English magazine a few years ago, on the remarkable ground that it tended to weaken the deep religious spirit, more especially of intellectual men affected by it, and to substitute the religious skepticism so rife in Christendom. It is true, probably, that the influence of the skeptical philosophy of the Occident has been even greater in Japan than that of the preaching of religious faith by Christian missionaries."

ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEWS OF THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

M. SAINT-GENIX'S article on "Religious Orders in France" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 21) in *The Contemporary Review* (March) has been followed in the April number by another, still more condemnatory in tone, on "The Sweating of Orphan Girls." The writer directs his attention to the alleged conditions prevailing in the convents where orphan girls are committed to the sisters for care and training. His conclusions reflect very severely on a large number of the female congregations or sisterhoods. The younger class of orphan girls, he says, rise at 5 in summer and 5:30 in winter, sew until 7, and after breakfast and mass they receive elementary instruction until 12. From 1 to 4, and from 4:30 to 7, they resume sewing. Their food, he says, is insufficient, and this is indicated in their anemic appearance. Girls over thirteen sew all day and from about 5 P.M. to 8, 10, or even 11, if orders are numerous. M. Saint-Genix's statements are sweeping in their condemnation. "The story of these orphanages is blood-curdling," he says. "It reads like the dream of a delirious fever patient, and seems too gruesome for belief." "Year after year we watch them [the children] shuffling along unsteadily, but silently and sorrowfully, moving away out of the domain of the sun without once basking in his genial rays, abandoning their blindly climbing hopes of childhood, their infantine delusions, and offering up their agonized little souls, their darkened minds, and their pain-fled bodies, just to fill the congregation's coffers with francs and centimes."

The Bishop of Nancy, in France, the writer says, some time ago reported the condition of the convents in his diocese to Rome in a Latin letter from which M. Saint-Genix quotes. This letter was printed in the Roman ecclesiastical paper *Analecta Ecclesiastica*. The bishop is quoted as saying that these girls, after earning much money for the sisters for ten or twenty years, are "torn out of doors without a situation," and left unprotected from "all kinds of danger to every species of seduction." M. Saint-Genix makes further voluminous quotations from *Aurore*, the *Sixième*, and other French journals of November and December, 1899. The *Croix*, however, defended the sisters, maintaining that the Bishop of Nancy had, in a moment of transient irritation, published accusations based on the testimony of "unconverted penitents who escaped as soon as they were of age, and had nothing more urgent to do than malign those who had taken them in and supported them many years." M. Saint-Genix concludes:

"To these facts there is nothing to add. They carry with them their own commentary. That the Vatican, whose watchfulness nothing ever escapes, should have seemed unaware of them for so long might appear extraordinary to the uninitiated, but only they and none others were surprised when it leaked out that Rome had heard of the horrors and of the golden harvest they were bringing in, and, having heard, resolved and ordered that nothing should be done to put an end to them. This is no mere assumption; it is an established fact. Cardinal Mazzella, the Jesuit, who drew up the formula which Mr. Mivart refused to sign, has left no doubt whatever on that subject. He wrote a

letter to the Bishop of Angers, who had defended the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. And this is Cardinal Mazzella's letter:

ROME, 10th December, 1899.

MONSEIGNEUR,

"I congratulate your grace on having written and published the excellent letter in favor of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd who are persecuted unjustly. It is also for me a very agreeable duty [*un devoir bien doux*] to thank your grace for having so cleverly and firmly taken upon yourself the defense of an institution which confers inestimable benefits in the five parts of the world and the protection of which the Holy Father entrusted to me.

C. CARDINAL MAZZELLA."

"The sweating and torture of infants were not to be hindered, nor anything done even for the rescue of their bodies from brothels and their souls from hell. Rome decided that the nuns were not to be obliged to pay these half-blind slaves a five-franc piece the day that they were turned out to face the world—not tho they had labored for a quarter of a century in the establishment and earned tens of thousands of francs for the nuns.

"And this is the Rome which asks to be heard with respect even by Protestants and Agnostics on labor questions! This is the Rome which encroaches upon the domain of science, art, and politics, on the pretext that she is the repository of truth, the guardian of morals, the protectress of the weak and helpless! This is the institution which, perpetuating the torture of little children in secret, exclaims in public, pointing to its schools and orphanages: 'Suffer the little children to come unto me.' The wolf and hyena feel as good a right to exist as the lamb—doubtless a much better right—but that is not a valid reason for helping them to set up as good shepherds. Of religious life more than of any other it is terribly true that fruit is seed, and the fruit of latter-day Catholicism is that of the upas-tree. The congregations in the contemporary church are a power to be reckoned with; their power far exceeds that of the bishops and cardinals. But it is the strength of yellow fever or typhus—it is a symptom of the disease of the greater body."

The severity of M. Saint-Genix's words, which Roman Catholics regard as due to extreme bias and a lack of judicial spirit, has called forth many protests from American Roman Catholics. *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart* (May) has printed a defense of the French congregations, which has been widely quoted. Replying to an editorial in the *New York Tribune*, which expressed strong condemnation of the religious orders in France and the Philippines, it says:

"We have no hesitation in impeaching the credit of a writer who makes the grave charges which M. Saint-Genix makes, in the first part of his article (pp. 137-142), against congregations which number 180,000 persons, without taking the trouble to give his proofs and authorities, or with the mere hearsay phrases, 'it is said,' 'if there is truth in the report,' 'if it be true,' or, as he does for his most serious charge, 'it is highly probable, this conviction grows.' . . . French Catholics have, during the year 1899 furnished primary education to upward of 2,000,000 children. They have given secondary education to 91,000. They have procured higher and professional instruction for more than 10,000 French youths. All this without a single cent of expense to the state. Furthermore, the state has received the taxes which are imposed on all the school-buildings needed for imparting these different grades of instruction. Reckoning the money which the state, the departments, and the municipalities expend for public instruction, the above support given by Catholics in behalf of their schools represents a saving of 130,000,000 francs yearly to the Government.

"As to their charities, during the same year 1899 the religious congregations have lodged and fed in their asylums, refuges, hospitals, homes, and other institutions about 250,000 poor, among whom were 60,000 orphans and 110,000 old people. Of these latter, the Little Sisters of the Poor alone take care of 2,000. It is calculated that these wonderful Sisters from the time of their foundation to the present time have passed fully 130,000,000 days on which they had to beg from door to door the wherewith to feed, keep warm, and clothe this immense multitude of miserable old people. According to the most moderate calculation based on the expenses of the laicized hospitals, if the religious congregations were to disappear from France, the state would

have to expend more than 110,000,000 francs a year to meet the expenses now assumed by the religious.

"To all this we should add that in 1898 the French Catholics have spent more than 6,000,000 francs in foreign schools and missions, and that the Society of St. Vincent de Paul alone, through its conferences throughout the world, has distributed among the poor upward of 13,000,000 francs last year."

The same paper, in its June issue, devotes many pages to an examination of M. Saint-Genix's second article. The editorial is too lengthy for us to do full justice to it; but students of religious conditions in France will find it the fullest recent presentation of the Roman Catholic argument. The editor quotes at length from a letter in vindication of the sisters by no less a man than M. Waldeck-Rousseau, President of the French Council, whose anti-clerical ministry is supposed to be in full sympathy with the present endeavor to laicize the institutions of France. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in his report to the French Chamber of a searching investigation of the charges of the Bishop of Nancy, admits that "prior to 1896,"—when that prelate's letter appeared—these charges "seem sufficiently proved"; but, he adds, "it appears certain that the errors of the old system have been abandoned, and that more solicitude, more justice, and more charity are exercised to-day in the education and maintenance of the young girls who are brought up at the Good Shepherd." This testimony from a proposed anti-clerical is indicative. *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart* infers, of the exaggerations into which it believes M. Saint-Genix has been led in his other statements. The writer counsels Roman Catholics that they "should not take things second-hand," nor "allow themselves to be overawed by secular newspapers and magazines manifestly hostile to the church."

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD AND SPIRITUALISM.

NOT only the national church, but the Free-church bodies in England have had the question of prayers for the dead brought forcibly to their attention by the present war. *The Christian World* (London, April 5) says:

"Here is theology in the roughest, its chiefest problem thrust on you in a fashion which brooks no shirking. What has really happened? Where or what is he who, a moment ago so near, is now at a remove to which our space computations offer no clew? We are all on-lookers to-day at tragedies of this sort, and the questions behind them press us with relentless force. Do our dead still think or love? Have we any sort of relation with them? Can we do aught for them or they for us?"

"But multitudes have not yet reached that problem. They are at the earlier one, of an after existence at all. Is death the *ultima linea verum*, or a new beginning? As they incessantly debate, and explore now one side and now the other, 'Yes' and 'No' sound alternately within them, and they are unable to reach a final vote.

"The Gospel is pledged to the hilt on the future life. The fulcrum of its lever is in the unseen; there is its storage of hope, aspiration, and motor power. Chief among its treasures are the sacred dead. In the early stage especially, Christianity might almost be described as a cult of the dead. And yet that would be a misnomer, for to the view of the church those who had passed were, in the intensest sense, the living. The student of the Catacombs, as he marks the signs and deciphers the inscriptions, finds them a prolongation, reaching through the centuries, of St. Paul's triumphant burst, 'O death, where is thy sting!'

"This early communion of the dead brings us to the question, What on this subject is the position of Protestant Christians to-day? Signs are abundant that the standpoint from which it is approached by non-conformists, not less than by conformists, is a somewhat different one from that held by the reformers and the Puritans.

"Thoughtful minds are now asking whether the sixteenth-century onslaught on Purgatory and priestcraft did not, in the rush, carry away with it some precious things that it is time now to restore. . . . It is worth remembering that such English di-

vines as Jeremy Taylor, Andrewes, Cosin, Ken, Heber, to whom we may add Dr. Johnson, and, if we mistake not, John Wesley, prayed for the dead, and that while the Puritans generally disallowed the practise, so strong a reformer as Zwingli admitted it.

"And why should we not pray for the dead? What is prayer, in the best conception of it, but the following of those we love with aspiration and affection, with desire for their highest good, with the whole best emotion of our soul? What barbarous infidelity has taught us that death interposes a limit to this outgoing? The notion that those who now rest in God are, because of that, beyond the reach or need of prayer is heathen, and not Christian. It is disloyal at once to God, to the departed themselves, and to our own best instincts. There is no position, not that of heaven's central point; there is no condition, not that of supremest blessedness, that is outside the range of love. In proportion as it is blessed, the soul, whether on earth or in heaven, is more and more open to love's approach; and both here and in heaven it is love that is the essence of prayer. . . .

"We have neglected our dead, and in so doing have weakened one of the most intimate of our links with the unseen. We have put up in our minds barriers that do not correspond with the reality, and so have obstructed the flow of some of the grandest of the human inspirations. The mind revolts against these limitations. Its prophetic instinct recognizes them as a mistake. The vagaries of Spiritualism are a rough protest against the policy of cutting the cable between here and the Beyond. And that other side protests also. Mystic hints and monitions such as Kant records of Swedenborg, and Madame Guyon of her departed friend Fouquet, remind us, on the best authority, that near to us, on the other side of a very thin veil, lies a great realm of life which has the closest connection with our own. What that connection is we at present only dimly discern. Our organs of perception seem only in the most rudimentary condition. It may be that our later indifference on this side has hindered their development. But develop they must, for they are among humanity's most priceless possessions. A stage will yet be reached when they will be a part of the soul's general apparatus, and when, not to a stray prophet here and there, but to the common man will it be given to stand with Bunyan's pilgrim on the Delectable Mountains and behold what was visible there."

Light (Spiritualistic, London, April 10) thinks this is a real, though belated, recognition of the essential truth of the Spiritualistic position. It says:

"Spiritualists have been severely criticized and ridiculed for affirming that the departed are frequently benefited by the advice, sympathy, and prayers of earth-dwellers. We have been denounced for teaching that progress after death, following upon repentance and effort, is possible for the ignorant and sinful dwellers on the threshold. . . .

"Think of it! Spiritualism is a 'protest against the policy of cutting the cable between here and the Beyond!' Aye, and evidently the protest has not failed, it has not been in vain. While the writer laments that 'our organs of perception [psychical, mediumistic perception, or "spiritual gifts"] seem only in the most rudimentary condition,' he suggests that indifference has 'hindered their development,' and he fully justifies us and our long struggle for recognition against, not only indifference, but prejudice, intolerance and active hostility, by affirming 'develop they must, for they are among humanity's most priceless possessions!'

"After this we shall assuredly have *The Christian World* founding a 'School of the Prophets' for the development and exercise of mediumship and psychical powers generally."

The Free Church Council in England.—The English Protestant religious bodies outside the Church of England no longer recognize the terms "non-conformist" or "dissenter" as a proper designation, but call themselves "Free Churchmen." Together they form the great majority of the English nation, for the members of the national church all told are not more than two millions. Of late years all the Free Church bodies of England, Wales, and Scotland have formed themselves into a federation for the purpose of mutual help in evangelical work. The National Council of the Free Churches of Great Britain this year was

held at Sheffield, and appears to have borne striking witness to a genuine spirit of union and fraternity among the various denominations. *The Interior* (Presb., April 26) says of it:

"The Council is composed of representatives from all the churches which are free from state aid or state control, and its purpose is to bring their united testimony and united strength to bear upon important common interests. In one sense it resembles a branch of the Evangelical Alliance, but its aims are more immediate and specific. The Council wishes first of all to show that the lines which divide the free churches are not stone walls with iron gates, but rather ornamental rails or perhaps blossoming hedges. It also brings together the evangelistic elements from all denominations and the first subject which engaged the attention of the Council this year was the proposed mission of 1901, which is to carry the gospel message direct to every home in Great Britain. Another subject in which the body took a deep interest is the proposed modification of the laws of the kingdom relating to the sale of liquors, a number of strong resolutions being passed with practically no opposition. The present system of education by aiding denominational schools was disapproved, and even the war in South Africa came in for no little criticism from the moral side of the question. An American reader of English exchanges to-day is more than astonished to see the political activity of the clergy of all churches in Great Britain, issues which in our country would be almost universally considered too remote to spiritual interests to come in for explicit treatment in the pulpit being freely handled abroad. 'The Tory government' was as roughly handled in the Council as it might be at the hustings, the reserve or even the euphemism so carefully observed in this country being wholly ignored by these plain-speaking parsons. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why the 'non-conformist conscience' has become such a power in Great Britain."

New Sermons of Origen.—The discovery of some lost sermons of Origen, the great Alexandrian theologian of the third century, is a find of particular interest at this time, when not a few of the tendencies which characterized his philosophy are showing signs of revival in Christian theology. Aside from his belief in universal salvation, Origen's most notable characteristic was his belief in a spiritual and mystic rather than a literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and this he carried so far as almost to cause him to be classed with the interesting early sect known as the Gnostics, and to place him beside three modern interpreters—Swedenborg; Robert Taylor, author of "The Devil's Pulpit"; and Edward Maitland, author of "The Perfect Way"—each of these, however, presenting points of great dissimilarity, but all uniting in thinking that "the letter killeth."

The Interior (Presb.), which notes the discovery, says of Origen:

"He was the first writer of a systematic theology, and the first great Christian commentator. In later years he preached many expository discourses, not a few of which were lost. Some have been saved in a Latin translation. And now a French scholar adds to these discourses through a happy discovery. Batiffol found recently in Orleans a Codex which contained twenty more discourses of Origen in the Latin version of Victorinus of Pettau, who lived in the century after Origen. He has just published them (Picard and Son, Paris, 1900). They treat of passages in Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Joshua, 2 Kings, Isaiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Zachariah, and the Acts. Among his curious remarks are these: 'The Jewish scribes came from the tribe of Simeon; in the time of anti-Christ the Lord's Supper will not be celebrated, because everything will be polluted'; 'Christ was more beautiful than beauty itself'; 'John was the forerunner of Christ in the lower world; the keeper of the inn in the parable of the Good Samaritan meant "the angel of the church"' (cf. Rev. ii. 3); 'Christian liberty knows no fear.'"

MRS. HELEN WILMANS, one of the leaders of the Mental Science Movement in the United States and editor of *Freedom*, has lately, with her husband, made a gift of \$200,000 to found a "Scientific, Philosophic, and Ethical School of Research" at Seabreeze, Fla. All branches of education will be taught, but the whole student life will be tempered from the viewpoint of those who believe in the unlimited powers of man's mind, in self-reliance, self-mastery, and development of psychic powers.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN recently suggested in the British House of Commons an inquiry into the cause of the Indian famine, and an imperial grant to relieve the sufferings caused by it. Mr. S. Smith seconded the motion, asserting that overtaxation had something to do with the poverty of India. Sir L. Mc-Iver moved an amendment, that Parliament could safely trust the Government of India with these matters, and this amendment was carried. Little interest in the motion was shown by Parliament, only 227 members being present, of whom 155 voted against it. Beyond an appeal to private charity, the majority of the British papers do not think it wise to go. *The Daily News* (London) is one of those question that the wisdom of this attitude. It says:

"Private subscriptions are not a national act; a vote of the House of Commons is. Such a vote is a contribution from every taxpayer of the country. No doubt, as Lord George Hamilton said, this would be a 'somewhat startling precedent.' But the question is whether there would be any great harm in 'startling' the empire and the world at large by such an act of national charity."

The Standard is inclined to blame the people of India for their distress. It says:

"No doubt is thrown on the capacity of the Indian administration to provide subsistence for many months for a population of five millions, spread over a territory larger than a combination of great European states. This alone should be a conclusive testimonial to the worth of British rule. No native *regime* would ever have dreamt of adopting our ideal of famine policy—much less realized it in practise. It would be well, no doubt, if the agricultural population of to-day showed a greater power of getting through a period of agricultural distress in reliance on their own resources. But to attribute their poverty to the oppressive nature of our revenue system is, to those familiar with the life of the ryots, pure perversity. Indebtedness is a grievous evil; but all experience shows that the larger the share of interest in the outturn of the soil left to the cultivator, the greater is his tendency to get into the toils of the village money-lender."

Romesh C. Dutt, president of the last Indian National Congress, charges the British Government in India with a system of rackrenting, especially in the central provinces and in the province of Madras. He expresses himself in the *London Times* to the following effect:

During the last fifty years, England has carried on 110 big and little wars in India, at a cost of £100,000, which India has to pay. In many parts the Government is the actual owner of the soil. Of the expected yield, the Government claims forty to fifty per cent. In some districts even sixty per cent. is demanded, to which twelve and a half per cent. must be added for local taxation. As the owners never obtain the high income for which the land is assessed, the claim of the Government amounts in some cases practically to eighty and one hundred per cent. The consequence is that the land is not worked at all.

He asserts also that in Bengal and in portions of Northern India, where the rentals are moderate, the famines are comparatively mild and the people are able to help themselves to a great extent.

The continental papers point to what they term an undeniable fact that India, once the wealthiest country in the world, has become distressingly poor under British rule, while the people, they charge, are taxed enormously to enable British officials and pensioners to live in luxury. This charge, it will be noted, is denied by Professor Washburn, of Yale, in an article published in our columns, May 5. It is, however, supported by Mr. Alfred Webb, formerly a member of the House of Commons,

who writes as follows in *The British Friend*, a Quaker paper published in England:

"In charges for the Indian Office, recruiting, civil and military pensions, pay and allowance on furlough, preparations in England for the military establishment in India, private remittances and consignments, interest on Indian debt, and interest on railways and other works, there is annually drawn from India and spent in the United Kingdom a sum calculated at from £25,000,000 to £30,000,000 per annum. Alone for 'net expenditure' in England charged on the revenues of the year, with the exchange added, 'we find in the Indian Budget estimate for 1899-1900 set down no less a sum than £22,024,500. No nation could stand such a strain. Some of it is, of course, for interest on railways and other supposed reproductive works. Many of these have been made for strategic reasons, and many of the irrigation works have proved a failure. In any case there is between us and India little of the give and take, of the tendency to a balance, that there is in similar borrowings and lendings between other countries. The drain is steadily one way. We have only to ask ourselves what would be the influence upon the economic conditions of these countries if all principal officials, after short service, carried their pensions away with them, if most of them through their service spent a large proportion of their salaries upon their families living out of the country, if most of the interest on railways and loans were spent outside its shores, if the expense of military preparations, the building of ships, the casting of ordnance, the manufacture of small arms and military stores went likewise."

Moreover, says Mr. Webb, by the free-trade policy of Great Britain she has supplanted industries that formerly, in India, gave employment to tens of thousands.

BOER VIEWS FROM BOER SOURCES.

THE "news from Boer sources" which reaches Europe and America by cable is not altogether reliable as an index of Boer feeling. Not only is it subject to the British censor, but its trusted purveyors are Reuter's Agency and *The Times* correspondent at Lorenzo Marquez. It was impossible, however, to obtain any other account of the manner in which the Boers bore their severe defeat at Paardekaal until their periodicals for March had reached Europe. As far as we can discover, only four papers are still in the field among the Boers—the official *Staats Courant*, the *Volksstem*, the *Randpost*, and, for the benefit of the English-speaking section, the *Standard and Diggers' News*. The two last-named are published at Johannesburg, the *Staats Courant* and *Volksstem* at Pretoria. The Bloemfontein *Express* was promptly suppressed as soon as Lord Roberts reached the Free State capital, and its editor is in prison. The *Friend of the Free State*, which was allowed to carry on its pro-English agitation under Boer rule, is now an English official paper. The special war editions of the *Staats Courant* and *Volksstem* are printed in camp and contain little but ordinances, the lists of killed, wounded, and missing, and news of the movement of the troops. The Pretoria edition of *Volksstem* is filled chiefly with letters from the front, which our Amsterdam exchanges copy unabridged. We condense the following from a member of the Heidelberg commando, on the attempts to relieve Cronje:

February 18 we got within 4,000 yards of Cronje's position, storming Stinkfontein, where we took 10 prisoners. We were attacked, but held our own, tho only 500 strong, and managed to take all the oxen which the enemy had captured from Cronje. The next day we drove the enemy from their entrenchments, but on the 21st we were forced to retire. Our losses were 10 killed, wounded, and prisoners altogether 40. On the 25th we returned, getting within three miles of Cronje's laager. Here about 100 of the Winburg contingent were taken prisoners or killed. I can not understand why Cronje made no attempt to break through. Capt. D. Theron of the Scots went to him to tell him that we would support his attempts. The gallant captain returned unharmed. But altho Cronje promised, he made no attempt, and

dangerous extravagances of their politicians. In the same way the ultimate resort to a supreme imperial tribunal will maintain and render concrete a majestic ideal which otherwise would daily become more shadowy."

We have not at hand Australian papers commenting upon the matter. The *London Times* correspondent at Melbourne says, in cable despatches, that the Australian press rather favors the British imperialist's views. On the other hand, Mr. Walther Griffiths, a member of the South Australian parliament, in an interview expressed himself as follows:

"Australia's patience is worn threadbare on this federation proposition. We have spent too much time and thought and money perfecting the scheme and getting it indorsed by our people to tolerate any trifling at the hands of Downing Street or Westminster. We do not intend to permit our constitution to appear to sanction the false notion that it is necessary for Australia to nestle under the wing of England. . . . The slightest suggestion of compulsion will estrange our people from the empire beyond recall, with the result that a United States of Australia, a republic modeled on American lines, will be added to the independent powers of the earth. . . . No political organism embracing the scattered territories of the British empire ever can exist with Australia as an integral part of it. We are like the Americans—a dollar-loving, practical people. Some of our older citizens will follow sentiment to any length, but the younger generation is prepared to go only so far as the national interests justify. We can not permanently interweave our fate with that of England."

The Liberal papers in England warn Mr. Chamberlain that the trouble in South Africa is quite enough, and that it would be unwise to estrange the Australians. The *Manchester Guardian* (Radical) says:

"In spite of the optimistic prognostications of *The Times*, the Australian Premiers have made the only reply open to them to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch. In studiously moderate language they have declined to make themselves in any way responsible for any amendment which the imperial Government may introduce into the commonwealth bill. . . . We fancy that the imperialist spirit is very much the same, whether it has Australia or the Cape in view. It is ready enough to appeal to the Australian premiers when they are for overriding the wishes of Cape Colony; but when they claim the deciding voice upon their own affairs, it is another matter. The imperialist makes a great noise about the loyalty of the colonies, but he will leave it to Liberals to keep them loyal by the same Liberal policy which made them loyal. He has welcomed Australian federation because he pictured it as a step toward a closer imperial union, and he finds it rather a step toward the formation of an Australian nationality. Finding this, he is only true to himself in insisting on imperial unity and the control of the mother country as against the claims of self-government. Those to whom freedom is more than empire will also be true to their principles in leaving to the judgment of the colony that which concerns the colony itself. . . . It is by no means amiss that the Australians should realize betimes that the issue between self-government and imperial control may arise in other parts of the world than Cape Colony."

The Westminster Gazette (Liberal) warns against a policy which may offend the Australians. It suggests acceptance of the Australian commonwealth bill without amendment, but thinks a separate imperial act safeguarding imperial rights advisable. The Canadian papers regret that a discordant note should be raised at a time when the harmony of the British empire appeared perfect. *The Free Press* (Ottawa) says:

"It is to be regretted that there should be any friction in connection with the passage of the Australian federation bill, now being considered in London, and still more to be regretted that there should have been incorporated with the measure clauses which may be interpreted as being unduly dictatorial, autocratic, and independent. . . . At a moment when the bonds of empire are being tightened, and Australia has been foremost among the British possessions in showing that her people possess the spir-

it of loyalty to the death, it is a pity that the discordant tones of the professional demagog should mar the harmony or the efforts of the politician bar the way to the progress of a great measure."

Continental observers remark that there is little likelihood of genuine resistance on the part of the British Parliament to the Australian commonwealth bill. "Unconditional surrender" is one of the items in the bill of costs for the imperialist war in South Africa. *The Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"England had already consented to give the Australians perfect liberty with the exception of the royal prerogative embodied in the Privy Council amendment. If this tie is broken, the authority of the mother country will manifest itself merely by the presence of the governors, who will, indeed, exercise much social influence, but little actual power. Mr. Chamberlain flatters the colonial politicians as much as possible, and the creation of an imperial court, with colonial members holding life peerages, is certainly a tempting bait. . . . But it must be remembered that the bond of interests between Australia and Great Britain is very loose. The Australians have not, to strengthen their love for the mother country, that latent menace which the neighborhood of the United States forms for Canada. England certainly can afford to favor the jingoism of the Australians, who talk of a kind of 'Monroe doctrine' in the Pacific."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, does not doubt that the Australians will get their way. "England must pay up," remarks that paper. "The value of the military assistance rendered by the colonies may be doubtful, but it was accepted, and the cheapest way to pay for it is at present acquiescence in the commonwealth bill."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE IRISHMAN AT HOME.

IN his "Irish Life and Character," Mr. Michael MacDonagh, author of "The Book of Parliament," has essayed to do for Ireland what Dean Ramsay has done so well for Scotland, in his "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character"; and he finds his entertaining material in his own recollections and experiences mainly derived from an extended and active connection with Irish journalism. He expresses the hope that his work along this line may lead to a more just understanding of the characteristics of the Irish race, "to a wider appreciation of their good qualities, to a kinder tolerance of their faults and follies, which are mainly due to the checkered history of the people, to the wayward circumstances of their unhappy past."

Mr. MacDonagh begins by introducing us to the later Irish squire—the country gentleman, up from his estate in Galway, Kerry, or Kildare, familiar and conspicuous in his rough tweed suit, his leggings, and his bowler hat, with his ruddy features and his soft brogue. One meets him in Grafton Street, in company with his three or four daughters—tall, well set-up, healthy, and vivacious girls. And later, he is found at the Kildare Street Club, flicking his leggings with his riding-crop, or watching the "passing show" from the bow window on Nassau Street: a hearty, good-humored fellow, with a prodigal stock of animal spirits, who will have a cordial welcome for you when you come to crony with him in Clare, or Wexford, or Westmeath. But you will not find in him the rollicking and the restlessness of the "old squire," who went out in the great famine of 1847 and took with him his horse-play and his rough practical jokes, his chronic incapacity to pay his debts, and his unlimited capacity for whisky punch at night, his inordinate hospitalities, and his rapture of dueling. This new man has acquired something of English gravity of manner, and English sobriety of thought. He keeps accounts, and invests his money, which his grandfather never did:

"For money these gentry (of the old time) had to depend solely on their tenants. Investment of capital in securities was a thing

undreamed of; and there was, therefore, no source of income but the rents of the estates. And the tenants were as improvident as the landlords. Their feudal devotion to the 'ould shloock' was deep-seated and whole-hearted. Their cudgels were always at the service of the landlord . . . but the 'ould shloock,' the peasant's bank of deposit, was always empty. The tenant kept the landlord well supplied with whisky; for those were the days when poteen was manufactured in private stills on every hill-side, and French smugglers lay off the coast every night with cargoes of claret."

With all his reckless prodigality and excess, due to an exaggerated sense of hospitality, the old Irish squire is everywhere remembered as a thorough gentleman; a man of fine manners, positive intellectual culture, and a scrupulous regard for his personal "honor." It was this latter trait that made him an incorrigible duelist, ready to give or take a challenge on the slightest provocation.

No man who was not in Holy Orders could dare, if he had any regard for his place in society, to shelter himself behind law, morality, or religion, to evade a challenge. It would mean his instant expulsion from any club or "set" to which he might belong. Many a man faced the pistol in the hand of a "dead shot" for the most trivial cause. There were cases in which the challenged party was utterly unconscious of having given his adversary the slightest cause for offense. A Galway gentleman attended a county dinner, and was surprised to receive, the next morning, a challenge from a man he had met there. They fought, and the Galway man had the good luck to "wing" the other fellow. Going over to shake hands with his prostrate foe, as was the custom, he said, "I have no recollection of having offended you." "Oh, bedad!" said the other, "you're the wrong man, sir. The fellow I meant had only one eye."

An old Irish gentleman, who had been challenged, expressed his fine scorn for his adversary in a true Irish outburst: "Fight with him! I would go to my grave without a fight first."

Captain O'Grady called out the editor of the *Limerick Chronicle*, who, being very near-sighted, came on the field wearing the indispensable spectacles. The captain's second objected, on the ground that the glasses might give him an unfair advantage. "The glasses, is it?" said the editor. "Sure, I couldn't see to shoot me own father without them."

What the pistol was to the squire, the blackthorn shillelagh was to the gossoon at a later day. It was the arbiter in personal quarrels, family feuds, disputes about trespass, right of way, boundaries, and local contentions between baronies or parishes. Donnybrook Fair, which, in the early part of the century, was held near Dublin, was the popular theater for the exhibition of faction fights. "People came from all parts of the country, many to buy or to sell; but many more, 'feelin' blue mouldy intirely for want of a batin,' tripped to the fair with the sole object of participating in 'the discussion with sticks.'" Mr. MacDonagh continues:

"The excitable temperament of the people, their pugnacity, their dare-deviltry, were the main causes of faction fighting in Ireland. . . Little or no animosity lay behind these *mêlées*. They fought for the pure love of fighting, and to give vent to their feelings. . . A friend of mine, a barrister, was in Abbotfeale, County Limerick, attending Quarter Sessions, about fifteen years ago. . . 'There'll be ructions in the town to-night,' said the head constable. 'Why?' asked my friend. 'Oh, the Fl'garids are all drunk; and they're lookin' for the Moriartys.' 'And what have they agin the Moriartys?' 'The ould story,' said the policeman, 'for betrayin' the cause of Ireland.' In the sixteenth century the Moriartys, according to the local tradition, betrayed the great Earl of Desmond, the head of the Fitzgeralds, to the English; and ever since the Fitzgeralds 'have it in' for the Moriartys, in Limerick and Kerry!"

An Englishman, returning to London after spending a week in Ireland, assured his friends that he did not meet one real Irishman, meaning, of course, the sort of Irishman that the

English comic papers, English novels, and the English stage had made familiar to him—the Irishman in a swallow-tail frieze coat, knee breeches, and a battered *caubeen*, with a pipe stuck in the band of it; no nose to speak of, a wild shock of red hair, and a shillelagh. "I never met an Irishman with a pipe in the band of his hat," protests our indignant Mr. MacDonagh.

He admits that, to the contemplation of people of other nationalities the Irish are an incomprehensible race. "John Bull has not only lived beside Paddy, but has tried to govern him, for more than seven hundred years; and he does not understand him yet." The invented stories, current in English and American journals, which are supposed to illustrate Irish life and character, are silly, stupid, preposterous. They lack the Irish idiom, the Irish turn of words, the Irish address of thought, the Irish mind; hence, to an Irishman they are obviously bogus.

The Irishman, says Mr. MacDonagh, is the merry-andrew of the English-speaking world. The sole object for which he was created is to make the duller Anglo-Saxon laugh. We expect all Irishmen to be entertaining; and if, by chance, we meet a sober Celt, we feel a sense of personal wrong as if we had been cheated of our due.

In the complex Irish nature there are startling contrasts and contradictions. While they are the most jovial of the peoples, they are also at times the saddest. They are wild and reckless, sober and shrewd. An emotional race, they get more fun out of their pleasures, and more pain out of their troubles, than the more justly balanced Anglo-Saxons. The brogue is an accent, an intonation, leisurely, mellifluous, saucy; to convey it in print is beyond the power of man.

"It is the softest, the mellowest, the most musical thing, in the way of accents, outside of Paradise. . . The brogue, as it is heard in all parts of the country, has certain broad characteristics; but it has varying and delicate shades of intonation in the different provinces. A well-known Protestant clergyman in Cork was the possessor of a pronounced example of the sing-song brogue of that city. It came to his ears that some of his parishioners were making fun of this. . . He complained of the injustice done him, and asked a friend whether, in his opinion, any trace of the brogue was to be observed in his speech. 'As to that,' said his friend, 'if you wish to deny that you have a brogue, I would advise you to do so in writing.'"

Some Englishman rushes into an essay "On the Decay of Bulls in Ireland." It might well be regarded as an international misfortune, says Mr. MacDonagh, were the native wit and humor, and, above all, that grotesque confusion of thought, that delightful contradiction of sense, commonly called a "bull," to show signs of decay. So he proceeds in consternation to investigate, and is challenged on the threshold of his inquiry by a hairdresser in Kingstown, who tries to induce him to buy a bottle of hair-wash. "What sort of stuff is it?" inquires the customer. "Oh, it's grand stuff! It's a perfect *multum in parvo*; the less you take of it the better."

Two farmers sat on the promenade at Bray. A lady of very slender proportions passed. "Did you ever see so thin a woman?" said one. "Thin is it," said the other. "I seen a woman in Wexford as thin as two of her put together."

This raucy national characteristic has suffered through the inventions of clumsy foreign wits that are so commonly ascribed to Irishmen. The manufactured bull is often silly and always inept. A genuine bull is not an expression of stupidity. Mental confusion, of course, is responsible for it; but that very confusion often springs from nimbleness, eagerness, "previousness" of thought: the notion, the word, leaps before it looks.

When a Galway peasant was asked if he knew what an Irish bull was, he explained, "If you was dhruvin' along a road, and ye seen three cows lyin' down and wan av thim was standin' up—that wan is an Irish bull." Said Sydney Smith, "The stronger

the apparent connection, and the more complete the real disconnection of the ideas, the greater the surprise and the better the bull." But a bull and nonsense are not the same thing. The bull is a gift; and it is not confined to the uneducated classes. When Sir Richard Steele, who was born in Ireland, was asked by an English friend how it was that his countrymen were so addicted to bulls, he replied: "It must be something in the climate. Probably if an Englishman were a native of Ireland he would make bulls."

An Irish newspaper, describing a phenomenal shower of rain, declared that the drops varied in size from a shilling to eighteen pence. And a Kildare huntsman, who had ridden a restless colt to hounds, declared that "be the time we were over the crest of the ridge, the baste was that quiet a child might have milked him."

The normal state of mind of the average Irish peasant, says Mr. MacDonagh, is to be "again" the Government:

"Abstract principles do not appeal to him. Loyalty to an institution he is unable to understand; but his fidelity to his leader, to his neighbor, to his clan or community, is unequalled for its strength and endurance. . . . Some years ago the only clear conception he had of it [the Government] was that the police, the sheriffs, the tithe-proctors, the magistrates, the judges, were its agents; and these officials were associated in his mind with raids on farms, stocks and crops, evictions, arrests of 'poor bhoys,' fines, imprisonments, transportations, hangings."

Hence the intense sympathy entertained by the peasantry for those who are in the clutches of the law, accused of political or agrarian crimes; hence the strange fact that, as the criminal records disclose, some of the most appalling crimes have been committed by men of otherwise blameless lives. In a recent action for divorce, the question was put to a woman, "Did you call your husband's uncle 'Carey the Informer'?" "No," she replied, "I did not go so far as that. I only called him anti-Christ."

The informer is, nevertheless, a familiar figure in political and agrarian trials. "But in no case that I have been able to trace," says MacDonagh, "has the informer been tempted to divulge his terrible secret by the reward offered by the Government. It is the fear of death, or of penal servitude, that usually induces the superstitions and home-loving peasant to round upon his comrades. . . . It was this characteristic that led to the conviction of the Phoenix Park assassins."

Some of Mr. MacDonagh's examples of Irish wit and repartee are very happy. An Irish farmer had just sold a lot of young cattle at a fair. An English tourist inquired how much he had got for them. "Four pounds a head." "Only that?" said the Saxon. "Why, if you had brought them to my country, you would have got six pounds." "Maybe so, your honner. An' if I cud bring the lakes of Killarney to Purgatory, I'd get a pound a drop."

A polemical Protestant, thinking to chaff Father Healy, said, "Now, which would you rather go to, Father, hell or purgatory?" "To the latter on account of the climate; but to the former on account of the company. I'm so fond of Protestants."

"There, Pat!" said a gentleman to his thirsty car-driver, at a roadside inn, "doesn't that drink make another man of you?" "'Deed an' it do, sir; and begorra, *he's* dry too."

The Irish have not a distinct dialect, like the Scottish. They use many Celtic expressions, they employ, as rule, only English words, such as may be found in any English dictionary. But their speech abounds in poetic, graphic, and singularly expressive phrases, strange combinations of force and simplicity, unexpected blendings of the ridiculous with the pathetic, quaint English colloquial survivals, novel applications of the wrong word.

An orator in a national meeting declared, "The ways of Providence are unscrupulous!" and a County Clare woman complained to her doctor that she had lost her teeth, and "couldn't rightly domesticate her food."

THE GOOD SIDE OF THE TURK.

IN the case of the Turk, the saying that distance lends enchantment to the view seems to have been converted into the opposite sentiment. At any rate the strongest praise for him comes from those who have lived in his country, and generally from men who have held high official positions. Gen. Lew Wallace, Minister Straus, and men of that stripe have always a good word to say for the Osmanli. One of the most important opinions, not of the demerits but of the merits, of the Turk has recently been published by the German *sarant*, Richard Hermann, in a little book, entitled "Anatolische Landwirtschaft." The author has had exceptional opportunities to study both the land and the people, as he has for six years been the official representative of the Anatolian Railway, with the duty assigned of studying the agricultural and economic conditions of the districts through which the road runs, and of instructing the people there in better methods and manners. Hermann has become an enthusiastic friend of the average Ottoman, and from his report we glean the following particulars:

"When I was first sent out to do pioneer services in these districts, especially for better agricultural methods, I undertook the task with a heavy heart. My reading of the accounts of travelers had led me to fear that my life would not be safe. I went there six and more years ago and took with me a revolver. Since then I have traveled through the length and breadth of the land, and the same cartridges are still in the revolver which I put there before leaving Germany. Public safety in all of Asia Minor is on just as good a footing as anywhere in Europe. Indeed, things are better in this regard than in some places in the Occident, *e.g.*, in Italy.

"The average Turk is a man of excellent character and worth. The Anatolian peasant is an honest, upright, and brave man. He meets you with a polite salutation and is always willing to give you whatever information he can. His hospitality is unbounded, and his contented state is a model for the restless Westerner. In the Turkish house the man is the absolute master, and a quarrel between husband and wife practically never occurs, as the wife is taught to submit unreservedly to her husband. The Ottoman is an absolute fatalist. He sows his seed, and when he has performed his duty, he trusts everything to his god Allah, and if the latter sees fit to send rain, it is all right; if not, the Moslem submits to the inevitable without murmur. He is absolutely sure that Allah will not permit his Moslem worshiper to suffer. The Moslem in his general character and principles is vastly superior to the Armenian, whose moral qualities are anything but good.

"Those who expect that the Turkish empire will fall to decay because of its innate weakness are sorely and sadly mistaken. The sterling character of the Turkish nation does not make such a collapse a probable event. The 'sick man' has no illness unto death. When the present great Sultan, Abdul Hamid, once lost a piece of his territory, he exclaimed: 'I have lost my land, but not my people.' And this prediction proved true. Altho large districts of Turkish territory had been ceded to Christian rulers, the Turkish subjects in these places at once arranged to emigrate into Turkey. Tens of thousands have thus returned to the Sultan's dominions, and a similar migration is going on at present from Crete, notwithstanding all the friendly efforts of Prince George.

"The disagreeable side of the picture is presented by the Turkish Government and some of its measures, but not by the Turks as a people. Especially is the system of taxation unreasonable." — *Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"A PARTY of Frenchmen are to attempt to reach the Klondike in an automobile," says *The Scientific American*. "They are to take with them a Bollee carriage in which the rear driving-wheel is spiked and the front wheels are taken off and replaced by runners. We have already illustrated a Bollee carriage which has been metamorphosed in this way. The car will draw a sledge carrying 150 liters of petroleum spirits, and a motor tricycle which will be used for assisting the carriage when necessary. The usual means of transport to Vancouver, Skagway, and Lake Bennett will be used, from which point the horseless carriage journey will begin. It is very easy to prophesy the ultimate fate of the carriage."

PERSONALS.

WHEN HOMER SINGS—"To err is human," wrote the poet Pope in his famous paraphrase of the classic "errare humanum est." Unlike much of his poetry, this is a line containing more truth than literary polish. From Chaucer and Shakespeare down to the "Man with the Hoe," almost all the great makers of English literature have done their share toward exemplifying this maxim. Dryden's words are profoundly true in this regard:

"Errors like straws upon the surface flow:

He who would search for pearls must dive below."

Where lie Shakespeare's "coasts of Bohemia" upon which the bark of Antigonus touched, as we are told in Act III. of "The Winter's Tale"? Did Britons of the era of the Roman invasions boast striking cloaks, as in "Cymbeline"? Or could a courtier to the nephew of Cassivelaunus be dressed like Leonatus in the first act of the same play? In Pisanio's words, this ancient Briton

"did keep

The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief,
Still waving."

The great Sir Walter Scott came to grief over the habits of the sun. In the "Antiquary" the setting sun is actually described as in the *western* heavens. More than one writer has taken similar liberties with the moon. So careful a writer as Robert Louis Stevenson in his "Prince Otto" has described the "crescent moon riding high in mid-heaven"—an astronomical feat that is affirmed to be impossible by scientists. Perhaps the most famous blunder on record relating to the moon is to be found in the lines of Charles Wolfe on "The Burial of Sir John Moore":

"We buried him darkly, at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turned,
By the struggling moonbeams' misty light,
And the lanterns dimly burning."

According to the Nautical Almanac, on that date there was a new moon.

The best of historical romancers have a way of falling into the pitfalls of anachronism. Thus Alexandre Dumas lets his "Chevalier d'Harmental" tell a lady that she paints like Greuze, at a time when that painter was not yet born. So, too, Victor Hugo in his "Aymaillat" puts into the mouth of Charlemagne the words, "You dream like a scholar of Sorbonne." This famous institution was founded in 1231, four centuries and a half after the days of Charlemagne. More glaring still are the liberties some authors take with the lives of their own characters. One of the most startling is that of Thackeray in his "Henry Esmond," when he lets his venerable Dean of Winchester write a letter in chapter ix, several months after his death had been announced in chapter vi.

Mr. Rider Haggard has similarly been caught napping in that charming story of the Boer War to which the ill-fated heroine, Jess, has given her name. A simple matter of arithmetic, upon the data supplied by the author, shows that a character in the novel has grown up and the father of a pair of babes before he was in his teens.—*Collier's Weekly*.

O'MALLEY'S HAVESACK.—During an advance in Manila recently one company had to lie down at the side of the road for shelter from the well-directed volleys of the insurgents. One of the privates had dropped his haversack in the middle of the road away back, and, after the company had lain down, he calmly stood up and walked down the road toward the lost haversack. He made a fine target for the insurgents, and the bullets rattled around him pretty lively.

"Here, come back here, O'Malley," yelled the lieutenant of the company; "you will be killed."
"Well," replied O'Malley over his shoulder, "I might just as well be killed as having General Otis a-runnin' me up hill and down dale and comin' over to me house ivery mornin' and a-sayin' 'O'Malley, why don't you pay the Government for that haversack?'"

Then he calmly walked on, and got the lost piece of property, and as he came back and sat down just in time to escape a volley of Mausers, he threw the haversack on the ground and said: "And when he does come to-morrow mornin' to me house I'll say, 'Otis, me little man, you're dead wrong. I never lost no haversack. There's your bloody old potato-bag. Take it to the Government with me compliments.'"—*Chicago Tribune*.

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Her Reason.—"You seem to like his attentions. Why don't you marry him?" "Because I like his attentions."—*Brooklyn Life*

He Knew Them.—Boy: "Say, mister, want me to fix your book?"

MAN: "Wait out! You only want to hook my bait!"—*Judge*

Facts in the Case.—"How did he lose his standing in the community?" "By getting drunk and letting a train run over his legs."—*Chicago Times-Herald*

Unmasked.—He: "Who is that ugly old woman over there by the piano?"

SHE: "Oh, that's Mme. Cosmétique, the famous beauty specialist."—*Chicago News*

A Question of Livelihood.—"Sure, Terrence, if you go to the front, kape at the back, or ye'll be kilt." "Oh know it!"

TERRENCE: "Faith, an' isn't that the way of get my livin'?"—*Punch*

Uncertainty Ended.—"Now, honestly, Maul, didn't Jack propose last evening?" "Why, y-e-e-es! But how did you guess?" "I noticed that you didn't have that worried look this morning."—*Harper's Bazar*

His Predictions.—"How did your weather prediction turn out?" "The prediction was all right," answered the prophet, a little sternly, "but somehow or other the weather went wrong again."—*Washington Star*

There are Others.—"Well," said the camel in the circus parade, "there's some comfort for me, after all." "What do you mean?" said the elephant. "My hump is pretty bad, but it might be worse; I don't ride a bicycle."—*Tid-Bits*

Not Worth Mentioning.—"I have several reasons for not buying the horse," said the man. "The first is that I haven't the price, and—" "You needn't mention the others," interrupted the owner.—*Philadelphia North American*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

May 2.—The advance of the British army continues. Lord Roberts's forces entering Smal-deel, and the troops of General Hamilton, on the east, entering Winkburg.

The Boers are reported to be retiring on Kroonstad.

May 3.—Lord Roberts's mounted force pushes on to Weigelersdoring, sixteen miles north of Smal-deel, the Boers retiring to the hills between Ventersburg and Senekal.

President Kruger opens the Reichstag, saying in his address that the financial condition of the country is excellent.

May 4.—It is reported in Cape Town that Lord Roberts has signed a proclamation annexing

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the Orange Free State to the Queen's dominions.

The Orange Free State Government removes from Kroonstad to Heilbron.

May 10.—Lord Roberts's army has crossed the Zand River, in the Orange Free State, and the Boers are in full retreat toward Kroonstad.

May 11.—Lord Roberts cables that he has reached Ventersburg, in the Free State.

A British flying column is reported as moving to the relief of Mafeking.

May 12.—Lord Roberts, at the head of the British army, enters Kroonstad, the temporary capital of the Free State.

President Steyn issues a proclamation making Lindley the new Free State capital.

May 13.—Hundreds of Free State soldiers are ordered to surrender.

Rudyard Kipling advocates a stern policy in dealing with the conquered republics.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 7.—General Young reports that Aguinaldo is in northern Luzon, and requests reinforcements to crush the rebellion.

Both houses of the Swedish Parliament vote a large sum for home defense.

May 8.—The Samoan Island of Tutuila has been ceded to the United States and Manua will also be annexed.

Mount Vesuvius is again in eruption.

May 9.—Lord Salisbury in a speech offers a warning of the perils that threaten England and makes acid remarks about Irish home rule.

The bubonic plague is reported to be declining in India; a case of the plague is reported at Smyrna.

May 10.—There is much agitation over the predicted ministerial crisis in Madrid during the taxation in Spain.

The eruption of Vesuvius is subsiding.

May 11.—Philippines: Señor Buencamino, at one time a member of the so-called Filipino republican cabinet, who was recently liberated by General Otis, announces that he has become reconciled to American sovereignty and will devote his influence to bring about peace.

May 12.—The American pavilion at the Paris Exposition is formally turned over to the Exposition authorities.

May 13.—Philippines: Natives in Manila plan an uprising, but lack courage to carry it out.

Mohammedans in Benares protest against plague rules as a violation of the laws of Mohammed.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

May 7.—House: Bills amending the pension laws and increasing the appropriation for the National Guard to \$1,000,000 are passed.

May 8.—Senate: The committee amendment to the naval bill, striking out the proposition in the House bill which sought to commission the cadets at the expiration of the four

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years' term at the Naval Academy, is carried by a vessel at sea.

May 10.—Senate: Senator Lodge announces his intention to press consideration of the Spooner Philippine bill.

(House: Mr. Crawford, the Democratic Representative from the Ninth North Carolina District, is nominated and the seat given to Mr. Pearson, the Republican contestant.

May 11.—House: 180 pension bills are passed.

May 12.—Senate: The project for a government armor factory is withdrawn.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 7.—Governor Roosevelt decides that the New York state naval militia shall not take part in the annual cruise this year.

Admiral Denny is feted at Memphis.

May 8.—About three thousand men employed by the St. Louis Transit Company struck.

May 9.—Governor Roosevelt calls on President McKinley.

The street-car strike in St. Louis continues.

May 10.—The fusion wing of the Populists nominates W. J. Bryan for President.

May 11.—The Methodist General Conference debates the constitution of the church.

May 12.—The strike situation remains unchanged in St. Louis.

The Indian famine relief committee responds an appeal to the citizens.



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Problem 471.

(No. 1.)

By DR. W. R. I. DALTON and COURTNEY LEMON.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 472.

By DR. W. R. I. DALTON.
(No. 2.)

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 468.

Key-move, B-B 7.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham,

How to Grow Good Fruit.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticulture Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it, do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It will not be sent to the disinterested. Owners of fruit trees, stating if at all interested in fruit culture, will get this book. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent to fruit growers, or owners of estates, enclosing fifty cents, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

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The general opinion is that this is an easy problem, and yet we haven't published one for a long time that has caught so many of our solvers as this little one. Every move from B-Kt 5 to Kt 8 has been tried; but Black's reply R-Kt 2 defeats every move except B-B 7.

The Rev. W. T. Douglas, Alamosa, Col., got 407.

Twenty-six States and Canada are represented by the solvers this week.

Steinitz and "Modern" Chess.

Emil Kemeny, one of the best writers on Chess in the United States, if not in the world, has an appreciative article on Steinitz and what is known as "Modern" Chess, in the *Philadelphia Press*, from which we take the following interesting excerpt:

"In the early years of his brilliant career, Steinitz was an extremely brilliant player, indulging quite frequently in somewhat risky sacrifices. The careful study he gave by annotating games convinced him that such tactics would prove disastrous, provided the defense to it was correct. He pointed out that a more promising road to success rested with a conservative development, relying on small advantages, which could be accumulated until they led to victory. At first, this method did not command public favor. Enthusiasts of the game were too much fascinated by the brilliant successes of Morphy, Anderssen, Labournais, and others, to adopt at once the theories of the Modern School. However, Steinitz's consecutive victories served to convince Chess players that his Modern School was the correct. There is no doubt that his Modern School contains much which is correct, but in many points he was mistaken. He, by adopting it, succeeded, but he could have succeeded had he abandoned it. Steinitz unquestionably was the strongest player of his time; he saw deeper and his play was more accurate than of any other exponent. This was the reason that he could maintain the championship of the world for twenty-eight years, and not the adoption of the Modern School. Justly says Las-

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ker, there is no old and modern school; there is good play and bad play. Truadapt brilliant tactics, if the position does not warrant it, is as good as to rely on slow process if there is an opportunity for a brilliant victory."

Chess in Nebraska.

Our old-time solver, C. Q. De France, is editing a very interesting Chess-department in the *Nebraska Independent*, published in Lincoln. He is doing good work for Chess, as his Game-Studies and Analyses are prepared especially to help those who desire to get at the science of the game. We notice that he has a Composite Game:

"The Chess-Player's Mind."

Champion Harry N. Pillsbury has a very interesting article in *The Independent* (May 10), from which we take the following extracts:

"Perhaps the mental quality most useful to the Chess-player who wishes to rise to distinction in the game is concentration—the ability to isolate himself from the whole world and live for the events of the board while a match is proceeding. And yet 'concentration' does not quite suit me as expressing the quality I refer to, for concentration implies narrowing, and I am satisfied that the influence of Chess broadens the mind.

"Besides the quality which we have, for want of a better name, called concentration, there are others that are essential to the good Chess-player. One of these is patience, or ability to wait. We have players who are known as plungers, who see an opening and drive ahead into it without studying out all that it leads to. Such men can never become good players. The Chess-master must have full control of himself at all times. He must not be impatient, he must be content to mark time, as it were, till he sees the result of his opponent's attack; and he must be able to resort to meaningless moves to kill time if there is no other way of holding fast to the fortified position till

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the danger is over. Not all men can do this. They want to rush out and attack, and thereby they expose themselves and lose the game.

"Another most useful quality is accuracy, in which Lasker excels. His foresight has not so great a range as that of Tschigorin, for instance, but so far as he sees he is infallible. Tschigorin may see five moves ahead and Lasker only three, but the latter more than makes up matters by his deadly accuracy and thoroughness."

The Mississippi-Nebraska Match.

A correspondence match between Mississippi and Nebraska is now under way. The personnel of the teams is as follows:

MISSISSIPPI.	NEBRASKA.
1. Judge A. H. Whitfield, Jackson.	A. Rasmussen, South Omaha.
2. M. D. McGrath, Brookhaven.	E. R. Tyson, Nebraska City.
3. A. B. Smith, Indianapolis.	T. N. Hartnell, Kearney.
4. E. W. Griffith, Vicksburg.	H. B. Hammond, Wyoming.
5. Allen J. Hooker, Jackson.	C. Q. De France, Lincoln.
6. N. J. Smith, Jackson.	W. R. Ellis, Bloomfield.
7. The Rev. Dr. B. Wadell, Meridian.	Dr. G. N. Seelye, Kearney.
8. John Lear, Vicksburg.	R. E. Briggs, Callaway.
9. L. R. Walden, Greenfield.	J. M. Brainer, Omaha.
10. E. G. De Lap, Natchez.	C. L. Owen, Omaha.
11. Prof. J. G. Deussen, Oxford.	D. B. Knuthburgh, Adams.
12. Dave Cohn, Brookhaven.	P. J. Barron, Lincoln.
13. James J. McGrath, Brookhaven.	John L. Clark, Platte Center.
14. S. R. Redden, La Motte.	A. Powell, St. Edwards.
15. C. C. Mowbray and colleague, Indianapolis.	S. H. Sedgwick and W. W. Wyckoff, York.
16. Thomas Helen, Captain Frank Johnston, and the Rev. C. A. Oliver, Jackson.	C. B. Swain, N. G. Griffin, and W. S. Swain, St. Edwards.

At board it two players consult on each side; and at 16 three play in consultation on each side.

Chess-Nuts.

The first Congress of the Italian Chess-Association to be held in Rome offers several valuable prizes. First prize, Sevres vase given by the King of Italy; also a diploma and gold medal; second prize, silver vase, donated by the Prince of Naples, also gold medal and diploma; third prize, presented by Baron Sarrasin, with medal and diploma; fourth and fifth prizes, \$50 and \$30.

Charousek, one of the great masters, died on April 16th.

HEART DISEASE.

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Troubles.

Heart trouble, at least among the Americans, is certainly increasing and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real organic disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and the Pneumogastric.

In another way also the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

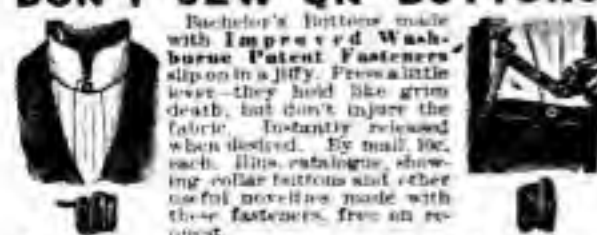
Poor digestion also poisons the blood, making it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at drug stores, and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular, persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following contributions to the India Famine Fund:

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The above list contains only those contributions received prior to May 21. They have been forwarded to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York, who are custodians of the fund received by the Committee of One Hundred.

RELIEF OF MAFEKING AND PEACE RUMORS.

NO words of praise seem to be too high for the gallant little band of defenders of the little town of Mafeking, whose relief, so often falsely rumored, was reported last week in a despatch from Pretoria. This news, soon followed by the report that Mr. Kruger had sent a message to Lord Salisbury suing for peace, started a wildfire of tumultuous and, indeed, riotous celebration in England, starting in London, and spreading rapidly

to the smaller cities and towns. The peace rumors have set speculation rife. No one seems to suppose that the British cabinet will accept any other terms from the Boers than unconditional surrender, looking toward the annexation of the two republics to the British empire. The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says, however, that "the Dutch have made too gallant a fight against the resources of a mighty empire to accept the only terms on which Lord Salisbury can offer peace," and that "there is no probability that Kruger and Steyn can propose any terms of peace which will be acceptable to England. They will not suggest annexation, and that is the only practical basis of peace." He adds:

"The opinion in England is very strong on this subject. Peace negotiations ending in a fresh convention are not desired. An annexation proclamation by Lord Roberts is what Parliament expects and the empire demands. What has been going on in South Africa has borne a close resemblance to civil war, and, as Englishmen are agreed, must end like the American civil conflict, with magnanimity in triumph, but without an armistice or peace negotiations or foreign intervention or any compromise."

When Ladysmith was relieved, two months ago, the tumult of jubilation in London was itself a subject of considerable comment, but when the news that at last Baden-Powell and his garrison were safe was announced, the demonstration in London, according to the London *Times*, went beyond anything seen there for years. It continued: "Nor was this surprising. There has been nothing like the defense of Mafeking in modern history. Kars and Lucknow were fine examples of valor, endurance, and resourcefulness; but the means of defense in those cases was infinitely greater than what was at the disposition of Colonel Baden-Powell and his valiant comrades." Baden-Powell, it is said, had only 1,200 men to defend a town not naturally well fortified, and the supply of provisions was far from adequate; yet he held out against the best that the Boers could do for seven months. The town is of small importance from a military point of view, and its siege, defense, and relief have been looked upon, even by British critics, as matters principally of military pride. Some of the British papers have said at times that it would have been sounder military policy to have surrendered the town and left the invading army unhampered in its advance by the necessity of relieving Baden-Powell and his men. The Boer envoys in this country declare that Mafeking's relief does not mean the approach of the end of the war, and say that the fighting will not be over for a long time, "unless," they add, "the British surrender."

The warmest admiration for Colonel Baden-Powell is expressed on all sides. The London *Daily Telegraph* says that "there is no advancement which the nation would not hail as a fair reward for the brilliant capacity, cheerfulness, and iron courage of the hero of the empire," and the London *Daily News*, which compares Mafeking to Lucknow, says: "'B. P.' may stand for Baden-Powell or British Pluck. Splendidly have these resources responded to the need of Mafeking. They have realized the full ideal of a British settlement in a far-off land." The New York *Tribune* says:

"There has been censure enough for British generals in this war, no doubt well merited. There has been and there will be praise enough for many. But not even 'Bobs' himself will eclipse in renown the imperturbable young man who for more than half



C. N. WESSELLS.



J. M. A. WOLMARANS.

ABRAHAM FISCHER,
Chairman.**THE BOER COMMISSION.**

(From Photographs taken at The Hague.)

a year has held Mafeking against a host of foes. For, with all possible credit to his brave troops, Baden-Powell himself, and none other, has been the defender of that town. In personal valor, in resourcefulness of tactics, in patience and good cheer, and in that supreme will to do which is the crowning element of all great achievement, he has shown himself a worthy comrade of any name in the annals of England's wars. It is not easy for a man successfully to lead an army against a foe no stronger than himself. But this man has for many a weary month, with only a shattered regiment or two, held at bay an army of many times his strength, in a place hundreds of miles from any effective aid. And at the end, when the last grand assault in force was made against his weakened works, to carry them by overwhelming storm, he trapped as prisoners a part of his assailants and drove off the rest with heavy loss. After that even General Snyman and President Kruger should think better of human valor than they ever did before. As for the British, the world will not begrudge them, tho it might envy them, the tumult and the shouting with which they are now acclaiming the latest and not the least of their military heroes."

Even the pro-Boer press join in the general acclaim. Says the *New York World*:

"The moral merits of the cause for which the garrison of Mafeking stood are not improved by the devoted courage with which they defended their flag. But the hearts of all brave and chival-

rous men quicken with a sympathetic thrill wherever unflinching and dauntless courage shows itself. We believe that the Boers themselves, being brave and chivalrous men, will not grudge Baden-Powell and his unyielding little garrison the tribute of respect and admiration which will be everywhere awarded them.

"In an age oppressed with gloomy speculations on the decay of the virile virtues the episode of Mafeking comes, like a blast of the north wind, to give assurance that the saving salt of utmost daring and supreme sacrifice still abides among civilized men."

HOW THE PRESS LOOK AT THE BOER ENVOYS.

THE cordial greeting tendered to the three Boer emissaries upon their arrival in New York last week is also reflected in the sympathetic expressions of the press. On May 17 they were received by Mayor Van Wyck, who extended to them the freedom of the city. The friendly welcome of the Tammany organization, indeed, was so warm as to call forth indignant protest from the London press, in part directed against Richard Croker.

The envoys refuse to declare the object of their mission, but it is generally assumed that it is their purpose to urge the Administration to intercede on behalf of the South African republics. The Pretoria correspondent of the *New York Herald* reports that the envoys are empowered to ask this country to "assume a protectorate" over the Transvaal and Orange Free State, but this rumor is generally discredited.

The tone of the press is in the main friendly to the Boer commissioners and the cause they represent, but Republican and Democratic papers alike admit the futility of their mission. To the Republicans their arrival at this time is considered very inopportune. The *New York Journal of Commerce* goes so far as to say that their mission is "a piece of pure impertinence." The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (Ind.) makes the suggestion seriously that the Boers should be invited to emigrate to this country.

The *Minneapolis Journal* (Rep.) voices a general sentiment when it says that "there is no obligation resting upon our Government to repudiate its declaration of strict neutrality during the South African war," especially "as Great Britain has refused to entertain any proposition for mediation." The *New York Press* (Rep.) goes further in declaring that "the envoys' hope



AGUINALDO'S METHODS SEEM TO BE BECOMING POPULAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.
—*The Detroit Journal*.

to wedge their cause into a political campaign is destined to know no fruition," affirming that it shows "pitiable self-deception," and the *Hartford Courant* (Rep.) even maintains that all pro-Boer meetings, speeches, and resolutions are "morally criminal," in that they "simply tend to prolong the bloodshed in South Africa."

On the other hand, the *Philadelphia North American* (Rep.) which is strongly pro-Boer, declares:

"The generous sympathy that was given to Kossuth, to Garibaldi, to every champion of human rights who has turned from the Old World in despair and made his appeal to freemen of the New, will be accorded with heartfelt fervor to the Boer envoys. What more may come of their pathetic mission we do not know, for the time that remains for action which might stay the greedy hand of England is short—much too brief, we fear."

"But the least the people of this country can do is to drive through the British skull and into the British mind the fact that Americans detest from the depths of their souls the bloody piracy of the British Government."

THE POSTAL FRAUDS IN CUBA.

FURTHER investigation of the Cuban postal scandal seems to have revealed even greater corruption than was at first suspected. The embezzlements so far laid bare approximate \$100,000. Neely's arrest was soon followed by the arrival in

Cuba of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who supersedes Estes G. Rathbone as director-general of the Cuban posts. E. P. Thompson, the Havana postmaster, W. H. Reeves, deputy auditor of the island, and two Cuban clerks in the stamp department have also been arrested and lodged in prison. Thompson and Reeves have made incriminating confessions, and the latter has restored \$4,500 given to him by Neely.

The discovery of such glaring dishonesty in this important department of

in which there is surprising unanimity of tone. Republican papers make no attempt to shield the Administration, and demand as eagerly as the Democrats that "the rascals be turned out." The anti-imperialist press finds in the incident a good opportunity to exploit its propaganda. "Possibly the Neely scandal," observes

the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.), "will have the effect of hurrying up the program of delivering Cuba to its rightful owners."

"Such offenses as that charged against Neely," says the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* (Rep.), "are even more outrageous than the plundering of our own treasury." "The revenues of Cuba," declares the *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph* (Rep.), "seem to have been entirely at the mercy of a gang of thieves who have

been as unscrupulous and as greedy as was the Spanish crew whose places they usurped a year and a half ago." The *Washington Evening Star* (Rep.) adds: "The people will look to see every official, superior or subordinate, who is touched by the breath of this scandal, pitilessly investigated, and if proven guilty of any degree of fraud or crime, punished to the full extent of the law." The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) holds that the best safeguard against official corruption is "the entire separation from national politics" of our island dependencies.

The *Kansas City Times* (Dem.) says:

"The cropping out of rascality in the system of carpet-baggism, which is an inalienable adjunct to the Republican policy of imperialism, comes not unexpectedly. The ravenous pie-hunters who hang around the national Capital demanding reward for election services in the shape of appointments to places in Porto Rico and the Philippines and under the provisional government in Cuba are the sort that are generally 'out for the



CHARLES F. W. NEELY,
Who was chief financial agent of the Cuban post-office department.



ESTES G. RATHBONE,
Who was director-general of the Cuban posts.

American colonial government has aroused extensive comment.



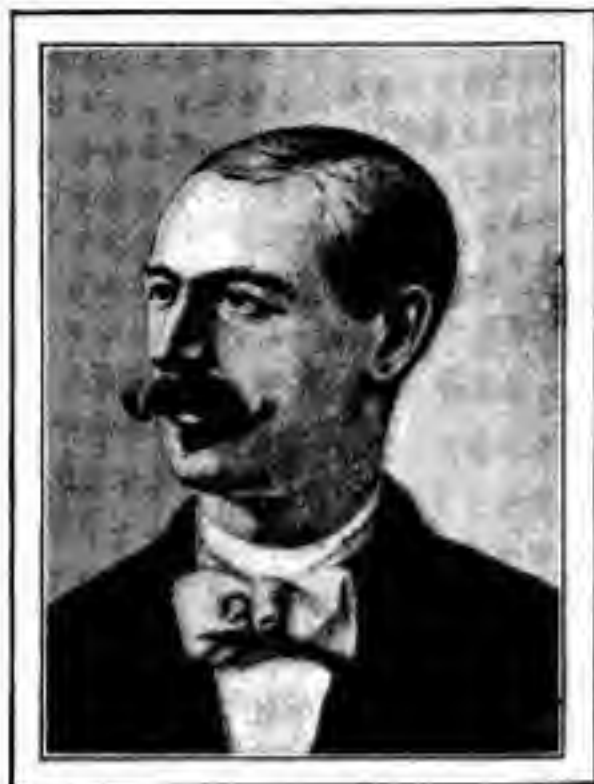
CUBA IS GETTING SOME VALUABLE POINTS IN SELF-GOVERNMENT.
—The Detroit News.



A LOW-DOWN TRICK.
—The New York Herald.

POSTAL STEALS IN CARTOON.

stuff.' This element of office-holders robbed the federal Government and the taxpayers of the South right and left in reconstruction days, and it may be depended upon to do a good deal of thieving when imperialism gets under full swing in what the Hanna organs call 'our colonial dependencies.'



E. P. THOMPSON,
Who was postmaster at Havana.

"Public thieves, like Neeley and his pals, are fine models wherewith to impress the Cubans, Porto Ricans, and Filipinos with the fact that the Administration proposes to govern them in an enlightened, superior, and honest manner."

The Labor World
(Duluth, Minn.)
says: "The dis-

graceful developments in Cuba make it clear that the less we have to say about Cuban bandits in the future, the more consistent we will appear in the eyes of the world."

IRISH-AMERICAN VIEWS OF LORD SALISBURY.

LORD SALISBURY'S speech before the Primrose Club in London, which was noticed in these columns last week, has stirred up the Irish-American press. Lord Salisbury said, it will be remembered, that there was "no hope of the predominant partner ever consenting to give Ireland practical independence," as England has "learned something from the South African war," and, he went on, "we now know better than we did ten years ago what a risk it would be if we gave a disloyal government in Ireland the power of accumulating forces against this country." *The Irish World* (New York) says:

"It is hard for a man to read with calmness the words of this intolerable arrogance. And yet, speaking for ourselves, a certain fierce delight takes possession of us, and we feel like breaking out into cheers for the brutal fellow, who talks to us in very plain English, and authoritatively for England, what Ireland will not get while England has the power to withhold it.

"The proverb has it that the better part of a speech is the end thereof. The part comforting to us in Salisbury's address comes near its close. He looks out from his island home and he sees enemies of 'perfidious Albion' everywhere. 'If we look around,' he says—

"If we look around we can see the elements and causes of menace and peril slowly accumulating, and they may accumulate to such a point as to require our earnest and most active efforts to repel them."

"God speed those 'elements and causes of menace and peril' to England's empire!"

The *Boston Pilot* remarks that this speech of Salisbury's puts an end to "the humorous extravaganza of English affection for Ireland, which has amused the world for some weeks with its absurd features of shamrock-wearing, royal condescension, and so forth," and it continues:

"If any Irish Nationalists have been deluded by the idea that the royal visit meant anything more than a bid for recruits, they may now disabuse themselves of that fallacy. If any Americans have put faith in British professions of affection for their country, they may read with profit the assurance of the Queen's

mouthpiece that he does not believe in their sincerity or consider their friendship of any value in the hour of need. Therein he is not so far astray, perhaps, and our blatant Anglomaniacs have received a not undeserved snub."

THE "FREE-HOMES" LAW.

THE bill which has passed both Houses of Congress and has been signed by the President, to throw open large tracts of land for settlement, and to relieve those who have recently settled on public land from the expense of paying for it, is explained and commented upon as follows by the *Chicago Tribune* (Rep.):

"This 'free-homes' measure changes the method of disposal of about thirty million acres of public lands, the title to which is now in the Government, and of about thirty million acres included now in Indian reservations, title to which will be acquired by the general Government in a few years. These lands, which have been bought from the Indians during the last twelve years, have not been thrown open to homestead entry on the same terms as other public lands. Homestead settlers have been required to pay a stipulated price, varying from 50 cents an acre up to \$3.75.

"Of the thirty million acres referred to, about 14,300,000 were ceded by the Indians to be disposed of for their benefit. The estimated value of those lands is \$12,300,000. The remainder of the thirty million acres was bought outright for the Government at a price of about \$25,000,000. So when the Oklahoma lands were thrown open the settlers were required to pay \$1.50 an acre, which was just about what the general Government had paid the Indians for them. Those same lands are worth now between \$5 and \$6 an acre. The Government has been paid thus far, however, only about seven cents an acre. The settlers wish to be relieved from further payments."

This law gives them the desired relief, and also relieves similarly those who have settled on other lands obtained from the Indians in the Dakotas and elsewhere during the last ten years. But, continues *The Tribune*:

"This will be an expensive matter for the general Government. While the lands ceded or to be ceded by the Indians to be disposed of for their benefit will be given away, an appropriation will have to be made to pay the Indians what those lands are worth. The Government will be unable to get back any part of the \$25,000,000 it has paid out for Indian lands during the last twelve years.

"The sole argument of the friends of the bill is that in 1862 Congress adopted the policy of 'giving lands to the landless and homes to the homeless,' and that that policy should be adhered to so long as there is an acre of arable land to give away. Between 1853 and 1886, it is said, the United States gave away lands for which it paid the Indians \$103,000,000. Therefore it should not hesitate to give away lands for which it has paid only \$25,000,000. This is considered an unanswerable argument."

Edwin Erle Sparks, writing in the May number of *The Chautauquan*, says of the public lands:

"The United States has failed to realize the hope entertained by Hamilton that the public lands would prove a source of revenue to the Government. The opposite of a direct return has been the result. This vast heritage has frequently tempted legislation for the sake of vested interests. It has made most unequal the contest between corporate powers and the people. It has enriched the few. But it has also evoked certain legislation for the people. It has given a home to many a poor man who could never have earned it in any other way. It has converted many a European tenant into an American landlord. It has contributed largely to the well-being of the masses so especially characteristic of this new world. It has produced a resident landed democracy, inclined, it is true, to indulge in political vagaries and visions, but thoroughly honest and virile, and giving a certain assurance of the perpetuity of a government by the people."

TAMMANY AND THE ICE TRUST.

THE charge that Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, holds four thousand shares of stock in the ice trust whose operations were considered in these columns last week, and that other leaders in the Tammany Hall organization are similarly interested, has created no small stir. The *New York Journal* (Dem.), which publishes this interesting information, not only credits the mayor with holding shares of the American Ice Company's stock to the par value of \$400,000, but avers that Judge Augustus Van Wyck, the mayor's brother, who gave Governor Roosevelt a close



A RATHER PAINFUL SITUATION FOR "THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND."
—The New York Tribune.

race for the governorship, holds a similar amount; that John F. Carroll, the acting leader of Tammany Hall, holds five thousand shares, valued at \$500,000, and that the chairman and another member of the dock commission, constituting a majority of the commission, each holds five hundred shares, valued at \$50,000. Some papers suspect that the dock commission's holdings may have some connection with the complaints of the small independent dealers that they can not get dock accommodations, and have to land their ice in Jersey City and bring it to New York on the ferries. *The Journal* says:

"Mayor Van Wyck, where did you get \$400,000 to buy stock in the ice trust? Did you save that sum from a \$15,000 salary as judge? Did you save it from a \$10,000 salary as mayor? You never honestly acquired such a sum, did you? Was that stock given you by the trust? If so, what did you do to earn it? Did you agree to help the trust to swindle the city which disgraced itself by making you mayor? Did you agree to help inflict sickness and suffering on poor women and children in your city? You have confessed a preposterous, impertinent ambition for a seat on the supreme court bench after your term as mayor. What do you think of your future political prospects now that you are caught with \$400,000 worth of ice-trust stock in your pockets?"

The *Philadelphia Times* (Ind.) remarks: "New York can not throw any stones at Philadelphia, just at present."

The outcry in the New York newspapers against the doubled price of ice, and the refusal of the company to sell five-cent cakes in the tenement districts, had not been going many days before the company announced that it would begin selling fifteen-pound cakes to the poor in the tenement districts at five cents a cake, and twenty wagons were sent out for this branch of the trade. The *New York Tribune* (Rep.), however, reported that people who applied for the five-cent "chunks" were asked so particularly about their poverty before they were allowed to buy that most of them preferred to pay the old rate.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says that "Tammany has made one of the worst blunders in its record in this ice-trust matter," because "in this monstrous profit being made upon ice the

victims of the extortion are the poor. One would say the poor and helpless, save that they have votes. They may be helpless now, when their children suffer, but their day of vengeance will come with every succeeding election." The trade journal *Cold Storage* estimates that the New York ice monopoly has 2,000,000 tons more than it is likely to need this season, and calculates that its ice has cost less than \$1.50 a ton, and says that it is hard to see what reasonable excuse it has for making the retail price 60 cents a hundred pounds—\$12 a ton.

Controller Coler has suggested the building of a municipal ice-plant. He reckons that the city could sell ice at 30 cents a hundred pounds and make profit enough to pay for the plant in a few years. This is met by several papers with the objection that the Tammany organization might run the ice-plant for the profit of its individual members rather than for the public good. The *Chicago Tribune*, which is one of the papers to bring forward this objection, says, however: "The interesting feature of the matter is that such an extreme phase of municipal control should be seriously proposed and discussed. It appears to show an increasing tendency of public sentiment in that direction. It indicates how the greed of corporations in some lines may in time result in their own undoing."

SUPREME COURT'S RATIFICATION OF THE INHERITANCE TAX.

THE chief interest that the great majority of the people will have in the Supreme Court's decision last week, affirming the validity of the inheritance tax law, is, most papers agree, in the fact that it is now certain that no one who inherits less than \$10,000 in any one legacy will have to pay any tax at all. Before this decision was rendered, it was not considered certain whether the \$10,000 limit, above which taxation began, referred to the size of the legacy or the size of the estate. If it referred to the size of the estate, every legatee who received a share of an estate of \$10,000 or more, however small the amount be inherited, would be taxed; and that, too, at a rate as high as the one who inherited the largest share. By the court's ruling, however, the "whole amount," referred to in the law, is taken to mean the size of the legacy, so that those who inherit less than \$10,000 apiece are not taxed.

Another interesting feature of the decision, considered by many papers the most important point in the court's ruling, is its sanction of the "progressive" form of taxation, by which inheritors of large sums pay a higher rate than inheritors of small amounts, as may be seen by the summary of the law quoted below. This form of taxation was considered to be of doubtful constitutionality until this decision was rendered last week; supreme courts in Missouri, Ohio, Minnesota, and New Hampshire have declared it unconstitutional within a few years.

A third point that is attracting notice is the decision that a tax can be levied on a legacy of government bonds, which, it has heretofore been supposed, could not be touched by any form of taxation.

The law which is declared valid by the Supreme Court's decision is outlined briefly as follows by the *Philadelphia Ledger*:

"The act provides that when the person entitled to the interest is the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister of deceased, when the 'whole amount' exceeds \$10,000 and does not exceed \$25,000 the tax shall be 75 cents on each \$100. The tax then increases progressively on larger shares of the class. When the share exceeds \$1,000,000 the tax is \$2.25 on each \$100. The second class is constituted of beneficiaries who are the descendants of a brother or sister. The lowest tax on shares of this class is \$1.50 on each \$100 when the 'whole amount' is in excess of \$10,000 and does not exceed \$25,000; the highest is \$4.50 on each \$100 when the amount is over \$1,000,000. The third, fourth, and fifth classes refer to more remote collateral relatives, or to 'a stranger

in blood or body politic or corporation.' In these three classes the tax rises from 3 to 15 per cent., according to the size of the share."

The Philadelphia *Press* declares that "no more important finding has been handed down by this tribunal of last resort since the income-tax decision," and adds:

"This decision is certain to give a great impulse to progressive taxation in this country. It accepts it as valid under the federal Constitution, and it will do much to incline state courts to interpret their organic law on these lines. The federal power to tax is also greatly widened. It is evident that under this decision personal property can be reached by the federal taxing power as no one has anticipated since the income-tax case."

In a similar strain the New York *Evening Post* says:

"Speaking generally, we may say that Congress is now competent to seize for public uses such portion of the personal property of a dead person as it chooses. It is henceforth restrained by no constitutional objections of equality or uniformity from establishing progressive rates, and the large revenue obtained by the English exchequer from high death duties will no doubt tempt our rulers to adopt similar taxation. The decision of the court incidentally sustains the power of the state governments also to impose a like tax."

"We may regard it as probably our future policy to appropriate, or confiscate, an increasingly large part of the property left by wealthy decedents for the expenses of government. The fact that such property may consist of government bonds exempted by law from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal, or local authority, is held to be immaterial. The theory by which this conclusion is reached is that a tax on the transfer of a bond, on the death of the owner, is not a tax on the bond. Whether such a theory has any foundation, either in fact or in logic, is now unimportant; it has received the highest legal sanction. . . . Both state and national governments have now the constitutional power to take for public purposes the whole or any part of the personal property of every citizen upon his death. The principle that taxation should be proportioned to value is finally repudiated, and that of progressive taxation definitively established."

The court itself, however, is far from sharing the fear expressed in the above paragraph, as may be seen from the following passage from its decision:

"The grave consequences which it is asserted must arise in the future if the right to levy a progressive tax be recognized, involves in its ultimate aspect the mere assertion that free and representative government is a failure, and that the grossest abuses of power are foreshadowed unless the courts usurp a purely legislative function. If a case should ever arise where an arbitrary and confiscatory exaction is imposed bearing the guise of a progressive or any other form of tax, it will be time enough to consider whether the judicial power can afford a remedy by applying inherent and fundamental principles for the protection of the individual, even tho there be no express authority in the Constitution to do so. That the law which we have construed affords no ground for the contention that the tax imposed is arbitrary and confiscatory is obvious."

As to the taxation of government bonds, the court draws the conclusion "from the state and federal cases" that "the State may lawfully measure or fix the amount of the tax by referring to the value of the property passing, and that the incidental fact that such property is composed in whole or in part of federal securities does not invalidate the tax or the law under which it is imposed."

The Baltimore *News* thinks that this decision in favor of progressive taxation ought effectually to dispose of the idea that the Supreme Court is partial to the capitalists. The court "has shown once more," it says, "as it has shown in many previous instances in spite of Populist assertions to the contrary, that its decisions are based upon the profound convictions of its members, and upon their honest interpretation of the Constitution and the laws, and not upon devotion to the interests or desires of any class, however powerful."

A JUDICIAL DECISION ON THE CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG.

THE first judicial utterance since the war with Spain on the relation of our new islands to the federal Constitution has come from Judge William Lochren, of the United States district court of Minnesota. In deciding that a certain Rafael Oritz, of Porto Rico, was under the jurisdiction of the military court in that island before the peace treaty was ratified, he takes occasion to declare that the Constitution extends of itself (*ex proprio vigore*) over all our territory, new as well as old. Rafael's case did not directly involve this question, so that Judge Lochren's remarks on the power of the Constitution in our new territory are considered as *obiter dicta*.

The men who established this government, Judge Lochren says, established it "upon the theory that all just powers of government came from the consent of the governed," a government, as Abraham Lincoln said, "for the people, by the people, and of the people." He continues:

"It will be indeed marvelous if it is made to appear that these men who then founded our national Government so constructed it that it is capable of ruling with unlimited power a subject people who have neither guaranties to protect them nor any voice in the Government. This is foreign absolutism—the worst form of tyranny. If the Constitution does not extend to Porto Rico and our other new acquisitions of territory, Congress has the untrammelled, absolute power to establish subject governments or make laws for such territories; it has the power to establish dependent monarchies or satrapies, state religion, and even slavery."

He says, further, that "the national Government of the United States was created and its powers and jurisdiction granted and limited by the federal Constitution," and "it is clear that the general Government can not legislate over territory where the Constitution, from which its every power is derived, does not extend. The Constitution must be in force over a territory before the general Government can have any authority to legislate respecting it."

In spite of the fact that in the debate in Congress on this question the Republicans, with the exception of a small minority, took the view that the Constitution does not follow the flag, many Republican papers are found agreeing with Judge Lochren. The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) says that it is evident that this decision "is common sense, and therefore should be sound law," a sentiment with which the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) heartily agrees. The Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) says: "We do not believe that any higher court will ever reverse Judge Lochren's decision," and the Detroit *News* (Ind.) thinks that the decision "may do much to shake the new notion, now so widely prevalent among the unthinking and interested, that our Government may govern new territory according to the ideas of the Middle Ages or the nineteenth century, as pleases its discretion." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) observes that this decision "is not encouraging to the attempt to revolutionize the Government," and the Chicago *Record* (Ind.) believes that it "effectually demolishes the notion that Congress, in legislating for territories, is possessed of absolute powers."

Most of the papers which disagree with Judge Lochren emphasize the fact that his opinion on the Constitution did not directly concern the Rafael case, and they argue that his declaration is therefore of little weight. "Judge Lochren's opinions thus expressed," says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "have no judicial force, but they serve to emphasize the necessity of obtaining an authoritative decision from the court of last resort on this all-important question." The New York *Times* (Ind.) observes: "It must have given the learned judge great pleasure to have his say. But he has not changed the situation nor helped to settle the question whether the Constitution goes out to Porto Rico of its

own force, or must be applied by the action of Congress." The *Philadelphia Press* says that Judge Lochren's position is exactly the one taken forty years ago by those who declared that the Constitution extended over the Territories and carried slavery with it, and, it continues: "The Republican Party refused, in 1860, to accept this view of a 'constitution of its own force' carrying any specific limitations into the Territories. It refuses now. It won then. It will win now." The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) calls Judge Lochren's opinion "a stump speech from the bench," and adds:

"This, we think, will be something of a surprise to Congress, which for a century has been exercising legislative authority in places where the Constitution was not in force, and the Supreme Court, which has steadily been upholding such exercise of power. The other day we referred on this point to the court's sustaining a murder conviction by our representatives abroad without jury trial under an act of Congress. That was a case of the exercise of legislative authority where the Constitution does not extend. Congress has also legislated concerning the guano islands 'appertaining to the United States,' and the Supreme Court has sustained such legislation. The Constitution has no extra-territorial force, according to the Supreme Court, but Congress has extra-territorial authority. It has exercised it not merely in the cases cited, but also concerning Samoa, where the United States has long had sovereign rights, and it has exercised it over Cuba. The President is to-day administering the government of Cuba under the authority of Congress, which directed him to intervene and pacify the island, and if Congress sees fit at any time to enter into more specific direction of our rule there it undoubtedly has the power to do so. Yet probably even Judge Lochren would not dissent from the decision of Judge Lacombe, just handed down, that Cuba is not a part of the United States, and that its citizens can sue as foreigners in our courts. But if so, how is it that Congress may not legislate respecting territory unless the Constitution previously extends over it?"

MR. CLARK'S POLITICAL MANEUVER.

MOST of the press thought, when the Senate committee reported unanimously against the claim of W. A. Clark (Dem.), of Montana, to a seat in that body, that the affair was practically over, and that nothing was left but the adoption of the report, or his resignation, to close the case; but on Tuesday of last week, in a few hours, Mr. Clark and his friends, while seeming to retreat, took up a new position more difficult to attack than the old. His former claim rested upon his election by the Montana legislature, and it was attacked on the ground that the legislators were influenced by bribes. His present claim rests upon his appointment by the acting governor of the State to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation. Governor Smith has still further complicated the situation by appointing a second Senator, Martin Maginnis, for the same vacancy.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Clark, at the close of an affecting address, tendered his resignation and his name was taken from the Senate roll. Almost at once, however, he was appointed to the Senate again by Montana's lieutenant-governor, A. E. Spriggs, acting in the absence of Governor Smith. Governor Smith belongs to the anti-Clark forces, and the despatches from Montana say that he went to California on a business trip in the belief that in case of emergency he could return as quickly as Lieutenant-Governor Spriggs, who had gone to Sioux Falls, S. D., to the Populist convention. In this calculation, however, he seems to have erred: it is said that the lieutenant-governor made no stay in Sioux Falls, starting for Montana again as soon as he arrived, and that Senator Clark's resignation and Lieutenant-Governor Spriggs reached Helena, the state capital, about the same time. Governor Smith heard of Senator Clark's resignation on Tuesday, and wired to the state capital that he would

reach there on Thursday morning, but his telegram arrived too late. The lieutenant-governor had already appointed Mr. Clark to fill the vacancy. This left Mr. Clark's opponents in the Senate in considerable of a quandary, and altho they are outspoken in their condemnation of what they call a political trick, they seem to be somewhat at a loss as to how they can attack Mr. Clark's new position. The general opinion of the press, however, seems to be that if the Republican majority in the Senate is hostile to Mr. Clark's claim, they will find some way to send him back to Montana. Some papers remark that if a man with fewer enemies had been appointed the credentials would never be questioned.

The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) voices a sentiment expressed by many other papers when it calls Mr. Clark's *coup* "about as slick a game as American politics has often witnessed." Indeed, the Republican papers think it is too "slick" to succeed. Says the *Chicago Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.):

"The copper king of Montana has overreached himself. His latest trick is as childish as it is impudent. It has made Senators angry and more resolutely bent than ever upon keeping him out of the Senate, and it has disgusted the country. Even the sympathy of the small minority in whose eyes Clark was the product of a bad environment has been forfeited. The American people may be too good-natured and indulgent, but they can not be deceived by so transparent a trick as that which ex-Senator Clark and his gang have tried."

The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) says: "The right of the Senate to reject such credentials as Mr. Clark will be able to present is open to dispute, but there is no doubt of its power to expel a member by a two-thirds vote," and the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) says: "Why not show him the door?" Nearly all the Republican and Independent papers agree that some other representative for Montana in the Senate would be more acceptable.

The Democratic press make the rejoinder that the Senate contains a number of Republican Senators whose records are none too good. The *Washington Times* (Dem.) believes that Senator Clark has been shamefully vilified. It says:

"The unpleasant position in which Senator Clark has been placed before the country by the machinations of his enemies, and the open vindictiveness and dishonesty of the efforts which they have made to defame and besmirch him, entitle him to the sympathy of fair-minded men. The worst that can be truly said of Mr. Clark on the strength of evidence or even gossip is that he gave freely of his wealth to secure victory for his party in Montana. Being a political beneficiary of the victory, because he was a successful candidate for the senatorship, he came to Washington under a cloud of charges that he had used illegitimate means to secure the office. But nothing has been discovered to justify an allegation of wrongdoing on his part, or of guilty knowledge that anything irregular was being done in his behalf. Compared with the circumstances which attended a famous effort of the late Calvin S. Brice to represent Ohio in the United States Senate, and of a later episode in the political history of that State, when Marcus A. Hanna managed to gain possession of the seat he now holds, the record of Mr. Clark's case, as far as that gentleman is personally concerned, is remarkably free from anything which could be made to reflect upon his honor or propriety of conduct."

"The *Daily* crusade against Senator Clark has gone far enough. Senators who are still inclined to countenance its continuation will discover that what has happened often before in the political history of the country has happened again. Inveterate pursuit and persecution of a citizen by his private and business rivals and enemies has excited widespread public sympathy for him. The American people are at heart and in action always champions of fair play. They have been watching the cool assumption of excessive virtue by notorious corruptionists and vote-buyers in the Clark case with indignation and contempt. Their voice will now be heard by Senators generally calling a halt. Senator Clark will be given his seat, as a matter of course."

IS IT WORTH WHILE TO EDUCATE THE NEGRO?

THE last few days have seen the rather unusual spectacle of a prominent New Englander decrying higher education for the negro, and the niece of a Confederate general coming to the negro's defense. The New Englander is Charles Dudley Warner, who was born in Massachusetts and has lived in Connecticut nearly all his life. In his address as president of the American Social Science Association before their recent annual meeting in Washington he contrasted the beneficial effects of slavery upon the negro with the injurious effects wrought by the attempts to give him a higher education; declaring that under slavery "the negro was taught to work, to be an agriculturist, a mechanic, a material producer of something useful," while "our higher education applied to him in his present development operates in exactly the opposite direction." He continues:

"When the negro colleges first opened there was a glow of enthusiasm, an eagerness of study, a facility of acquirement, and a good order that promised everything for the future. It seemed as if the light then kindled would not only continue to burn but would penetrate all the dark and stolid communities.

"Have these colleges, as a whole, stimulated industry, thrift, the inclination to settle down to the necessary hard work of the world, or have they bred idleness, indisposition to work, a vaporous ambition in politics, and that sort of conceit of gentility of which the world has already enough? If any one is in doubt about this he can satisfy himself by a sojourn in different localities in the South.

"The condition of New Orleans and its negro universities is often cited. It is a favorable example, because the ambition of the negro has been aided there by influence outside of the schools. The federal Government has imposed upon the intelligent and sensitive population negro officials in high positions, because they were negroes and not because they were specially fitted for these positions by character and ability. It is my belief that the condition of the race in New Orleans is lower than it was several years ago, and that the influence of the higher education has been in the wrong direction."

Mr. Warner's address has attracted considerable attention in the press, and no reply to it has received wider notice than a letter written to the *Springfield Republican* by Miss Caroline H. Pemberton, niece of John C. Pemberton, the Confederate general. Miss Pemberton is an able defender of the colored race, and is the author of the recent novel, "Stephen the Black." After a graphic description of the sad condition of the negroes under slavery, and the small likelihood of their obtaining there the industrial education that Mr. Warner speaks about, she says:

"I take exception to Mr. Warner's attitude toward the colleges that have been started for the advancement of negro education. It is fashionable to deride them. It is considered in good taste to sneer at the negro who can read Latin or Greek, or who aspires to be anything more than a hewer of wood or a drawer of water. Does Mr. Warner not know (along with the other good people who sincerely want to help the negro) for what purpose these colleges were started? Has he forgotten that there were no public schools in the South for either race at the close of the war, and that up to the present day every school-teacher of colored children south of Maryland must be drawn from the negro race, in deference to a universal Southern sentiment, which proclaims it a degradation for white people to teach them? Not only is it the vocation of these struggling colleges to provide teachers for the whole of the black South, but on their efficiency depends also the training of negro clergymen to minister to the moral and spiritual needs of the people. Where else are these people to look for guidance, if not to their teachers and pastors? And are the blind to lead the blind, and both to stumble along in dense ignorance together?

"There is not the slightest danger of the Southern negro becoming overeducated. In the first place, many of the so-called 'colleges' are little more than high schools, and the amount of learning they impart is not likely to make the negro 'top-heavy,' or otherwise injure his capacity for waiting on table. In the

second place, the negro masses, except in the towns and cities, have little opportunity to obtain even the rudiments of an education. A public-school system of three-months' schooling, without text-books or school-houses, and which opens its schools in deserted log cabins or colored meeting-houses five, ten, or fifteen miles apart, is not likely to prepare many pupils for the 'negro colleges' that Mr. Warner so much dreads. The public schools in the Philippine Islands would probably compare favorably with those provided for negro children in many of our Southern States—that is, for negro children on the plantations, where illiteracy often claims 70 per cent. of the population."

The *Boston Transcript* says of Miss Pemberton's letter:

"In this woman's quick intelligence, sound intuitions, deep sympathy, and undoubted knowledge of the facts of the situation there seem to be gathered up more truth and justice than in any of the labored and pretentious attempts to state the problem and furnish a solution that we have seen. The discouragements are so many that it has become easier to treat it as an academic question than it is to admit the hard facts and accept the responsibility and perhaps the sacrifices that they involve. We wish Miss Pemberton could have presented her views with equal fulness at the Montgomery Conference. We are not sure but they would have been worth more than the whole output of wisdom that was the result of that three days of deliberation."

Some interesting facts about the schools for negroes in the South are given in an article which Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, editor of the *New York Age* (Afro-American), contributes to the *New York Sun* in reply to Mr. Warner. He writes:

"I say deliberately that the 169 academies and colleges supported for the Afro-Americans in the Southern States have 'stimulated industry, thrift, the inclination to settle down to the necessary hard work of the world,' and the man who asserts the contrary does not know what he is talking about. To say that they have stimulated 'idleness, indisposition to work, a vaporous ambition in politics, and that sort of conceit of gentility of which the world has already enough,' is a malicious perversion of fact, which could only proceed out of dense ignorance of the facts. There are 27,000 Afro-American public school-teachers in the Southern States; there are 1,095 instructors in the 169 academies and colleges, many of them Afro-American graduates; there are 40,000 Sunday-school teachers, most of them women who have gone out of the schools into homes as wives of honest men, who will not sell their children to pay their gambling debts, as Mr. Warner's 'intelligent and sensitive population' of New Orleans habitually did before the war; there are 5,000 men in the ministry who have graduated out of these schools; there are 1,300 lawyers; there are 1,200 reputable physicians; there are 150 editors who are publishing weekly newspapers and magazines; and if Mr. Warner would go with me to so small a place as Jacksonville, Fla., I will point out to him at least ten men in business, on a small scale it is true, but in business, who are graduates of the schools he 'whistles down the wind.' And it is so all over the South. The Afro-Americans who are making character and reputation and money as a basis of race credit are not graduates of the plantations but of the academies and colleges; more, the men who fill the chain gangs, and who are lynched for 'stealing chickens,' 'sassing white folks' and 'committing criminal assault,' are not graduates of the academies and colleges planted in the South and supported by Northern money."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Sultan is the original call-again man.—*The Dallas News*.

ALL Wharton Barker needs now is a majority of the electoral votes.—*The Chicago Record*.

THERE is only one Barker, but there are barkers on both of the Populist tickets.—*The Boston Transcript*.

GENERAL OTIS should bring the backbone of the rebellion home with him to prove that it is broken.—*The Chicago Record*.

JUST as Bryan goes home for a two months' rest Vesuvius comes timidly to the front with an eruption.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

THE Chicago River was struck by lightning the other day. Nothing has been seen of the lightning since.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal*.

LETTERS AND ART.

VERESTCHAGIN'S CRITICISM OF TOLSTOY.

THE most caustic and significant criticism of Tolstoy provoked by "Resurrection" is doubtless that of V. V. Verestchagin, the famous Russian painter, who wields a pen as well as a brush, and who is fond of writing down his impressions, observations, and thoughts. These he publishes occasionally under the title "Leaves from a Note-Book," and the latest leaf is presented in the *Novosti* and deals with Count Tolstoy as artist and preacher. Verestchagin does not share the admiration of most reviewers, especially of European and American reviewers, for "Resurrection." In this novel, he says, Tolstoy the moralist triumphs over Tolstoy the artist, wherein it differs from his early great works of fiction, like "War and Peace," where, in the constant struggle between the two personalities in Tolstoy, that of the artist always prevails over that of the preacher and reformer. Tolstoy, he says, must have lost faith in the marvelous, inspiring power of art, and while there is still much brilliancy and vitality in his work, there is not the wholesome breath of life itself, the winning charm of direct translation of the observed into imaginative pictures. To quote from Verestchagin's critique:

"In spite of finely written separate scenes, full of realistic grace, the plot as a whole will not stand analysis. It is impossible to enumerate all the incongruities caused by the desire to point a moral. For example, Katusha, betrayed by Nekhludoff, stands at his side for several hours, and yet either fails to see him or else fails to recognize him. Neither is even an admissible possibility, because, according to the story, the hero has not changed appreciably. Yet this was necessary to the author's purpose, and he sacrificed probability. Again, the unnatural, the impossible Prince Nekhludoff, who despises his circle, does not shrink from bothering official personages, enduring insults and ridicule for the sake of legalizing his union with Katusha. But marriage is a spiritual as well as a legal, material union, and can there be such a thing as a spiritual union between these two? Marriage would have been worse than physical torture to both, yet somehow it was necessary to Tolstoy to insist upon it for his hero!

"In truth, Tolstoy himself perceived finally the unsoundness of his whole conception, and in 'Resurrection' the very thing we miss is the resurrection. The whole story ends with the accidental lighting of Nekhludoff on a page of the Bible, which shows him that everything was wrong, and that the right is something different. What? This is left for the future, also because it was necessary that it should be so.

"In a word, the artist in Tolstoy has lost at the expense of the preacher. And of his preaching let us take a few examples:

"Having wearied at the close of a long life of nutritious, palatable food, he assures us that it is injurious to man, even to young and strong men.

"Having reached the age of seventy, he wonders what good there is in life that it should be so ardently desired, and yet allows a physician to treat him in illness so that he may ward off death.

"Having bred a large family, he declares that the reproduction of the species is wrong and that celibacy is the right course for men.

"He advocates non-resistance to evil. What would he do if his family were kidnaped and sold as slaves? I think he would shoulder a gun and join the regiment that went to free the captives.

"The environing conditions are bad, inferior to our ideal, but we must reckon with them as they are. History makes no jumps. . . .

"It is amusing to read Tolstoy's affirmation that he has tried to discover a solution in science and has found the latter wanting. He talks of science as a blind man might of beauty. Well-read he is, but his scientific education is slender and he never learned anything systematically. He is regarded by many as a philosopher, but he is only a great novelist. It was Turgeneff who observed that true art is impossible without the largest freedom,

the fullest independence of systems, notions, and preconceived schemes. In Tolstoy the splendid talent, the wonderfully written episodes, the separate pictures, are all rigidly subordinated to a philosophic-moral system."

The result, from an artistic standpoint, must be deplorable, continues Verestchagin. There is no logical development, and characters can not remain true to psychological law. Things happen not as they must, not as they do in life, but as the writer is bent upon having them in order to prove his thesis. There is much in Tolstoy that is elemental, pathetic, inspiring, and noble; but the conflict of his two personalities has prevented the complete success of either.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"WILLIAM MORRIS, CRAFTSMAN AND SOCIALIST."

WILLIAM MORRIS, "poet, artist, manufacturer, and Socialist, author of 'The Earthly Paradise,' " was proudest, it is said, of the title, "craftsman." His life-work was directed toward the realization of Ruskin's idea that "art is man's expression of his joy in labor." Francis Tiffany writes in *The New World* (March):

"Through and through he deplored and hated that fatal divorce between the mechanic and the artist, the toiling hand and the creative brain, to which he traced back the source of all our modern woes—a divorce, he insisted, ruinous alike to master and to man, to designer and to his human tool, to art and to all native common joy in it. . . .

"Here, then, lay the root characteristic of the man, and out of it instinctively grew all his theories, esthetic and social, all the herculean toil of his life. A roundly fashioned man all through, his muscles craved their stint of work as consumingly as his brain, and palpable sense of the reaction bred of the wrestle with rough-and-ready matter was as needful to his fullest joy as lying off dreaming on any heights of Parnassus. Nothing short of this divine unity of soul and sense meant to him the earthly paradise, the kingdom of heaven on earth, and never till it was restored once again to the modern world would society cease to be a chaos of ugliness, brutality, discord, and hate. Blunt, brutish human tools on the one side, supersensitive esthetic weaklings on the other, this summed up to him the outcome of the modern caste-divisions, of the hideous divorce between brain and hand, of the limitation of art to an emasculating luxury for the idle and too often vicious."

At an early age this idea of the close union of artist and mechanic became manifest in Morris. Mr. Tiffany says that the captain of Morris's dormitory—

"relates how on his walks he [Morris] 'invented and poured forth endless stories about knights and fairies, in which one adventure rose out of another and the tale flowed on from day to day over a whole term.' Here, already in full flow, is revealed the extem-



THE LATE WILLIAM MORRIS.

pore, the automatic character of Morris's poetic faculty. It knew no travail in labor, no birth pangs. Like Burns's poem 'On a Field Mouse,' it shaped itself in the mind while the hand was guiding the plow. Years later he said, 'If a chap can't compose an epic poem while he's weaving tapestry, he had better shut up, he'll never do any good at all.'"

"To William Morris," writes Mr. Tiffany, "architecture was the supreme art of arts, and gothic architecture the most transcendent flight of beauty and sublimity the genius of man has ever soared." Mr. Tiffany continues:

"Nor was it merely the beauty and sublimity of such architecture that inflamed Morris's mind with a fervor of worship. The appeal it made to his sense of a common humanity, to his sympathetic interest in the lot of his toiling brother man, was equally strong. These glorious buildings, he insisted, were never the work of a caste of mere supersensitive, over-refined artists, cut off from hearty, flesh-and-blood contact with toiling humanity. They were the work of thousands of rough-and-ready craftsmen—under superior leadership, indeed—but alike able to unite brain with hand, to design as well as hew, to feel the relation of each man's part with the wondrous whole—a breed of craftsmen, therefore, who were intelligent and self-reliant men, at once developing their own powers and thoroughly enjoying their work, as they only can whose work is creative and not slavishly mechanical."

Thus in all of his work there may be traced his socialistic tendency, which is so closely connected with his art. Morris himself wrote:

"My hope is that people will some day learn something of art, and so long for more, and will find, as I have, that there is no getting it save by the general acknowledgment of the right of every man to have fit work to do in a beautiful home. Therein lies all that is indestructible of the pleasure of life: no man need ask for more than that, no man should be granted less; and if he falls short of it, it is through waste and injustice that he is kept out of his birthright. . . . Every one of the things that goes to make up the surroundings among which we live must be either beautiful or ugly, either elevating or degrading to us, either a burden and torment to the maker of it to make, or a pleasure and solace to him."

Great Educational Gifts of 1899.—Mr. Rossiter Johnson, editor of "Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia," has lately gathered data relating to the public gifts and bequests of 1899. A summary of these statistics from the advance sheets of the Encyclopedia is presented in the *New York Times* (April 7), from which it appears that the contributions for educational and benevolent purposes amounted last year to \$62,750,000. This does not include gifts under \$5,000, ordinary denominational contributions, nor municipal, state, and national appropriations. The following table indicates the increase in private gifts for the past seven years:

1893.....	\$75,000,000
1894.....	75,000,000
1895.....	72,500,000
1896.....	47,000,000
1897.....	45,000,000
1898.....	55,000,000
1899.....	62,750,000
Total.....	\$474,250,000

Of the private benefactions to purely educational purposes during 1899, the largest are the Carnegie and Rockefeller gifts, each of which run up into the millions, and—greatest of all—Mrs. Leland Stanford's gift to the Leland Stanford Junior University, conveying the bulk of her wealth in stocks and real estate. *The Times* says:

"The first transaction, May 31, transferred property of a face value of \$38,000,000 and a cash market value of \$15,000,000, and the second, June 15, comprised two large tracts of recently purchased grazing land, with valuable water rights, which were in-

corporated with the famous Vina Ranch, now owned by the University. These gifts swell the endowment of the University to \$45,000,000, calculated on the basis of a 5 per cent. return from the properties in which the Stanford fortune was invested. The face value of the securities constituting the bulk of the investments is about \$80,000,000, and any increase in their market price will enhance the total endowment, already the largest of any privately established institution in the world."

ACTORS AND CULTURE.

THE wide popularity of the romantic novel, thinks E. H. Sothorn, the well-known American actor, has had a great deal to do with the increase of culture among actors of the present day. They must keep abreast and even a little ahead of their audience, he declares, for fear of being tripped up. Scenery must be exact, knowledge of the costumes of the times must be indisputable, and all anachronisms must be avoided. He writes in *The Criterion* (May):

"I have felt it necessary, for instance, to go to London with a fellow actor, with whom I was to have a rapier combat, and study for many weeks under the best sword-master in the world; for, aside from the personal pleasure of having the thing truthful, I had in mind American audiences where any night a man might come to me and make me ashamed for my ignorance of the common skill of the period I was representing."

H. R. Irving, the son of Sir Henry Irving, discussing the art and status of the actor in *The Fortnightly Review* (May), says of culture and the actor:

"As one great critic has tersely expressed it, 'neither the poet nor the actor pretends closely to copy nature, but only to represent nature sublimated into the ideal,' and it is this process of idealism that the actor must apply to every character he undertakes to portray, no matter how nearly that character may seem to approach to every-day reality, if he would present it conformably to those rules of correct and beautiful expression that are as imperative in the art of the theater as they are in the arts that express themselves on canvas or in marble. The carrying out of this process calls on him for gifts of insight and imagination similar to those we look for in any other form of artist; and as insight and imagination of the highest order are employed in the creation by the poet of such transcendent beings as *Hamlet* or *Lear*, so in translating such beings into action, in putting them before the spectator as creatures of flesh and blood, insight and imagination of a high order will alone enable the actor to achieve that 'union of grandeur without pomp and nature without triviality,' that supreme idealization of man in action as we see him about us, which is the fitting and worthy complement of the art of the dramatic poet. Without in any way detracting from the share of the dramatist in the productions of the theater, it must, I think, be admitted, by any one who takes the trouble to consider the question from an enlightened standpoint, that the actor is not the mere parrot-like reciter of the words of the playwright, that the higher the dramatist soars the greater is his need of some kind of intellectual response on the part of his actors, and that, instead of setting up actor and author as rivals who are perpetually endeavoring to extend their frontiers at each other's expense, they should be regarded as equal participators in the highest achievements of the theater."

Some Writers' Opinions of Themselves.—In a recent number of *Punch*, three novelists who have come in for a good many hard knocks from the critics of late are made to give their own views of their literary output. The following three letters (presumably autograph) are printed therein for the first time:

"The principal impression produced upon me by the perusal of my own works is a splitting headache, especially acute in the case of my poems. I have a strong suspicion, amounting at times to a conviction, that I generally have meaning if only it can be

found. In my more recent works, however, this feeling is less marked.

"A subsidiary impression is amazement at the number of people who read my works and profess to understand them.

"G-RGE M-R-D-TH."

"A glow of satisfaction thrills me as I gaze upon the bookshelves which contain my works. There is really some very good stuff among them. I don't profess to know what I meant when I wrote some of them, *e.g.*, the 'Jungle Book'; but plain tales of Ortheris, Mulvaney & Co., were played out, and one had to strike out a different line somehow. I confess, when I read 'The Day's Work' I have an uncomfortable misgiving that I am running to seed, which, however, is instantly dispelled when I hear the barrel-organ outside my door discoursing the classic and familiar strains of that undoubted work of genius, 'The Absent-Minded Beggar.'

R-DY-ED K-PL-NG."

"When I read some of the awful rot that I have undoubtedly written, I find myself wondering if I am quite responsible for my literary actions. Can it be that I am as mad as my last creation, 'The Worshiper of the Image'?

"R-CH-ED LE G-LL-NNE."

Considering the well-known enterprise of *Punch*, and the still better known quarrel between the critics and Marie Corelli, the wonder is that she is not also represented by an autograph letter.

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH.

WILL grand opera be difficult to render in English? this has been the uppermost question in the minds of music lovers since Mr. Grau announced his intention of trying the experiment in New York next season. Miss Suzanne Adams, who has been engaged for the new English company, and who will appear in "Faust," "Romeo and Juliet," and many other familiar operas, writes in *The Criterion* (May) that the new venture has assured elements of success. She says:

"So far as vocalization is concerned, probably the Italian language lends itself most gracefully to the demands of musical rôles, but the English lyrics, if carefully prepared with a regard for the singer, can be quite as effective, and certainly more interesting to English-speaking audiences. The English translation of French and Italian opera, of course, must and will be of the very best, and provided that the librettos be skilfully arranged, I can not see that there are any great difficulties in the way of presenting English opera.

"There is an impression, possibly, that the English language will interfere with the phrasing of certain passages in operas that have, according to tradition, been sung in French and Ital-

ian, and I may say German, but I think the impression is false. If the lyrics are so written as to balance the musical value of an operatic score, the singer will not find any change in the original arrangement of the music."

JOURNALISM IN JAPAN.

THE Japanese, grasping at all things modern, have not failed to take up with avidity the most distinctively modern of all modern things—journalism. Like other new things which the Japanese have planted in their rich soil, the journalistic seed came out of the West, and the acorn has now grown to a great tree, with offshoots in every city and town of the island empire. Only four or five decades ago, Japan of the old *régime* was a feudal realm, divided into three hundred and sixty *rans* or territories, under feudal lords; and a newspaper would have been as great a novelty and seemed as much of an incongruity as it would at the court of King Arthur at Camelot. But the Japanese mind has many eminently journalistic traits, and Mr. T. J. Nakagawa, who writes in *The Forum* (May), shows how from a single insignificant pamphlet first printed in 1863, Japanese journalism has developed into an institution which to-day comprises 745 periodicals, of which the capital, Tokyo, alone possesses 201. "And yet," Mr. Nakagawa remarks, "a little more than twenty years ago there was not, throughout the whole of Japan, a single regular publication to which the name newspaper could justly have been applied."

Of the earliest attempt at a periodical—one can not term it a newspaper—Mr. Nakagawa writes:

"The publication was in pamphlet form, and consisted mostly of translations of items of news from Dutch newspapers published at Batavia, the chief port of the Dutch East Indies. From this circumstance the periodical was known as the *Batavia News*. Man-hio was publisher to the government office known as 'Ban-shochosio'—literally, 'Bureau for Investigating Barbarians' Books'—an institution which was the nucleus of the Imperial University. At the suggestion, and with the assistance, of the professors of this bureau, Man-hio undertook the publication of *The News*; but the enterprise was not long-lived. Following this, many periodicals cropped up, published at irregular intervals as occasion required. Among my collection of these early so-called newspapers I have specimens of the *Yenkin Shimbun* (*News of the Metropolis and Provinces*); the *Bankoku Shimbun* (*News of All Nations*), published as the organ of the English missionaries; the *Moshiyusa* (*Collection of Sea Weeds*), edited jointly by Mr. Ginko Kishida and an American, the first genuine newspaper published in Japan."

All these publications were brochures of a dozen or so leaves, printed from wooden blocks, with rude sketches by way of illustration, and special information about foreign affairs designed to show how Western nations had attained to power and civilization. Hawkers went from place to place, reading aloud the contents of the paper to stimulate a desire for more. These journals were, however, short-lived. The first really successful daily newspaper was the *Mainichi Shimbun* (*Daily News*) issued at Yokohama in 1871, and later at Tokyo. This is now owned by Baron Miyoji Ito, ex-minister of agriculture and commerce. It was soon followed by other successful dailies; and now the capital alone has twenty of these. The post of managing editor or editorial writer is highly appreciated by the highest classes of the Japanese; and many officers of the Government, including cabinet ministers, vice-ministers, members of Parliament, governors of prefectures, and other men of rank are actively connected with the daily press as owners or contributors. Japan also has its yellow press, altho the Oriental variety is not so touched with yellow rays as that of the Occident. It is a singular and noteworthy fact, also, that Japanese journalism is acquiring another characteristic of the West. Newspapers—particularly the smaller ones—are coming to be looked upon as



MISS SUZANNE ADAMS AS MARGUERITE IN "FAUST."

Courtesy of *The Criterion*.

commercial "property." On some papers, says Mr. Nakagawa, the editorial writers "are no longer allowed to express their views freely and independently, but are completely subordinate to the managing editor, whose sole object is to sell his paper, principle and tone having no weight with him." The larger political papers, indeed, still maintain the high tone and spirit of former days; but the minor journals, in their struggle for supremacy in news-gathering, have "scant sense of dignity and honor."

OUTLOOK FOR COLLEGE WOMEN.

MANY hundreds of women annually receive the privileges of higher intellectual training at the Leland Stanford Junior University; and its president, Dr. David Starr Jordan, would therefore seem well qualified to offer an opinion as to the results of such an education. He does not agree with those who hold that a woman loses something by going to college—particularly to a college where coeducation prevails. "All she had she holds," he remarks, "and may gain with it much more." Higher education does not unsex, he says; and not only will the direct intellectual training itself bring increased power for all the uses of life, but the intellectual atmosphere, the more serious views of life which prevail there, and the manifold associations with broad-minded women will result in increased gain in all womanly ways. He writes (*Harper's Bazar*, May 5):

"It is true that the college woman has higher ideals of life and makes greater demands on manhood than the uncultured woman. No doubt as a result of this she may marry later, or not marry at all. But surely this is better than to be yoked unevenly. The higher culture gives resources for joy and action. It gives worth and dignity to unmarried life, but it takes away none of the joys of true marriage. I know that the idea is prevalent that the educated woman is spoiled for humbler duties, that she will play the piano in the parlor while her mother cooks in the kitchen, that she is weak in nerve and flabby in muscle, less fitted for the stress of life, and less willing to do her part in it, than her untrained mother or her unlettered grandmother. As to this I can only say it is not the fact. It may be true in some slight degree of the sham education in French and music of the fashionable boarding-school. These are the candy and sweetmeats of education, not its solid and nutritious substance.

"A little learning without training is a dangerous thing. In these days of many books the uncultured woman is exposed to many new dangers which our grandmothers could not know. Half-educated mothers are too often caught by passing fads—medical, literary, and religious. It is among partly educated women that worthless books find their readiest sale. It is from among them that the societies for the promotion of 'the higher foolishness' draw their membership. Christian Science, Ralstonism, vegetarianism, faith cure, relic cure, osteopathy, psychic experiences, and a variety of delusions which real knowledge would dissipate, and which now add unprecedented terrors to matrimony, derive their support from women who have leisure to read, but who have never been trained to think.

"The training of the American college of to-day opposes to all this the critical spirit. It makes for calmness and firmness. The college woman is as vigorous in health, as firm in step, as clear in brain, as ready for real service, as devoted, loyal, and loving when she leaves the college as when she enters it. She knows a good deal better how to use her time than her mother did, and how to apply her strength. She is ready for her part in life, and she has some clear and critical sense of the relative value of different men and actions. There is no way known and none has ever been found which could prepare her better, or which could make her more ready for her great duties as wife and mother."

What is the outlook, he asks, for the university woman, the woman who not only has a baccalaureate degree, but in addition has spent two or three years in special preparation for some definite profession? Dr. Jordan thinks it is a long road and a stren-

nous, but that those who aspire to it and are fit will never regret the effort:

"I was asked not long ago—'Should we encourage young women to work for the doctor's degree?' Should we tell them that success awaits them when this goal is passed and urge them to strain every muscle to reach it? As to this, it depends on the girl. If your encouragement is needed for her decision, do not give it. A college training is good for every intelligent and healthy girl, no matter what place in life may fall to her lot. She gains much and loses nothing. But the specialization of professional training has its losses as well. It is well to count all these. We should not urge a girl to strive for what she may not want. As a rule, she will not take it when she gets it. As a rule, she will not succeed when she takes it.

"The exceptional girl who is fitted for a college professorship will push ahead regardless of our encouragement. She will find few positions open to her when she reaches her goal. She will have many days of discouragement, but in the end her real deserts will be sure to find her out. But few of the women who have filled college positions have been really successful. This is partly because women find their joy in feeling rather than in achievement. In many cases this is because good intentions have been accepted instead of real capacity. Girls have been 'encouraged' to do what they were not ready to do well. Something like this is true in other professions. The woman lawyer is not readily accepted as an equal by her brethren. Many of these women have worked for notoriety rather than solid acquisition. Those who have patiently sought real success find a quiet career as counselors rather than a noisy one as advocates. In medicine many women have been most useful and successful. But the full percentage of triflers and quacks is found among women physicians.

"If a girl is fitted for a profession, she will distinctly feel a 'call' for its work. With the call which comes from taste and fitness she will not need to be urged forward. But this she must know, there is no gallantry in science or in art. She will not gain success on any but the most exacting terms, the same terms on which a man might win the same success."

NOTES.

MR. JULIAN RALPH'S forthcoming book, which is to be called "Toward Pretoria," will be the first book on the South African war by an American. Mr. Ralph has succeeded the late Mr. G. W. Stevens as special war correspondent of the *London Daily Mail*.

DR. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL calls attention to the fact that the honors of song, like the honors of war, are to-day with the Irish. The best of England's younger poets, Mr. V. B. Yeats, is Irish of the Irish, he remarks. There is also a brilliant group of feminine verse-writers, including Miss Jane Barlow, Miss Katharine Tynan, Mrs. Dora Sigerson Shorter, Miss Nora Hopper, and Miss Moira O'Neill.

LITTLE seems to be definitely known about Kipling's new novel, which is to appear serially in this country next autumn. It is variously rumored that the scene is laid in Upper Burma, in India, and in South Africa. *The Critic* (May) announces that the story is to be called "Kim of the Rishbi," and adds that it is not a novel of action, but philosophical and analytical in its character. *The Publishers' Circular*, London, states that for the serial rights of his new novel Mr. Kipling is to receive the highest price ever paid to an English writer of fiction—a sum equal to the annual salary of an English cabinet minister.

COLONEL HARVEY, the new head of the house of Harper & Brothers, has been visiting London, and *The British Weekly* publishes an interview with him in which, among other things, he had this to say: "My plans are to carry out the business on the old lines, but free from traditional restrictions. For example, the firm has always been opposed to ten-cent magazines; but if, after full examination, I find a ten-cent magazine is wanted, I shall start one and endeavor to make it just as good as possible. While seeking to retain the high literary reputation of the Harpers, I shall be more ready perhaps to consult the public taste."

THE past twelvemonth has been a period of literary surprises in the field of fiction. At least three novels by American authors have had within a period of a few months sales unprecedented in recent years. "Richard Caryl," "David Harum," and "Janice Meredith." And now comes a new and remarkably promising aspirant to popularity, Miss Mary Johnstone's "To Have and to Hold," a historical novel dealing with the settlement of Jamestown. Within two weeks and a half the sales, it is announced, reached 111,000 copies, and it has now reached 200,000. Even "Uncle Tom's Cabin" can not show such figures, for it took two months to reach a sale of 100,000 copies, and a year to reach 200,000. All these remarkable sales are believed to indicate a vast growth of recent years in the American reading public. At no time has so tempting a field been presented to the successful novelist.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE SOFT-NOSED PROJECTILE AND KRUPP ARMOR.

RECENT government experiments in which Krupp armor was penetrated by a soft-nosed projectile have been made prominent in the press by the fact that an attempt has been made in Congress to use them to defeat the clauses of the navy bill authorizing the purchase of Krupp armor. The action of the soft-nosed projectile was described some time ago in these columns. It has long been used in our navy, altho not perfected until about two years ago. That it gives additional value to the armor-piercing projectile is admitted in naval circles, but officers contend that it has no great bearing on the armor question. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun*, May 10, writes as follows in relation to the matter:

"The inventor of the shell is I. G. Johnson of the Johnson Steel Company of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. Through the use of a soft steel cap over the hard point of the projectile, a bed to hold the point in place as it enters the armor is formed. This permits the projectile to strike the plate squarely, prevents glancing and wobbling, and serves as a lubricant. The principle is the same as that applied in driving a needle through a coin by means of a cork, which holds the needle in place, keeping the point firm against the metal.

"It was demonstrated several years ago that no armor could resist shell fire where the distance between plate and gun was sufficiently short and the shell large enough and of good material. But the naval ordnance experts are working to secure such shells only as will pierce armor at the distances under which naval engagements would ordinarily be fought. Any Krupp plate, it is contended, may be pierced at a hundred yards, but modern armorclads would probably never fight at such a short range.

"The velocity of the soft-nosed projectile fired at the Krupp plate at Indian Head was regulated to conform to a 2,000-yard range. That the plate was bored from face to back by two 6-inch shells indicates that the soft-nose is available for successful use in a naval engagement. The Navy Department will make another test of the Johnson cap to ascertain whether it will enable a shell to penetrate a plate when a glancing blow is struck. Should the test be successful, the soft-nose will have shown its superiority over the sharp-pointed, hard shell cap with which ordinary armor-piercing projectiles are fitted."

Russian ordnance experts, we are told, originated the idea of covering the heads of projectiles with a soft substance. Their experiments failed, however, and Rear-Admiral Sampson took up the matter personally four years ago when he was chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau. He tried several metallic substances as caps and experimented also with lubricating material. After his term of office as chief of ordnance expired Mr. Johnson began conducting experiments and succeeded in overcoming the chief difficulty, that of attaching the soft-nose to the projectile proper. He took out patent rights on his invention and these were acquired by the United States two years ago. To quote again:

"Experiments with soft-capped projectiles were conducted by the Naval Ordnance Bureau three years ago while Admiral Sampson was its chief. In every case the capped projectile penetrated deeper into the target than did the uncapped projectile. The targets were plates of face-hardened armor. Various ranges were employed, the perforation being obtained with normal impact. Service muzzle velocities obtained from smokeless powder were used.

"Soft caps for armor-piercing shells were provided for the American ships in the Spanish-American War, but were not used, as no occasion arose where uncapped shells were not suitable."

Rear-Admiral O'Neil, chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, says of the experiments in a published interview:

"There is nothing new in this cap except that we have just

had a chance to try it on Krupp armor. There has been nothing new in projectiles for four years that I know of. We have known for that length of time that a cap of this kind would increase the force of a shell 15 or 20 and in some places 25 per cent. That is all there is to it, and this ratio of advantage applies to the Krupp as well as to the Harveyized and lighter plates.

"The public seems to have a very erroneous notion as to armor-plate; the people think it invulnerable. Such is not the case. In the struggle between the gun and the armor, the gun is ahead and probably always will be, since there is a limit to the weight of the armor which any ship may carry. It is one thing to penetrate armor at close range and in favorable conditions and quite another when striking the ship at sea, which is always in more or less motion. If a shell strikes obliquely, its power is greatly lessened, and, of course, lessens with the distance. The reason the hard-nosed shell does not penetrate armor is because of lack of lubrication. A series of experiments resulted in the addition of a soft-nosed cap, which acts as a lubricating element to the point of the projectile."

A SLOT-MACHINE FOR BOOT-BLACKING.

THE latest slot-machine is for blacking boots. It comes from Paris, and is thus described in *Cosmos* (April 7):

"We have automatic vendors of all sorts; but until the present time there has been none to aid in the details of the toilet. This want is now filled; we can not yet, it is true, have our hair cut, or be shaved by dropping a nickel in the slot; but we can have our boots blacked.

"The automatic boot-black has three rotary U-shaped brushes, which enclose the top and sides of the shoe; these brushes are contained in a metal cylinder having two openings for the introduction of the foot. In the lower opening the shoe is attacked above and on the sides; in the upper one (see illustration) the heel is treated by the brush. The stages of the operation are as follows:

"The user, after dropping his nickel in the slot, takes hold of the horizontal bar, introduces his foot into the first brush-hole, and turns a handle. At once a small electric motor sets the axle of the rotary brushes in motion and in the twinkling of an eye the shoe is cleaned.

"The man next passes to brush No. 2, which puts on the blacking; this brush takes up the desired quantity of polish by means of an ingenious mechanism similar to that of the inking part of a printing-press. Brush No. 3 polishes the shoe. One foot having received the desired attention the operation is repeated with the other.

"A needle that moves on a scale after each stage of the process indicates to the user what he must do next; he has even a mirror before him, so that if he wishes he can arrange other details of his toilet while the blacking is proceeding. The only care he has to take is to turn up his trousers, an important precaution when one thinks what the machine might do to them if this were omitted."

In closing, the writer of the notice remarks that there is a great future for slot-machines of this general type, for use in



A NICKEL-IN-THE-SLOT BOOTBLACK.

hotels, colleges, etc. Many of the offices now performed by servants may in certain cases be rendered expeditiously and well by such devices as these.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

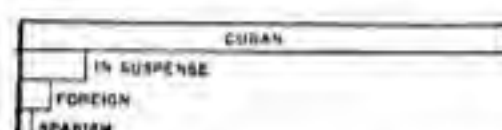
THE CUBAN CENSUS.

THE Cuban census has in many respects brought to light unexpected facts, which show on the whole a gratifying condition of affairs in the island. The accompanying diagrams, which are reproduced from *The National Geographical Magazine* (May) emphasize the more important facts. Says this publication:



DIAGRAM SHOWING POPULATION BY COLOR.

"From the relatively large proportion of native-born whites, 58 per cent. of the total population, it is evident that the administrative control will remain in the hands of the native white Cuban when the United States withdraws from the island. Thus Cuba will not become a second Haiti.



"The right to vote at the municipal election June 16—a right gained by the ability to read and write or by the ownership of property—is possessed by about 140,000 native Cubans. As so many citizenships were in suspense at the time the census was taken, it is impossible to state exactly how many Spaniards will also have the right to vote, but they will not exceed 30,000, if they reach that number.



DIAGRAM SHOWING CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

"Of the total population of 1,572,797, 1,108,709 are single, 246,350 are married, and 131,788 live together as husband and wife by mutual consent. In justice to the Cuban, however, it should be stated that unions formed by mutual consent are considered no less binding and are no less permanent than those sanctioned by the marriage ceremony.

"The excessive fees charged for weddings, perhaps, explain the frequency of the omission of the ceremony.

"The census returns show the need of a thorough system of education. Of persons over ten years of age, 43 per cent. can not read or write, while only 11.4 per cent. of the children under ten years are attending school."



DIAGRAM SHOWING PROPORTION OF THOSE UNDER TEN YEARS.

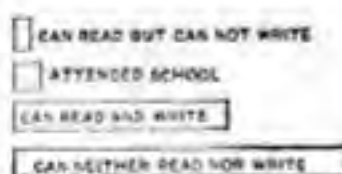


DIAGRAM SHOWING LITERACY OF THESE TEN YEARS.

Sugar and Animal Temperature.—A series of interesting observations is published by the Italian professor Mosso in the *Atti dei Lincei*, on the temperature of a fasting animal and the assimilation of hydrocarbons. His experiments, which were carried out in the University of Genoa, are particularly interesting as showing the effectiveness of sugar in raising animal temperature that has been lowered during a period of fasting. Thus 1 to 4 grams [15 to 60 grains] of sugar cause a rapid rise of temperature in the ten or fifteen minutes after taking. In one to two hours the temperature reaches its maximum and remains constant during an interval of time that varies with the quantity of sugar taken. This action of sugar is very marked after a long fast, when the temperature is lowest. In certain conditions the

action of bread is very different. The temperature rises much more slowly after eating bread than after eating sugar, and in this case the rise is very rapid with animals whose fast has been short and whose temperature is not too low. These results are in accordance with the hypothesis that sugar is assimilated more rapidly than bread by an animal that is suffering from hunger. Professor Mosso tells us that with sugar he has succeeded in restoring life to dogs suffering from loss of vital heat, when he could not save them by administering albumin.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF ENJOYMENT.

AN attempt has recently been made to explain on the basis of natural science conditions and phenomena that have usually been regarded as purely intellectual. In a book by Dr. C. Lange, of Copenhagen, entitled "The Physiology of Enjoyment as a Basis for a Rational Esthetic," the author, who is well known for his contributions to the psychology of the emotions, develops considerably the ideas of this school of psychologists. To quote from a notice in *The British Medical Journal*:

"The criterion that a given sentiment is an enjoyment for any one is the fact that he seeks to experience it. Dr. Lange points out that the emotions are largely vasomotor phenomena, and therefore the factors which can cause such phenomena are eagerly sought after or as eagerly avoided. Of the greatest importance are those emotions which are caused by vasodilatation, and the next the joy of those which are caused by vasoconstriction, as, for example, the enjoyment of the feeling of being kept in suspense. Ecstasy is not quite the same as the other emotions, but is the purest and most intense, the most abstract enjoyment, as it were, and undoubtedly the highest of the pleasurable sensations which the human organism can experience. A lower degree of ecstasy is admiration, perhaps the most important of the sensations because it is so common. Its objects are to be found in abundance in the world around, and man is also capable of creating them himself in the arts. The long protraction of joy can be explained as due to a paresis of the muscular coat of the blood-vessels in the brain, which may persist some time, while anger and sorrow are associated with spasmodic vasoconstrictions which can last for a little while only, and are succeeded by weariness. Only one emotion—disappointment—never seems to show itself as a feeling of enjoyment, and the physiological explanation is perhaps to be sought in its being accompanied by a feeling of atony."

Dr. Lange classes the means of enjoyment biologically into three main groups. In the first the nervous impulses reach the vasomotor centers either through the nerves of sensation, or by more indirect routes emanating from the psychical centers of the brain. He regards pleasurable feelings aroused by alterations of temperature, by smell, and by taste as belonging to the group of enjoyments aroused by single sensations, while those aroused by colors and sounds require a cooperation of sensations. To quote the abstract further:

"The Southern races of Europe are characterized by duller senses, and therefore require stronger impressions than those of the North. The means of enjoyment of the second main group operate in the form of physical and chemical substances entering into the circulation via the alimentary canal or otherwise; for example, substances such as coffee, alcohol, tobacco, and opium. The third main group comprises mechanical movements. This includes dances and movements of various kinds, in which children instinctively enjoy themselves. Anger, however, can also be excited as by war dances, while ecstasy is promoted by religious dances. Besides the different types and means of enjoyment, there are two conditions which are of the greatest importance in producing and enhancing pleasure, change, and sympathy. Rhythm is closely associated with change, but introduces an element of method. As strengthening the enjoyment of change and rhythm we have 'surprise'—a sudden breach of rhythm. This constitutes 'comic art.' Sympathy has very deep roots in human nature, and is closely bound up with the instinct of imitative reproduction. Dr. Lange quotes instances from painting and

poetry, architecture and decoration, and the dramatic art, to illustrate his points as to the fuller meaning of sympathy, of change and of admiration as conditions for enjoyment. Men instinctively have recourse to these three expedients to satisfy artificially their need of enjoyment when the natural means are insufficient. The productions of man to satisfy these conditions constitute works of art—a sober but a very practical conclusion."

IS THE STOMACH A DIGESTIVE ORGAN?

THAT a human being whose stomach has been removed can still live and eat, as has been proved to be the case in some recent surgical operations, has seemed little short of miraculous. It need not astonish us, however, if, as some late investigations go to show, the stomach is rather a receptacle for food than an organ of digestion. In *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (May) we find a statement of the results of experiments on the mechanism of gastric secretion by Pawlow, of St. Petersburg, and his pupils. Says the writer of this notice:

"We have known that, in man and in the dog at least, the secretion of the stomach is intermittent and appears only during meals. If water be taken on an empty stomach and then withdrawn through a tube, it will be found practically unchanged both as to quantity and reaction. If, on the other hand, a light meal, such as bread and weak tea, be given, a strongly acid liquid is obtained, which contains pepsin and has the power of digesting albumin. These observations have taught us that the introduction of food into the stomach causes an active secretion, but further than this our knowledge has not extended. We have seen in experiments on dogs that neither the sight nor the smell of food, nor mechanical acts, like masticating a moist sponge, are capable of provoking gastric secretion, save perhaps a few drops. . . .

"It has been shown by Pawlow that the passage of food through the upper portion of the alimentary tract is followed by an abundant outpouring of active gastric juice—a phenomenon which goes to prove that gustatory impressions are capable of provoking the stomach into secretory activity. . . . The centripetal fibers engaged in this reflex act are the nerves connected with the sense of taste. . . . On account of its dependence upon more or less agreeable gustatory impressions—in other words, its connection with a psychical process—it has been called the *psychical secretion*. Certain substances, like salt, mustard, and other condiments, which act as excitants in man, are without effect, however, in the dog.

"Besides the psychical secretion there is yet another—the *chemical secretion*—which has already been mentioned, but the precise mechanism of which it has remained for Pawlow to discover. . . . When food was introduced into the stomach, it was found that secretion took place within a space of five or six minutes, and that it lasted from fourteen to sixteen hours, its digestive power being greatest during the first hour. This chemical secretion was entirely distinct from that produced by psychical impression."

It is a study of the conditions of this chemical secretion that must cause us to modify our ideas of the importance of the stomach in digestion. Meat produces a chemical as well as a psychical secretion; bread, starch, and fats produce only the psychical. Milk gives no psychical and only a partial chemical secretion. Both secretions are evidently produced under the stimulus of nerve-action, but neither is specially important in digestion, all previous ideas to the contrary notwithstanding. Says the writer:

"Neither of the two secretions plays an important part in digestion; we have seen that they act only upon one kind of food—the albuminoids—leaving the starches and sugars intact, and being, moreover, inhibited by the presence of fatty substances. But even as a digestant of albuminous food the gastric secretion seems to be of little use. As can be seen by experiments *in vitro*, albumin is not completely digested until the end of ten or twelve hours, and we know that food does not ordinarily remain in the stomach that length of time."

These considerations lead the writer to regard the stomach

as a receptacle of food rather than as an active organ of digestion. For, he says, of the four kinds of food we eat, three are not acted upon, while the fourth escapes but slightly changed because it does not remain long enough. If, as these observations seem to show, the stomach is a comparatively useless organ, we should expect but little risk to follow its removal. As a matter of fact, the experiments of Czerny and Dastre on dogs, and recent surgical experiences in man, have proven that privation of the stomach is quite compatible with life and even with health. He says in conclusion:

"The assertion made by some authors that the gastric juice is an efficient destroyer of bacteria holds good only to a limited extent. Quite a number of microorganisms—non-pathogenic, it is true—have been found to flourish in the stomach, and an Italian observer, Spallanzani, has found that meat may undergo slow putrefaction, altho impregnated with gastric juice. If, as is normally the case, the secretion contains a sufficient amount of acid, it has undoubtedly the power of killing the germs of cholera, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and other microorganisms liable to do serious damage to the intestinal tract.

"From all that has been said we conclude, then, that while a good stomach is an excellent thing, it is better to have no stomach at all than to have a bad one. For in the latter event it is liable to give rise to a variety of troubles dependent, primarily, upon the faulty composition of its secretion, and, secondly, upon the morbid changes brought about by impurities of the blood."

DOES THE TROLLEY KILL TREES?

THERE seems to be some difference of opinion on this subject. According to a resident of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y., the overhead trolley wire there is responsible for the wholesale destruction of trees along one of the finest avenues of that part of Greater New York. As quoted in *Electricity*, May 9, he says:

"Five years ago there was the finest natural archway of trees, between Sixty-fifth Street and Fort Hamilton, to be found within the limits of Greater New York. Now, for blocks at a stretch, one tree, at least, out of every three is blasted, and the others, tho they are in leaf in the summer, are losing their vitality, and are surely doomed unless the destroying influence can be averted in some way.

"I am confident that if the public knew at the time the wires were strung through the trees the effect the leaking electricity would have, there would have been such a kick that the wires would, at least, have been more carefully strung. The public understood that the wires were covered with insulating material, and that even, as in nearly every case, when they touched or rested on branches the trees would be safe.

"I have talked with electrical experts since then, and have been told that there is no such thing as an insulating material through which electricity will not slowly make its way. It is only a matter of time before it will leak through any material in such a way as to destroy anything the wires may happen to be in contact with. I think something should be done to save the rest of the trees. Their destruction is an act of vandalism."

The residents claim, *Electricity* goes on to say, that in damp weather the current leaks through the insulation of the feeder cables where they touch branches and passing through the latter seeks the ground. It is asserted that examination of the trunk of a recently fallen tree showed that it was decayed and hollow through most of its length. It is also stated that wherever a cable touches a branch it shows signs of decay and dies. Says the journal already quoted:

"That escaping electric current is responsible for this condition of affairs is very likely, for the best of insulations will occasionally break down after being long in use, and there is no doubt but what a wet tree offers an excellent grounding medium. It is rather difficult, however, to explain why an electric current at a comparatively low voltage should cause a tree to decay and rot, especially when it was reported from Brussels, Belgium,

some time ago that stray trolley currents were 'stimulating' the trees along a certain avenue in that city and causing them to put forth an unusual number of blossoms.

"However, the condition of affairs in Bay Ridge would seem serious enough to warrant a careful examination being made, after which if the trolley companies are found at fault steps should be taken to compel them to more thoroughly insulate their conductors, or, better still, to so run their cables that the leakage of current to a tree would be impossible. Such action would serve as a precedent and might in future prevent a similar condition of affairs elsewhere. In fact it is the least that is due to the residents of that vicinity, who naturally take a proper pride in their surroundings."

THE VALUE OF LIGHTNING-RODS.

THIS is the lightning-rod season, and it is regarded by *The Electrical Review* as an opportune time to put the farmer on his guard against the wiles of the "lightning-rod man," who is now going his rounds in the rural districts equipped with "a reel of twisted wire ribbon, some alleged insulators, a few gilded points and spikes, and an enormous quantity of impudent loquacity." *The Review* warns its readers that the lightning-rod as a protector has been much overestimated, and that in the case of many of those purchased from the agents aforesaid its value is nearly or quite nothing at all. It says:

"It is just as well for people who live in the suburbs or the country to know that the average lightning-rod has about as much influence on the disposition of lightning to strike their premises as the color of the paint on their houses. There is not enough known to-day about lightning and its habits to formulate a really satisfactory statement of its laws, but a few things about it are known. There appear to be several kinds of lightning discharge, the two most prominent perhaps being best defined as the impulsive rush discharge and the oscillating stroke striking several times over the same spot. We know that lightning is the discharge of an enormous condenser of which the clouds and the earth are plates, and of which the electrical capacity is simply enormous. The volume of the average discharge of lightning is probably not very large as compared with the heavy currents used in electric lighting and railway work, but the nearest approach that has been made to measure it indicates that it is of the order of a thousand amperes more or less. Since the discharge is almost invariably either a sudden rush or a violent electrical oscillation, the ordinary laws governing electrical conductivity do not control its actions, and it is necessary to look to the phenomena of high-tension and high-frequency discharges in order to understand what may be expected from a lightning stroke."

We are further warned by *The Review* that the present state of knowledge on the subject is mostly confined to negative conclusions, but that one of these conclusions is that the average lightning-rod is of no use whatever. We can be certain that ample protection would be given to a barn by enclosing it in a thick copper shell, but a lightning-rod constructed upon the most scientific principles might avail little if it came into the path of certain kinds of lightning. On the other hand, lightning may take the ordinary lightning-rod as a path and go quietly to earth over it without doing damage. To quote the concluding paragraph:

"There should not be, in thickly populated regions where houses are close together, any particular uneasiness about the danger of lightning. In places where the population is entirely concentrated and the buildings are close together the fatal results of lightning are practically *nil*. It is in the country districts, where trees are abundant and houses frequently surrounded by them, that fatal accidents more frequently occur. Furthermore, the city man, as a general thing, has no lightning-rod. The country man almost invariably has. In either case, however, the chances of death by lightning are so small as to be utterly negligible."

CONTAGION BY TELEPHONE.

FOR many years past it has been recognized that the contact of telephone transmitters and receivers with the ears and lips of a great number of persons might result in the transmission of contagious diseases. The microphonic plate against which we speak is in particular a receptacle for all sorts of organic matter, including drops of saliva, which dry on it and form with floating dust breeding-places for noxious germs. The speaker must articulate distinctly and open his mouth wide; there is therefore, as he inhales and exhales, an opportunity for a free exchange of microbes. All these facts, which are by no means new to students of hygiene, have at last begun to be noted officially. *The Revue Encyclopédique*, in an article by Dr. Foveau de Courmelles, quotes the following bit of news regarding what is being done in France:

"By advice of a special commission, M. Mougeot has recommended that, in public telephone booths, the vibrating-plates of the transmitters and the cones of the receivers should be wiped with a cloth slightly moistened with dilute carbolic acid, and that the walls of the booths be sprayed with the same daily. . . .

"In cafés, banks, etc., this should be obligatory. In Vienna the telephone booths are furnished with napkins bearing the inscription: 'Wipe, if you please.' . . . These measures, good tho they are, will be effective only when the napkins are changed frequently.

"There is still a better plan—to do away with the present form of telephone apparatus and to substitute new systems in which hearing and speaking are effected at some distance. . . .

"It is well known that the loud-speaking telephone, capable of being heard at a distance, is an accomplished fact. We have at least three systems, based either on perfection of line and of instruments, or on a combination of microphone and phonograph. . . . We have recently seen M. Dussaud's telephone at work in a newspaper office, and it apparently satisfies the requirements of both hygiene and electricity. We know that these two branches of science may lend each other powerful aid, and now we have not only electric antisepsis (made possible by electrically-produced ozone) but a practical hygienic telephone!"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A SUGGESTION was recently made by an English electrical journal, according to *The American Machinist*, that the proprietors of an English factory should bring over a large number of American workmen, in order to demonstrate how, by the use of "automatic" machinery in American style, ordinary "doot laborers" may be utilized to do the work of skilled mechanics. This publication also advances the extraordinary opinion that it would pay the company to house the men near the works, "as American workmen often do not object to living in a comparative shanty, so long as wages are good and green corn is obtainable."

"TOOTHPICK" PLANTS—*Amni visnaga*, an umbelliferous plant, called the "toothpick bishop-weed" on account of the use made in Spain of the rays or stalks of the main umbel, is described in *Merck's Report*: "The stalks after flowering, shrink and become so hard that they form convenient toothpicks. After they have fulfilled this purpose they are chewed, and are supposed to be of service in strengthening the gums. The spines of *Echinocactus visnaga* are in common use among the Mexicans for a similar purpose. The number of these spines upon a single plant is something enormous. A comparatively small plant in Kew Gardens was estimated to have 17,500 and a large specimen not less than 35,000."

"THE Portuguese Government," says *La Nature*, "has offered to give all aid in its power to foreign astronomers who go to that country to observe the eclipse of May 28. It has appointed a commissioner to see to the matter, and it has issued the following orders: 'Custom-house employees at sea-ports and frontiers are to give astronomers every facility for the entry of their baggage, their instruments being admitted free on presentation of a certificate from an astronomical observatory countersigned by the Portuguese consular agent.' . . . The Lisbon Royal Observatory has issued a pamphlet containing charts of the path of the shadow across Portugal, of the hours and angles of the first contact, and of the heavens in the neighborhood of the eclipse, as well as valuable numerical data. It will be neither difficult nor onerous to procure necessary building material and passably skilful workmen. The delicate repairs that may become necessary are possible only in the large centers such as Lisbon."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SOME TRAITS OF MR. MOODY.

A FEW years before the death of Mr. Moody an intimate friend asked for his permission to publish the only authorized biography of his life. Mr. Moody declined to grant this request, but expressed the wish that his son, W. R. Moody, undertake the task after his life-work had been finished. When the son made objection that he lacked the necessary literary experience, the evangelist replied: "I don't care anything about that. What I want is that you should correct inaccuracies and misstatements that it would be difficult to straighten out during my life. You are the one to do this. All my friends will unite with you and give you their assistance. There are many who think they know me better than any one else, and would feel themselves best able to interpret my life. If you do not do this work there will be many inaccurate and conflicting 'Lives.'"

This authorized life of Mr. Moody has appeared, and sooner than originally intended, the author says, because of the announcements of unauthorized biographies. The book contains nearly six hundred pages, and more than a hundred illustrations, many of which are new. Mr. Moody's genesis, his family, his early struggles, his career as a shoe merchant, and his forty years of evangelistic work in America and England and his building of the Northfield College are described. The text is largely anecdotal, incidental, and illustrative in character.

Mr. Moody was descended from the Moodys and Hattons, two Puritan families who settled in the Connecticut valley in 1630. They were sturdy families, but Mr. Moody evidently claimed no credit for himself on account of his ancestry, remarking on one occasion: "Never mind ancestry! A man I once heard of was ambitious to trace his family to the *Mayflower*, and he stumbled over a horse thief. Never mind a man's ancestry!"

In his case the boy was certainly father to the man. His mother was widowed with nine children, and young Dwight early manifested the traits of character that made him famous. His vitality, his jokes, his energy, his leadership, and ambition all distinguished him as a lad. When only ten years of age and in the absence of his older brothers he "swapped" the old family plow-horse to some gypsies for a lank, raw-boned animal, but made a good trade. He was a great practical joker, playing upon himself as well as upon others.

While cutting logs on the mountain-side with his brother Edwin in the spring of 1854, he exclaimed in his characteristically abrupt manner:

"I'm tired of this! I'm not going to stay around here any longer. I'm going to the city."

His family tried to dissuade him, but it was of no use, and the next day he started to tramp to Boston, a hundred miles away. His brother gave him five dollars, enough to take him to the city, but he had all the bitter experience of a country lad in a city looking for work. He had two uncles in the shoe trade, but they were slow to give him a position on account of his awkwardness, abruptness, and independence of manner. At last he was taken into one of their stores upon the promise that he would not try to run the store. But dissatisfied to wait in the store for customers, he went out on the sidewalk to cry his wares. His keen observation and energy made his success instant, and before he was twenty-five he had saved enough money to venture into the world as an evangelist, preaching without price.

While in Boston, the young man joined a Congregational church. In a year or two he went to Chicago and entered business. It was here during 1856 that he became a revivalist and Sunday-school worker. While doing pioneer Sunday-school work in the slums, he was greatly annoyed by ruffians of the lower Catholic element. He determined to put a stop to their disturbances, and went directly to Bishop Duggon with his com-

plaint. When he asked for the bishop the maid at the door informed him that the bishop was busy and could not be seen. But Mr. Moody insisted that he would wait, and accordingly took his seat. At last the bishop came out, and Mr. Moody briefly told the bishop of the disturbance by the Catholic element in his Sunday-school and insisted that he should instruct the parish priests to have it stopped. The bishop replied that these ruffians could not be Catholics, or, if they were, they were so low that the church had no control over them. "Your zeal and devotion are most commendable in behalf of these people, however," he added, "and all you need to make you a great power for good is to come within the fold of the only true church."

"But," replied the young missionary, "whatever advantage that would give me among your people would be offset by the fact that I could no longer work among the Protestants."

"Why, certainly you could still work among the Protestants," was the reply.

"But surely you would not let me pray with a Protestant, if I became a Roman Catholic."

"Yes," replied the bishop, "you could pray with Protestants as much as ever."

"Well, I didn't know that," said the young man. "Would you, Bishop, pray with a Protestant?"

"Yes," said Bishop Duggon, "I would."

Mr. Moody proposed that they pray right there and they did, sealing their friendship, and there was no more disturbance from the Catholics in the Sunday-school.

It is well known what an immense capacity Mr. Moody had for work, preaching three and four times a day for weeks at a time. Some years ago Sir Andrew Clark, after an examination, told him he had a weak heart and was a fool for doing so much work. Mr. Moody asked the famous physician how many hours he worked.

"Sixteen or seventeen every day," was the reply.

"Then, doctor, I think you are a bigger fool than I am and will kill yourself first." And he did.

Many people wished to learn the secret of Moody's sermon-making. "I have no secret," said Mr. Moody to a body of young men. "I study more by subjects than I do by texts. If, when I am reading, I meet a good thing on any of these subjects, I slip it into the right envelope and let it lie there. I always carry a note-book, and if I hear anything in a sermon that will throw light on the subject, I put it down and slip it into the envelope. Perhaps I let it lie for a year or more. When I want a new sermon I take everything that has been accumulating. Between what I find there and the results of my own study I have material enough." He added that he was not afraid to repeat a sermon to practically the same audience. But the best of his sayings were impromptu. He insisted that the church needed men who could "think on their heels."

His son says that the Mr. Moody's most prominent characteristics to the public were his enthusiasm, his energy, his impulsiveness and resolution, yet he possessed a great strength of patience, sympathy, and unselfishness. But all of his other qualities were dominated by his "consecrated common sense." It never ceased to be a wonder to him why people wanted to hear him preach. The head of a lecture bureau asked him to introduce Henry Ward Beecher to an audience in Chicago. "What," responded Mr. Moody, "introduce Beecher? Not I. Ask me to black his boots and I'll gladly do it."

One night while Mr. Moody was traveling, the newsboy came through the car, crying: "Ingersoll on Hell." The evangelist took out a copy of his book on heaven and gave it to the boy, who amended his cry thus: "Ingersoll on Hell, Moody on Heaven!"

The keynote of Mr. Moody's character, his son thinks, is struck in the following incident reported from China:

"A young missionary far in the interior of China received for

baptism a little child. The name given was Moo Dee, so unusual a combination that the minister asked its origin. 'I have heard of your man of God, Moo Dee,' was the reply. 'In our dialect, Moo means love, and Dee, God. I would have my child, too, love God.' Mr. Moody knew no Chinese, but his name alone told in that language the secret of his life."

Mr. Moody's idea of how to settle the Transvaal war was simple and characteristic. A few days before his death he remarked to his son:

"I know what I would do if I were old Kruger."

Thinking that he had been dreaming, his son inquired if he had had a good rest.

"I wasn't asleep," he replied. "I was thinking of that horrible war."

"Well, what would you do if you were Kruger, father?"

"Oh, I would just send a message to Lord Salisbury, and state that there had been so many hundreds killed on the Boer side, and so many on the English side, and I would say as an old man, I should have to stand before God, and I did not want to go before Him with all this blood on my conscience, and I would tell England to make her own terms of peace."

It was suggested that possibly England herself was not entirely innocent.

MR. SHELDON ON NEWSPAPER SENSATIONALISM.

DURING the brief period in which the Rev. C. M. Sheldon edited the *Topeka Capital*, the American press lost no opportunity to deride and belittle his experiment in "Christian" journalism. Mr. Sheldon now carries the war into the enemy's camp in a scathing denunciation of American newspaper methods. Writing in *The Outlook*, he says:

"For the last three years a large number of prominent daily newspapers have printed falsehoods about my books, my daily habits, my family life, my church, and my parish in general. I have never, except once, to a reporter from my own home paper, been interviewed for publication in a daily paper, and yet scores of supposed interviews have been published in daily papers. One large New York daily a few weeks ago published two letters purporting to come from me, and signed my name to them. I never wrote such letters, and never made the statements attributed to me. Yet these letters were reprinted in papers all over the country, and in religious weeklies, and, with two exceptions, none of the editors asked me whether the statements were really mine or not. A prominent religious paper sent a correspondent to Topeka to 'write up' everything connected with the *Topeka Capital* the week I was asked to take the editorship of it. He sent to his paper several pages of matter, including several columns of 'interviews' and accounts of my personal habits and family life, nearly all of which might, without any reservation, be characterized as falsehoods of the most serious character. When the statements made about my church or my daily life or the conduct of the paper were not actual lies, they were so grossly exaggerated as to be absolutely misleading. . . .

"Several times during the last three years representatives of large daily papers have said to me in my church study, where they had come to secure 'interviews,' 'If you do not give us anything, if you refuse to talk about yourself, we shall send on something.' And they have sent on 'something,' and I have wondered a good many times lately whether the modern system of newspaper invasion of a man's personal and private life, even the most sacred and holy sanctuaries of his home and his church, has not assumed a tyranny that employs as merciless a method of extortion as the old-time rack or fagot pile. . . .

"Is it not time that the people of this country began to demand of the daily press that it tell the truth first of all? As it is now, I believe that no more serious charge can be brought against a certain proportion of the press of this nation than the charge of lying, of gross exaggeration, and of a failure to verify the statements which it is every day printing as 'news.'"

WU TING FANG ON CHRISTIANITY AND THE CHINESE.

WU TING FANG, Chinese Minister to the United States, who has been attracting considerable attention by his speeches concerning our trade in China, now comes forward with some interesting views on the influence of Christianity and missionaries upon the Chinaman. The Chinese, he says, are nominally all Confucians, who embrace the simple creed of "belief in

goodness," but at the same time they recognize the value of lessons from other teachers. Of Christianity, he writes in *The Journal* (New York):

"I must acknowledge that the teachings of Jesus Christ seem to me to establish a standard of conduct as highly ethical as that established by the doctrine of Confucius. Jesus Christ, in fact, goes a little further than Confucius. If your enemy smites you on one cheek, he bids you turn the



WU TING FANG.

other also. Confucius is more practical. He says: 'Requite justice with justice, favors with favors.' 'If we requite our enemy with kindness, how, indeed, can we reward our friend?' he asked.

"Christianity will make people good, if they live up to it. But how many do? What Christians repay evil with good? Show me them. It must, however, be remembered that Christianity has done immense good in this world. I have no quarrel with any religion that is based on a foundation of virtue. If they all bid one do good and deter one from doing evil, I say let them all go on. If there is a reward in some future life for the good deeds on earth, if there is a heaven for the righteous, there must surely be many ladders leading up to it, just as there may be many staircases in a house. To say that there is only one ladder is too narrow for me. If there is reward for any, I believe it will be for all good people. Some Christians say that except you believe in Christ you can not be saved. I am broader than that doctrine. My religion comprehends all.

"I have read the history of Europe during the Middle Ages, and the account there given of persecutions caused by difference in religious belief has filled me with horror. We have no such records in China. Jews, Mohammedans, Buddhists have lived there peaceably side by side. It is only when indiscreet Christian missionaries go to extremes and excite the people that they ever have any trouble. They say: 'Oh, you Confucians! You are all wrong. You worship idols. Tear them down.' This is idle, and does not appeal to the Chinese as consistent, for they know that all Roman Catholics have idols in some shape in their churches. The missionaries should go about their work more quietly if they hope for success. No one ever heard of the Chinese rising against the Mohammedans, altho Mohammed was a conspicuous enemy of idols.

"It seems to me that Christians often forget that Jesus Christ was an Asiatic and a Jew. The religion that he founded has gained most of its adherents in Europe and America, and yet some Western people are not very kindly disposed toward Asiatics.

"Christianity owes most of its converts in China to the fact that it is more alluring than any religion we have there. The idea of a future life and rewards for the righteous is tempting to many. Confucius teaches no such doctrine. He was once asked if he believed in a future life, and he answered: 'If I don't know

what will take place to-morrow, how can I know anything about a more remote future?' He exhorted men to do their best to-day with no thought of reward. That seems to me the higher view."

MRS. PIPER OUTDONE.

MRS. PIPER, the famous medium whose powers have been investigated during the past fifteen years by the Society for Psychic Research, has been referred to in these columns as "the most remarkable woman in the world." This lady is, however, now apparently outdone by another, Miss Helen Smith, who has been the subject of an exhaustive investigation for more than five years by professors of the University of Geneva, in Switzerland. The facts are set forth in a work just published by M. Th. Flournoy, professor of psychology in the faculty of sciences in that university. It is entitled "India and the Planet Mars: A Study in Somnambulism." *The Independent* (May 10) gives some interesting information concerning Professor Flournoy's discoveries.

The subject, Miss Smith, was not a professional medium, but a clerk in a Swiss establishment. Professor Flournoy, with Prof. August Lemaître, of the same university, after a scientific examination found her absolutely normal physically, not neurasthenic as is often the case. She was found to come of good parents, and had had limited advantages of education and travel. In her sittings she revealed several remarkable phenomena, of which the doctrine of the transmigration or reincarnation of the soul formed the basis. Says *The Independent*:

"She believes that Helen Smith has lived on earth twice before her present existence. Five hundred years ago she was the daughter of an Arab sheikh, and under the name Simandini became the favorite wife of a Hindu prince, named Sivrouka Nayaka, who ruled over Kanara, and built the fortress of Tchandranguiri in 1401. In the last century she reappeared in the person of the illustrious and unhappy Marie Antoinette. Now reincarnated in the humble station of Helen Smith, on account of her sins, and that she may be perfected, she revives the recollections of her glorious avatars in her somnambulistic trances, and becomes at one time the Hindu princess and at another the Queen of France.

"But Miss Smith also claims that as a medium she can enter into relation with the people and things on the planet Mars. In this last cycle of stories the most remarkable phenomena of speech and writing an unknown language are developed. It is impossible here to present more than a summary of the results obtained at these *séances*, which the author of the volume groups under the separate heads of Hindu, Martian, and Royal Cycles. Many *facsimiles* of the manuscripts produced by Miss Smith in her trances, as well as drawings, are reproduced in the book.

"In the Martian cycle she claims to ascend to the planet in a vehicle without wheels or visible propelling force, by a kind of levitation. Once arrived there she meets the people, whose manners and appearance she describes, and the portrait of at least one of the Martians is drawn. Astone is the name of this planetary friend, who wears a robe of odd shape, and flies about by aid of machines which he holds in his hands and presses on when he wishes to fly. The houses, trees, plants, fish, are pictured by Miss Smith. The language is a well-developed one, yet totally different from French. Professor Flournoy has arranged an alphabet from the various writings, and finds in them traces of the French alphabet, metamorphosed, but still evident. He accounts for the development of this cycle by a reference to the work by Flammarion on the inhabitability of Mars, published in 1892. This is to him the subconscious suggester of all the hallucinations, as he calls them, in this line.

"The Marie Antoinette cycle is so open to similar suggestion that he finds little of the astonishing in it. But the Hindu cycle is not so easy to explain, especially as Miss Smith, altho it seems that she has never had any opportunity to study Arabic or Hindustani, speaks and writes classical Arabic and Hindustani. The results of the *séances* in this cycle have been submitted to Orientalists, who agree that the texts are correct. But there was one

peculiarity in this connection: She wrote but four words of Arabic, which were drawn as if from memory, while in Hindustani she used a large number of words on different occasions, and she even chanted a Hindu melody."

Professor Flournoy thinks that nearly all of these phenomena can be accounted for on other than spiritistic grounds, but to do this we must grant vastly greater powers to the soul-functions than has hitherto been admitted. Indeed, in his opinion these phenomena are chiefly valuable because they indicate such tremendous imaginative and curative powers as a subconscious possession of the human soul. He believes it safest to suspend judgment for a time upon these points.

THE NEW REFORMATION.

THE Rev. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Church (Prot. Epic.), New York, believes that a new reformation, as sweeping in its scope as the great ecclesiastical revolution of the sixteenth century, is needed at the present time and will inevitably take place. The primitive authority in Christianity, he says, was Jesus himself, who "spoke as one having authority." To every question as to the reason of his faith, the sufficient answer of the disciple was: "The Master taught us thus to believe." But with the lapse of time, says Dr. Newton, this authority necessarily weakened and became second-hand, third-hand, and fourth-hand testimony to what Jesus taught. Then an inevitable authority arose—the church—whose right to teach was unquestioned for a thousand years. "With the incoming of the Reformation," says Dr. Newton, "a yeast process began—the ferment of man's mind and soul." It was an age when every received opinion was questioned and had to justify itself or be rejected. Yet, as in every new movement, a host of tares grew up with the wheat, and the wildest theories appeared upon every hand. Again, an authority to sift truth from error was needed, and the Bible was set up. No longer was it asked: "What does the church teach?" but, "What does the Bible say?" Says Dr. Newton (in *Mind*, May):

"Every opinion was haled before this court. Every question was determined by it. Philosophy and science and art—all human knowledge was passed upon by this final court of appeals. Again, a satisfactory authority so long as it remained unchallenged. While men could receive it, there was an unbounded comfort thus to be able to bring every doubt to a tribunal that could determine it finally. Of course, there went, with the good of such a final authority, the evil of it, as in the case of the church. While faith was preserved, the intellectual life was stifled. A tyrannous authority sat upon the mind and conscience of man. The way to progress in religious thought was effectively barred.

"Our age sees an era closely paralleling the period in which Christianity arose and the period in which Protestantism broke from the great Catholic Church. Again man's mind is teeming with new, fresh thought. Novel knowledges are streaming in upon him from every side. The whole horizon of his outlook has changed. His mind is yeasting with new ideas. The old experience renews itself—a vast growth from the soul of man, alike of good and of evil, demanding once more an authority capable of sifting the true from the false and of deciding between the right and the wrong. Never was authority more needed than to-day—provided it be the right sort of authority. Never was authority more craved than to-day—so that it be an authority to which man's mind and conscience can cheerfully bow."

"The historical study of the origins of the church," says Dr. Newton, "has impeached its claim to be a divine institution"; and the critical study of the Bible "has disposed forever of the claim that it is such an oracle of God as we can submit our intellects to unquestioningly." Dr. Briggs says that there are three coordinate authorities—the Church, the Bible, and Reason. But when they disagree, which is to be the final court of appeals? asks Dr. Newton. They do disagree widely to-day, he asserts.

Dr. Newton believes that the ultimate court of appeal is Reason

—not the reason of Thomas Paine and the present-day realistic rationalists; but rather the "Divine Reason" of Socrates, Plato, and the author of the Wisdom of Sirach. Reason in this sense means not merely or chiefly the rationalizing faculty, but the moral nature—"the whole spiritual being of man." "It is what conscience teaches," says the writer, "as well as what the intellect affirms, that, together with the voice of the heart, form the trinity of true authority—of Reason." Dr. Newton thus concludes:

"There need be nothing surprising to the conservative Christian in thus accepting Reason as the ultimate court of appeal in religion. What is the fundamental doctrine of the Christian Church, if it be not the doctrine of that divine *Logos*, or Reason, imminent in the universe, indwelling man; the light of his intelligence, his affections, and his conscience; the light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world—the very light of God Himself. We are bowing not to the human reason alone, but to the divine Reason of which it is the expression.

"And so we return, in the cycle of the church's story, to the primitive authority, in another and a deeper sense—the authority of the Master himself. That was not the authority of one man over against other men: it was the authority of one man speaking from the common nature of all men, as all together were the sons of 'my Father and your Father,' 'my God and your God.' The authority of Jesus was not the authority of a being sent down from the skies: it was the authority of humanity itself, finding a voice in the individual man who brought the spiritual conscience to the full, and so became himself a revelation of the indwelling *Logos*, or Reason, of God."

A Hindu Legend of the Creation of Woman.—Colonel Ingersoll, in his lecture on "The Mistakes of Moses," was fond of narrating an immemorial Oriental legend of the creation of man and woman, and trying to show how superior it was, in chivalry toward the gentle sex, to the story in Genesis. It is doubtful, however, whether he would have upheld the superiority of another narrative of this character found in a book of Hindu legends lately discovered. This work, written in Sanskrit, is called "The Surging of the Ocean of Time," and in the last section of it, entitled "Of a Finger of the Moon Reddened by the Setting Sun," occurs the following passage, lately translated by an English writer, Mr. Bain, and reproduced in the *Chicago Times-Herald* (May 7):

"At the beginning of time, Twashtri—the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology—created the world. But when he wished to create a woman he found that he had employed all his materials in the creation of man. There did not remain one solid element. Then Twashtri, perplexed, fell into a profound meditation. He roused himself to do as follows: He took the roundness of the moon, the undulations of the serpent, the entwining of climbing plants, the trembling of the grass, the slenderness of the rose-vine, and the velvet of the flower, the lightness of the leaf and the glance of the fawn, the gayety of the sun's rays and tears of the mist, the inconstancy of the wind and the timidity of the hare, the vanity of the peacock and the softness of the down on the throat of the swallow, the hardness of the diamond, the sweet flavor of honey and the cruelty of the tiger, the warmth of fire, the chill of snow, the chatter of the jay, and the cooing of the turtle dove. He united all this and formed a woman. Then he made a present of her to man. Eight days later the man came to Twashtri and said:

"My lord, the creature you gave me poisons my existence. She chatters without rest, she takes all my time, she laments for nothing at all, and is always ill." And Twashtri received the woman again.

"But eight days later the man came again to the god and said: 'My lord, my life is very solitary since I returned this creature. I remember she danced before me, singing. I recall how she glanced at me from the corner of her eye, that she played with me, clung to me.' And Twashtri returned the woman to him. Three days only passed and Twashtri saw the man coming to him again. 'My lord,' said he, 'I do not understand exactly

how, but I am sure that the woman causes me more annoyance than pleasure. I beg of you relieve me of her.'

"But Twashtri cried: 'Go your way and do your best.' And the man cried: 'I can not live with her!' 'Neither can you live without her,' replied Twashtri.

"And the man was sorrowful, murmuring: 'Wo is me, I can neither live with or without her.'"

A Roman Catholic Protest against Extreme Papal Homage.—The Latin races are prone to adopt high-sounding expressions and titles in much of their intercourse, but this often jars on the Anglo-Saxon ear, particularly when it is employed in religious matters. The *London Weekly Register* (Rom. Cath., March 23) comments disapprovingly on the fact that some even of "the most Catholic of newspapers and the most Catholic bishops of Latin origin," particularly in Italy, frequently use expressions of extreme adulation toward the Pope. It says:

"One bishop is exhorting his priests to 'render homage to Jesus Christ and to the Pope,' by instructing the members of the approaching pilgrimage for the Jubilee indulgence. In a Catholic paper last week we read: 'Solemn homage to Christ the Redeemer and to His August Vicar.' It is right that such ill-chosen phrases should sound ill in our ears: apparently no one thinks of their damaging effect on the religion of the ignorant. A little pamphlet printed in Rome, and sold for twenty-five centimes, in the interests of the temporal power of the Pope, seems to follow Luther's *perca fortiter* in this respect. It is entitled '*A che Serve il Papa*,' and to the inquiry: 'What is the value of the Pope?' it replies: 'His value is the value of Him whom He represents, i.e., God Himself.' We are further taught that 'For the civilized world God is all, religion, justice, liberty, security, etc., and the Pope is all this.' 'That which all beings should say of their Creator, the civilizing principles of Christian nations can say when speaking of the Pope; it is in him that we have life and motion and being: *In ipso enim vivimus et movemur et sumus*.' As far as I know, who still hold and retain the pamphlet in question, this production has not been denounced to the Index. But it, and its like, explain the customary language held by the Roman people toward the Pope—*si dice che è Dio in terra* [so speaks he who is God on earth]."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING travelers in Italy have often noted a peculiar facility in the Italian mind for distorting the English language in signs and other semi-official documents. The *London Weekly Register* (Rom. Cath.) says that very recently two English religious books were advertised in the *Voce della Verità*. The first is called "The Temporal Power of the Pope," and the other "The Civil Principality of the Vicar of Christ Revealed in the Old Scriptures." The latter title suggests that it may have been penned by an Italian from the East Side, London.

MR. RUSKIN as a churchgoer is not so familiar a figure to us as Mr. Ruskin as a writer and artist. The *Westminster Gazette* quotes the following from the Rev. C. Chapman, vicar of Coniston, Ruskin's home:

"He was a devout worshiper in our house of prayer, and when for some reason or other I missed him from his place therein I ventured the remark that the regular attendance or otherwise of the landed gentry around exercised a powerful influence for good or ill upon the working classes, he seemed struck with the idea, and promptly said: 'I never thought of that before. I will take care to be present myself, or to send my carriage that members of my family may attend even when I am not able to go with them. And to the day of his death he fulfilled his promise.'"

IN the course of an interesting discussion which has been going on in the Liverpool *Hub* on scientific Bible study in the Church of England, Mrs. Humphry Ward, replying to "A Curate" who has taken part in the correspondence, asks him if he has ever grappled first hand with any problem of historical testimony such as the miracles of Martin of Tours, and whether he has ever worked through the chapters in Strauss, Keim, or Schürer, treating of the New-Testament birth stories; above all, whether he has ever read and weighed such a book as Holtzmann's "Handkommentar," England, in Mrs. Ward's opinion, in Biblical study, is far behind Germany, which, she says, is still the only country which possesses a scientific and fully organized course of theology. Among the best books for real study of the Bible, Mrs. Ward names Harnack's "History of Dogma," Caird's "Evolution of Religion," Schürer's "Jewish People in the Time of Jesus Christ," Hausrath's "New-Testament Times," and Gardiner's "Exploration Evangelica."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

MOMMSEN AND MAX MÜLLER ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

OF all the controversies concerning the British-Boer war, that which has challenged most interest the world over is doubtless the passage at arms between Germany's aged and famed historian, Theodor Mommsen, and the eminent Oxford professor and scientist, F. Max Müller, who is of German extraction and has never hesitated to defend Germany against British censure and attack at the risk of personal unpopularity. Pro-



JOHN BULL'S TRIUMPHAL MARCH TO PRETORIA.
—Amsterdammer.

fessor Müller is strongly anti-Boer at this juncture and heartily approves of the war. The hostility of the German press and public to England has pained him deeply, and he finally concluded to express publicly the views he had sought to disseminate among his German friends in private letters of remonstrance and explanation. His medium was the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin), and his article appeared in the April issue of the magazine. It was rather aggressive and harsh in tone, and promptly elicited a reply from Professor Mommsen, who had previously written in strong denunciation of British policy. The reply was published in a special supplement to the *Revue*. Mommsen acknowledged Professor Müller's services to Germany and the propriety of his endeavor to counteract prevailing sentiments, but he assails both the logic and the history of the Oxford professor, citing against him the opinions of leading Englishmen like Bryce, and intimating that he is more British than some of the Britons themselves.

Professor Müller does not pretend to have anything new to say to the German public. He only hopes to shed a little more light on well-known and indisputable facts. His article is long and largely historical. The best idea of its contents will be conveyed by a free *résumé* of the whole argument, with free translation of the salient passages. It runs as follows:

The British nation and Government have acted most justly on the whole. England was not ready for war and did not desire it. This is "proved best of all by the fact that she was not prepared for it." The British had hoped for peace. "Who declared war? Who made the initial attack on British territory? Should England beg forgiveness for trying to preserve her old protectorate? Was she to permit the Boers to maintain slaves—in the form of apprentices—wage war upon the natives, and treat the Uitlanders like helots? That is not her conception of colonial government, and that her conception is a progressive and good one is demonstrated by the devotion felt by all her colonies."

But did England justly claim a protectorate over the Transvaal? Yes. She bases her claim on the settlement of the Vien-

na congress of 1814. Then, for the first time, the South African colonies became the subject of international treaties, and Europe then recognized the protectorate of England over South Africa. Owing to differences over slavery, the Boers trekked in 1836, and the republic of Natal was established. England considered the emigrants as her subjects and annexed the new republic by force, as was her right. Another exodus took place, and in 1848 England took possession of the whole Orange River State, still under the Vienna title, which gave her the territory as far as 25° south of the equator. The Sand River convention in 1852 surrendered England's right of interference in internal affairs on the other side of the Vaal, but the protectorate was preserved. This also applied to the Orange Free State. The colonies were given every possible freedom, but not national independence.

Much has been made of the conventions of 1881 and 1884. But the former convention conferred internal independence only, British suzerainty was recognized by the Boers. The word suzerainty was dropped because England did not care for the word. But she kept the thing, for she made conditions which implied suzerainty and a protectorate. For a time the Boers were more than contented; but soon after 1884 they set out to extend their territory in many directions in violation of the convention, and in other ways they sought to annul the restrictions of the treaty. The new arrivals were treated with the most flagrant injustice. The vast resources, gathered from aliens, were squandered in preparations for war. Even the Quixotic Jameson raid was caused by the outrages of the Pretoria government. The Uitlanders had been forced into conspiracy and revolt.

"No one should defend such revolt, and still less the employment of mercenaries. But when we think of the Transvaal conspiracy and its preparations for war, so long and quietly continued, the Jameson raid becomes intelligible, at least, tho it was similar to an attempt of a goat to stop an express train. It has been asserted, but never proven, that the British government was implicated in this silly business, and he who knows Lord Salisbury and his record knows that the accusation is wholly incredible. The suspicion against Mr. Chamberlain is a subject of regret, but let an indictment be brought, and his vindication will not be long postponed.

"There are Boers and Boers, and those who, with Kruger, are at the helm and grow rich on the millions of the republic deserve no sympathy, in Germany least of all. When the real facts are



THE NEW GALVANIC BATTERY.

LORD ROBERTS (about to apply "extra strength"): "I'll make him cry 'Enough' directly."
—*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*.

understood, the talk about British greed will cease. England has all the territory she wants, and more; but she has grave responsibilities in South Africa. She can not withdraw without fighting, any more than she could withdraw from India. History goes forward. Every nation fulfills its destiny and the present, as well as a long future, we hope, belongs to Great Britain.

"The revolt of the Boers is an insurrection. Should they be victorious, it would of course be converted into something else. But right is more than might, and England, who is envied and

disliked, can say with pride, in any event, 'Many enemies, much honor.'"

Mommsen, in his caustic reply, objects to the insinuation that Germany "shrieks" after France. It is her sense of right and justice that has rebelled, he insists. Considering the tragedy of the conflict—a conflict between two civilizations, between the sixteenth and the twentieth centuries—Mommsen finds it difficult to understand Professor Müller's "lightheartedness." He says:

"Tho the business of governing other nationalities is not a fine one and things do not always go on in it as they should, yet not everything, by any means, is allowable in this sphere. There are performances which outrage the sense of justice and are condemned by the highest tribunal of civilization, the public opinion of the honorable people of all nations. This tribunal has no executive, and its utterances may be labeled emotional politics; but the sense of right, not pity, prompts its judgments."

The historian takes up the argument in detail. He says that Germans care little about the verbal war over suzerainty. The little Boer republics, surrounded and cut off from the sea, never could have real independence, he says; but England has herself fostered the sentiment of "paper independence" in them, and has made conventions with them, pledging non-interference in internal affairs. It was her duty as the stronger power to keep her promises. Her whole policy has been a model of blundering stupidity and inconsequence, and, as is generally the case, folly rather than deliberate wickedness has caused most of the mischief. Professor Müller shuts his eyes to the substantial truth of the case. He alleges that the Uitlanders were driven to revolt and conspiracy, but he is refuted by James Bryce, who shows that the franchise problem would have settled itself naturally; that England had no right to dictate in a matter purely internal, and that the Uitlanders' lives and property were perfectly secure, nothing preventing them from enjoying and enriching themselves. It is singular, says Mommsen, that the Oxford professor should regard such a condition as excusing or explaining rebellion. Was the raid due to Boer tyranny? "There are in Germany and also in England not a few persons who are denied the suffrage. Is it permissible for them to mobilize troops in a neighboring state and undertake to right matters?"

Referring to Müller's defense of Chamberlain and the English Government, Mommsen says:

"The courteous exception in favor of Lord Salisbury every one will admit; but the naïve belief of the Oxford scientist that Jameson was an ordinary footpad will not be shared by many even in England, especially by those who pondered subsequent developments—the purely nominal penalties imposed on participants in the raid; the careful binding of searching investigation; the parliamentary commission of non-inquiry, and everything that is still fresh in the memory. . . . As for Chamberlain, we have waited five years for his vindication, and in the interval there has surely been no lack of accusations. Moreover, it is silly to demand specific charges from the accusers. Müller's own 'regret' proves how well founded the suspicion is, and it was the duty of the British Government, especially of Parliament, to proclaim the vindication for the nation and the outside world, or, if that be impossible, to punish the guilty criminally and, above all, politically, thus freeing itself from complicity."

The British people did not want war, Mommsen agrees, but the Government did want it. The Boers had been preparing for it, true, but that was inevitable. They had anticipated an assault and had suspected the Government of conspiring with the financial interests. Who could blame them, particularly after the raid? England was unprepared—not for war, but its suddenness and violence. She simply exhibited military inferiority after having shown want of statesmanship. The fate of the Boers may be sealed; the Germans have often seen wrong without having the power to correct it. But, concludes Mommsen:

"We have been and remain of the opinion that Jameson was

a criminal of the basest kind and that his accomplices have gone unpunished and retained power. To reap advantage from crime, when it inures to the state and not to oneself, is something few decline, perhaps only Quixotic souls. Innumerable Englishmen who would have shrunk from sharing in the act regard the war and its spoils as a godsend for England. Are they right? Will the Boers, brought into closer relations with the central power, thankfully receive the blessings of modern civilization, or follow the example of Ireland? Who can foretell? But, whatever the future may have in store, one thing is certain for the present and future—a new page has been added to the glorious English history, the performance of executioners' work on the belated comrades of William Tell."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE COAL SITUATION ABROAD.

THE enormous increase of the iron industries of the world, due in part, no doubt, to the redoubled exertions of the great powers in the race for naval superiority, has led to a corresponding demand for coal. Owing to the present war Great Britain needs more steam coal than ever before; she can not fill all foreign orders, and for the first time the United States enters as a serious competitor in the European coal market. A German manufacturer has contracted for large supplies to be shipped from here to the Ruhr and Wupper region. It is rumored that no less than 50,000 tons a month will be required. How seriously the world would be affected by a momentary coal famine may be gathered from the following data, which we take from the *Amsterdam Handelsblad*:

Within thirty years the production of coal has increased as follows:

	—From 1869-1879.—	
	1,000 TONS.	1,000 TONS.
Great Britain	109,048	220,000
United States	28,758	205,000
Germany	95,794	130,000
France	11,310	35,000
Belgium	12,928	24,000
Austria	1,000	15,000
Russia	310	15,100
English colonies	710	15,000
Japan and other countries	100	5,000
Total	187,828	663,500

England exports 50,000,000 tons now; it may possibly be raised to 60,000,000, but that seems to be the limit, and the demand is much greater. The enormous increase in the demand for steel is chiefly responsible for this. Coal has been raised in price from 10 to 100 per cent. throughout the world. The present is a time of great prosperity, which causes a greater demand for coal on the railroads, in steamships, and in households as well as in the industries. Fifty to sixty million tons of oil and other fuel are being used in addition, but this does not relieve the strain.

There seems to be no danger of a genuine scarcity of coal, caused by the want of material. The German expert Frech, who is quoted extensively on the Continent, expresses himself in the main as follows:

Great Britain has a sufficient supply for centuries to come. Germany, owing to the cheap supply from England and Austria, has hardly begun to develop her coal-fields. The United States could furnish all that is necessary for many generations, and China as well as Russia has coal enough to furnish the world for thousands of years, even if science did not lead to the discovery of other less exhaustible heat-producers.

In Great Britain, Germany, Austria, and France strikes can not be suppressed by military force as in this country without arousing widespread discontent. Moreover, the railroad systems of these countries do not favor judicious reduction of rates in the interest of national exports. It is the failure to put down strikes which has mostly caused the famine in Europe. A writer in *The Nineteenth Century* gives the following facts:

In Natal and the Cape Colony the miners have been called out

for the defense of the British empire. This, and the fact that the Boers for a long time held possession of British mines, afterward destroying them, influenced the market. The British miners have obtained better wages and shorter hours, tho it is doubtful if they produce less on that account. The British mines are simply not as good as they were. In Germany a regular coal famine exists. Every bit of coal coming above ground has a purchaser. The miners' working hours have been reduced, their wages have been raised, but they are masters of the situation and arbitrarily institute holidays which still further reduce production. In Austria no less than 50,000 miners struck. Terms: 20 per cent. raise and the eight-hour day. In southern France the miners successfully opposed importation of foreign coal. In Russia the demand for coal is raising the standard of the miners. America alone profits.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

COLLECTING BILLS FROM TURKEY.

OUR little dispute with Turkey has caused many a broad smile in Europe, where it is well known how difficult it is to collect a bill from Turkey. However, there is no doubt that reasonable claims will in the end be paid. The *London Times* says:

"It has been said that the Sultan's reluctance to comply with the American demands was due, not only to an unusual scarcity of cash, but also to the apprehension that if he were to pay the



A ROW BETWEEN THE MOON AND THE STARS.
—*Humoristische Blätter.*

United States other powers having similar claims would also insist upon payment. This may be the case, but I have heard further reasons suggested. One of them is that the Sultan is anxious that his Mohammedan subjects should again see that he only yields to force."

The *Brussels Indépendance Belge* points out that it is very difficult for the Sultan to admit the validity of the American claims in principle. Hence he is willing to pay them *de facto* by ordering the construction of a war-vessel in the United States. The *Amsterdam Handelsblad* regards the Sultan as very complaisant in this matter, as he has already permitted the rebuilding of the American church and school at Kahrput. The *Berlin Tages Zeitung* remarks that the Americans show unusual vigor in this case, considering the fact that they refuse to hold themselves responsible for the lives and property of foreigners residing among them. The *Paris Journal des Débats* supposes that the United States will eventually be satisfied with the Turkish promise to give American missionaries the same compensation as the missionaries of other nations. The *Figaro* expresses itself to the following effect:

The American threat to bombard a Turkish coast town is not without interest to Europe. The question is whether such a

course should be permitted. It may be necessary for the powers to warn the Americans "off the grass." The rumor that the Russian Government has offered its good services, at the same time advising Mr. McKinley to be prudent, no doubt is very pleasing to England. The British cabinet has at present every reason to treat the United States gingerly, and Great Britain would be pleased to find Russia engaged in the matter, should McKinley cause unexpected trouble in the Mediterranean.

The *St. Petersburg Zeitung* wonders whether the Americans will, "fire at sparrows with big ordnance" by indulging in so costly an experiment as the despatch of a fleet to Turkey to collect \$90,000. The *Novoye Vremya* says:

"The Sultan does not underrate the importance of the United States. The fact is that even a small sum can not always be obtained at once from Turkey, partly on account of her slipshod methods, partly because she is generally in want of cash. American demonstrations can, however, easily be avoided if the Sultan will accept the mediation of Russia. Russia has reason to be watchful in anything concerning the Orient, and her services may well be accepted on the basis of The Hague peace conference."

Some papers point out that the Sultan has it in his power to make things pretty uncomfortable in the Philippines, where his influence as head of the Mohammedan world should not be underrated. The *Toronto Westminster* says:

"The President is hampered now by the fact that a considerable proportion of the Filipinos are Mohammedans who look on the Sultan of Turkey as the head of their religious organization. The position of the United States is in this respect analogous to that of Great Britain with the Mohammedans of Hindustan to hamper her in any action to coerce Turkey into more reasonable treatment of her Christian subjects. Imperialism has its drawbacks as well as its glories."

The English press promises on the part of Great Britain a benevolent neutrality. The *London St. James's Gazette* says:

"The Sick Man of Europe has long been accustomed to pressure more or less ungentle from various friendly neighbors. And Abdul Hamid has learned by long experience the art of playing one European power against another. He knows to what lengths procrastination may be carried in view of the dread which all nations feel of stirring the hornet's nest of the Eastern question. It will be interesting to watch this game being played with the United States. America has entered the European arena, and apparently has no intention of standing any humbug from the Turks. Why should she? The Eastern question has no terror for the power that has the whole ocean between herself and the Balkan peninsula. . . . There is talk about seizing Smyrna, presumably for the purpose of satisfying the claim out of the customs of the port. But if America sets foot in Asia Minor she will perhaps find that neither Russia nor Germany will be an uninterested spectator. From ourselves she will get nothing but sympathy and good will. But no doubt the Sultan will pay up as soon as he finds he has to deal with a power that need not hesitate to act."

But the *London Clarion* prophesies that the incident will develop into "Turkish Compensation," a drama in ten acts, from which we take the following:

ACT I.

(Date 1900. The Diplomatic Workshop of Bustum Pasha. Bustum asleep on divan; telephone bell ringing at his ear.)

BUSTUM (yawning): "Eh, oh! What is it? That compensation?" (Picks up papers, and goes to telephone.) "Halloo, are you there? Bustum Pasha. About those missionaries. Eh? Oh yes, we shall pay almost directly now. Can't we do it sooner? Oh yes. I'll consult my Government at once, and ring you up." (Makes face at telephone, winks, and goes to sleep again.)

ACT II.

(Date 1900. Scene as before. Bustum with an expression of "Well, I've been to sleep, I believe," goes to telephone, which has been ringing for hours.)

BUSTUM: "Halloo, McKinley? Oh, indeed, not President now. So sorry. That compensation's ready; twenty pounds, wasn't it? Eh? twenty what?"

You must be mistaken. Go to *where*, did you say? Oh, all right, keep your hair on, and I'll inquire." (*Rings off, and goes to sleep again.*)

ACT III.

(*Date, 1950. Scene as before. Bustum wakes himself with snoring; sits up rubbing his eyes with moldy papers, and goes to telephone.*)

BUSTUM: "By the beard of the Prophet, I feel all the better for that nap; and—halloo! Bustum Pasha. Are you President?—Eh? King Carnegie did you—Eh? American empire! Congratulate you, I'm sure. I—what did you say? Oh! That compensation case, certainly. Let's see, how much was it you were to pay us? Oh, was it? Ah, then, I'll look into the matter, and ring you up directly."

ACT IV.

(*Date, 2000. Bustum's successor discovered at telephone.*)

BUSTUM THE SECOND: "Emperor of America—Amer— Oh, compensation. Don't remember paying you any compen— Eh? *Once* you compensation, do we? Must be some mistake, your Majesty. I'll— Did you say *damages*? Oh, damnati— Tut! tut! Well, look in any time you're passing; always glad to see you. Eh? You'll come round now? All right." (*Rings off telephone; puts "Office to Let" in window, removes cashbox, and goes to Greece in a fruit-boat.*)

(*To be discontinued in our next.*)

—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH FEARS FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

WHEN the London *Times* congratulated the British Government upon having escaped a peaceful solution of the South African quarrel, several persons were laughed at for stating that this war would endanger Great Britain's existence as a world power. Recently, however, British ministers have hinted that England may expect dangerous complications with powers whose force is better matched with her supposed strength, and Englishmen naturally ask themselves whether their navy is in better condition than their army. Mr. H. W. Wilson, the naval constructor and author of "Ironclads in Action," takes rather a gloomy view. He writes in the main as follows in the London *Nineteenth Century*:

The insolent manner in which Germany received the news that England had exercised her right to search vessels, and the sums voted abroad for naval armaments should, serve as a warning. Unfortunately, Great Britain is not in a proper state of preparation. Thirty-seven vessels are building or pretending to build, but we are told that it is impossible to obtain the necessary armor. Instead we are comforted with the news that the Admiralty are saving. There are not enough shipwrights. Five battle-ships that should have been ready in 1899 are still incomplete. The Germans build as cheaply and faster than ourselves; the Russians and French certainly build faster. Of the seven battle-ships in the French northern squadron two are perfectly modern, the others have been modernized and stripped of their woodwork. Of our ten not one is of recent date, and as the Santiago fight showed they would burn like tar barrels. Not one has smokeless powder for the heavy guns, and one still carries muzzle-loaders. Their artillery is in quality and power inferior to that of the French. The fleet has no colliers, no repair ships, not enough cruisers, and it is inferior in speed. The Channel squadron is composed of modern ships, but it has at present no cruisers. In the Mediterranean and Channel fleets many ships carry an excess of woodwork. It would take from twelve hours to seven days to remove this danger. The Spaniards postponed it. Their three ships destroyed by fire were all English-built, and there are many, many ships in our navy no better protected against fire than the *Infanta Maria Theresa*. On the China station our fleet is in strength below that of Russia alone.

We are also sadly in want of auxiliary cruisers. The Germans have two vessels completed and three building that are faster than anything in our navy or merchant service. These ships have an immense radius of action as commerce-destroyers, and we have nothing to catch them.

Mr. Wilson ends his article as follows:

"This much may be said with absolute truth, that no navy contains so high a percentage of inefficient vessels as our own. No navy parades thirty- or forty-year-old ironclads, armed with muzzle-loaders, in its returns, as if they were of any serious value for war. How is the man in the street to know that of the fifty-three completed British battle-ships, which appear in our

latest return, sixteen or seventeen are in an ineffective state? Let these hoary shams be struck off the active lists and we shall understand better where we are."

The London *Outlook* thinks the main question is whether there is a competent admiral or two. It says:

"It may be laid down as a cardinal principle that with such a fleet as we now possess a brace of Nelsons would make invasion a matter of utter impossibility. The question, therefore, is not so much whether we have a fleet strong enough, but whether we have an admiral capable enough. And there is no data upon which to found an answer. Given a weak admiral and a powerful fleet his very force is a source of weakness, and Nelson proved the converse to be also true."

This paper, one of the most patriotic from the belligerent point of view, does not believe that the French artillery is better than the English, and it calls the French ships "overgunned," a remark, it will be remembered, that used to be made by English critics against the American and the equally heavily armed German ships.

In France, Germany, and Russia naval experts point continually to Britain's numerical superiority in order to obtain the necessary grants for increases of the navy. Thus the German admiralty confesses to only seven first-class battle-ships in 1899. But the quality of the British navy is much doubted, and some of the ships still on the lists were the laughing-stock of continental naval experts as long as ten years ago, such as the *Hercules*, *Sultan*, and *Nelson*. The *St. Petersburg Zeitung* avers, as do other continental papers, that England has not sufficient crews to man all her ships, an assertion which may frequently be met with in English papers also. The London *Spectator* thinks that it is best to let the people know the truth, as foreigners undoubtedly know the condition of the British navy.

THE WHITE MAN'S SAVAGERY IN AFRICA.

WHILE it is customary to speak of the African natives as "savages," and to deplore the cruelty of the Sultan of Turkey, who permits the slave trade to flourish between his dominions and the east coast of Africa, late revelations prove that men of more civilized nationalities can be quite as cruel. The Brussels *Petit Bleu* relates the following:

"The rise of the Bundja tribes against the Kongo authorities was caused by Belgian tyranny. Hundreds of men died with Lothaire and other Kongo agents in defense of the cruel practices there. The agent Moray says: 'The rebellion of the Mongalla region is due solely to the cruelty with which the natives are treated. Rubber is the booty of the white invader now. If, in a village of 100 male inhabitants able to work, only 50 appear with the required amount of rubber, soldiers are sent to kill the other fifty. The "loyal" natives are used to fight against the "disloyal," and as all are man-eaters, it is easy to reward the loyalists by promises of feasts on the corpses of the slain.'"

The following statement which appears in the continental papers speaks for itself:

"CONGO STATE, DISTRICT BANGALA: Before me, Agent of the Antwerp Trading Society, appeared at Mandika, the sergeants Massamboko and Mulanda, and the privates Mutuana and Pongo, all of the Station of Mandika, who swore as follows:

"White Man! We have returned from the war. We marched thirty hours' distance with the white man Imela (Van Eyken). He ordered us to enter the villages, to see if the inhabitants had gathered enough rubber. If they had not, we were to kill them. In one village we told him we had fulfilled his orders. He told us we had not done enough. He told us to cut up the men, placing the pieces on poles; the bodies of the women and children we were to put in a big scaffold in the shape of a cross. Returning through N'Dobe we found all the natives treated like that. We swear that this is true.' Follow marks and agent's name: Moray."

According to other reports hundreds of natives have had their hands chopped off because they did not furnish the required quantity of rubber. Similar cruelties are reported from the French Sudan. Several high officials formerly in the German employ have also been punished as offenders of this kind. The Dutch papers remark that the French, English, and Spaniards have a great advantage in the patriotic discipline of their newspapers, for while the Dutch and German papers will report an outrage of their countrymen immediately, Frenchmen and Englishmen will exercise patriotic prudence.—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PERSONALS.

CRONJE THE MAN.—The following from *The St. James's Gazette* (London) was published before General Cronje's surrender:

An appreciation of General Cronje by "One Who Knows Him" appears in *The Daily Telegraph*. In person (we are told) Cronje is short in stature, very active, but reserved in speech. His face, with the heavy black beard, reminds one of the type that Rubens and other old masters loved to paint. He is a member of the Executive, but I know that he rarely speaks, tho when he does his words carry great weight. He is, in fact, one of those strong silent natures, of a masterful disposition and the greatest determination. He is of fearless courage, and his men have the utmost confidence in him, for they know he possesses tact, skill, and a determination to win. There is no one who knows how to handle Boer forces better, but it is a fact that his men are afraid of him. A few biting words will cause them to cringe as if cut with a whip.

Cronje is about sixty-five years of age. In private life he is an unassuming man and his manners, to many who have met him, possess a certain charm. His face is pleasant to look on, with an expression of serious kindness that totally belies his masterful and fighting nature. He possesses a sharp wit, is fond of hearth and home, and, according to Boer characteristics, makes a hospitable host. What his fortune is nobody can rightly say, but he is a wealthy man. Any one who has been a member of the Executive of the Transvaal Republic must possess a fair sum of money. He owns several farms, one, which is of several thousand acres, being near Pitschetsfontein, and he lives in the grand and patriarchal manner with his family and native servants, whom he rules with an iron hand. He bears a great contempt and hatred for the English, tho this is a characteristic in which he is not singular. In the battle-

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field Cronje's activity is ceaseless. On his pony he moves hither and thither encouraging his men by word and deed, and the greater the danger and the harder the stress of battle, the cooler and more clear-headed does the little man remain. He is essentially the one to command in such a desperate position as his army at present occupies.

SOME SPURGEON ANECDOTES.—*The Westminster Gazette* writes: There are a number of anecdotes in the final volume of "C. H. Spurgeon's Autobiography" (Passmore & Alabaster) published to-day. One day at Westwood a visitor, who professed to have come from the United States, was received by the famous preacher with considerable cordiality because he announced himself as "Captain Beecher, the son of Henry Ward Beecher." He was conducted through the grounds, and managed very well to sustain the rôle he had assumed until just before leaving he said, "Oh, Mr. Spurgeon, excuse me for making such a request, but could you change a check for me? Unfortunately I waited until after the bank was closed, and I want some money very particularly to-night." Spurgeon's suspicions were at once aroused, and he said with pardonable severity: "I do not think you ought to make such a request to me. If you are really Mr. Beecher's son, you must be able through the American consul to get your check cashed, without coming to a complete stranger"; and foiled in his attempt the young man departed. A few days afterward a gentleman was found murdered in a carriage on the Brighton Railway, and when the portrait of the criminal Lefroy was published in the papers, Mr. Spurgeon immediately recognized the features of his recent visitor.

One Sunday evening a service had been held in the study at Westwood, and a small window had been opened for ventilation. It was not noticed at the time for locking up, and remaining open was entered by a burglar during the night. He did not get much for his pains, his principal plunder being a valuable walking-stick presented to Mr. Spurgeon by Mr. J. B. Gough. News of the burglary got into the papers, and as the result Mr. Spurgeon received a letter purporting to have been written by the thief. Among other things he said he did not know that it was "the horrors

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Spurgin" that lived there, for he would not have robbed him, and added the very pertinent question, "Why don't you shut your windows and keep a dog?" Spurgeon took the hint. From that time dated the entry to Westwood of "Punch," the pug, concerning whom his master testified that he knew more than any dog ever ought to know!

A goodly portion of the volume tells of Mr. Spurgeon's many visits to Mentone in search of health. An incident which happened during one of his visits has reference to the time when the phylloxera was committing such deadly havoc among the vines of France and Italy, and the two countries tried to prevent its further spread by forbidding the transport of fruit, flowers, etc., from one land to the other. One day Mr. Spurgeon was going with a party of friends for a picnic, and among the articles in his possession were a couple of oranges. At the frontier he was told that the fruit could not be allowed to pass, but his ready wit soon suggested the best way out of the difficulty. He walked at once into the soldiers' room, peeled the oranges, carefully putting all the peel into the fire, and ate them, to the great amusement of the defenders of the crown rights of the King of Italy!

When occupying a sheltered spot among the cyclamen one day in Dr. Bennet's garden he was intensely amused, being himself on the sick-list, in hearing a young lady quite near exclaim in transatlantic tones: "O mother, du come here! There are some lovely sickly men (cyclamen) just here. I du love sickly men!"

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Natural Instinct.—KENTUCKY FATHER: "Wife, wife, come here and see the baby!" KENTUCKY MOTHER: "What is it?" KENTUCKY FATHER: "Watch him hold his rattle just like a 48-calibre!"—*Syracuse Herald.*

New Arrangement on D., L. & W.—"Say, old chap, there'll be no more rear-end collisions after this—"

OLD CHAP. "Why, you don't say!" "Yes. They're to take off the last cars on all trains."—*Life.*

Realism.—"I've bought a bulldog," said Parsniff, to his friend Lessup, "and I want a motto to put over his kennel. Can you think of something?" "Why not use a dentist's notice—"Teeth inserted here?" suggested Lessup.—*Tit-Bits.*

What He Would Fear.—"I don't think," said the Observant Boarder, "that I should care to propose to a girl addicted to photography." "And why not?" asked the Cross-Eyed Boarder. "I should be afraid that she would seize the opportunity."

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nity to develop a negative."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

Following Instructions.—"Young Sammie Spender is carrying out his governor's wishes faithfully, isn't he?" "How's that?" "Why, the old gentleman left instructions in his will that after his death his dust was to be scattered to the winds."—*Life*.

A Leader.—"How do you know for a labor leader?" "Well, I saw a union card in his possession. That shows he's a union man, doesn't it?" "Yes." "And I happened to know he never works. That proves him to be a leader."—*Chicago Evening Post*.

Touching Consideration.—"That burglary was the most satisfactory affair I have ever heard of." "What do you mean?" "There went through my daughter's seven-hundred wedding presents and carried off only the duplicates."—*Chicago Record*.

Her Reason.—FOND MOTHER: "You say Mr. Willing objects to my presence in the parlor when he calls?"

DAUGHTER: "Yes, mamma."

FOND MOTHER: "I wonder why?"

DAUGHTER: "I'm sure I don't know—unless it is because he loves me for myself alone."—*Chicago News*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

May 14.—General Buller's advance from Ladysmith began on Thursday, a force moving eastward to Helpmakaar and driving out the Boers on the Beggarsberg line of hills.

The Eighth Division, under General Thabant, advances from Thabanchu, the Boers retreating toward Clocolan.

May 15.—Despatches from Sir Helvoers Buller confirm the report of the capture of Dundee. The Boers are retreating north.

May 16.—General Buller's army occupies Glencoe, in upper Natal, the Boers evacuating their position on the Beggarsberg.

Lord Roberts reports another advance of the white flag by the Boers.

May 17.—Reports from Pretoria indicate that the final Boer assault on Mafeking failed of its purpose.

General Buller's troops are steadily advancing along the line of the Natal railway.

May 18.—A dispatch from Pretoria announces the relief of Mafeking and abandonment of the siege.

General Botha and two other Boer generals are reported captured.

May 19.—The carnival of rejoicing over the relief of Mafeking continues throughout the British empire.

General Buller's cavalry under Lord Dundonald reaches Laing Nek, while Clery's division is at Ingogo, a day's march behind.

May 20.—Lord Roberts reports the surrender of parties of burghers in the Free State.

How to Grow Good Fruit.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticulture Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it, do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It will not be sent to the disinterested. Owners of fruit trees, stating if at all interested in fruit culture, will get this book. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent to fruit growers, or owners of estates, enclosing fifty cents, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

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It is reported that General DeWet has offered to surrender conditionally and that President Kruger has asked for a suspension of hostilities.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 14.—Greece has decided to settle the controversy with Turkey by an appeal to outside powers for arbitration.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred by the University of Cambridge on King Oscar of Sweden.

May 15.—Cuba: General Wood makes a hopeful expression of opinion regarding postal affairs.

Members of the Extreme Left in the Italian Chamber of Deputies cause an adjournment by noisy tactics.

May 16.—The German budget committee approves the supplementary appropriation for the expenses of Emperor William's trip to Jerusalem in 1898.

May 17.—The dispute over territory in the Kongo Free State between Germany and Belgium will probably be submitted to arbitration.

Cuba: Postmaster Thompson of Havana is released on bail; others connected with the Cuban frauds are unable to furnish bail.

May 18.—Philippines: Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation advising the Filipinos as to the course to pursue toward the expected commission from America.

May 19.—The "Boxer" agitation in China grows more dangerous; German troops protect American missionaries at Shanghai.

May 20.—The Colombian rebels are harassing Panama.



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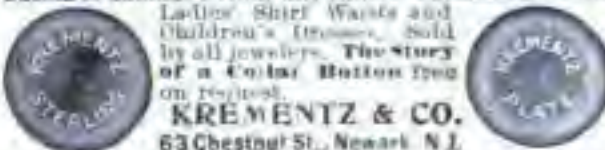


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CONGRESS.

May 14.—Senate: The fight over the armor-plate question ends, and the naval appropriation bill is passed.

House: The general deficiency bill is passed.

May 15.—House: The military academy bill, the last of the general appropriation measures, is passed.

May 16.—House: A bill incorporating the American Red Cross is passed.

May 17.—House: A special river and harbor bill is passed.

May 18.—House: Several war claims bills are passed, among them one to reimburse Confederate soldiers for losses suffered through violations of the terms of Lee's surrender.

May 19.—In Senate and House: The statue of General Grant from the Grand Army of the Republic is considered.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 19.—The revised Cuban tariff, which goes into effect on June 15, is made public.

The strike in St. Louis is partially settled.

May 20.—The Boer peace envoys arrive in New York City.

The Methodist General Conference decides to add two new bishops to the present list.

May 21.—The reappointment of W. A. Clark as Senator from Montana causes great indignation.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy leaves the Plata law firm and joins the firm of Conder Brothers.

May 22.—The President signs the free homes bill.

The fight against the ice trust continues.

The Presbyterian General Assembly is in session at St. Louis.

The Boer envoys are received by the Mayor of New York; the Congress committee arrives to escort them to Washington.

May 23.—President Little, of the New York Board of Education, sends in his resignation.

The Boer envoys leave New York for Washington.

May 24.—Miles J. O'Brien succeeds J. J. Little as president of the Board of Education.

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Solution of Problems.

No. 469.

Key-move, B Kt 7.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. W. Cambridge, Mass.; W. R. Lumb, Lakeland, Fla.; N. L. G., Colgate University; J. R. Wain, Pontiac, Mich.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; B. A. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; Dr. H. W. Fanning, Hackett, Ark.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Eppingham, Ill.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; E. C. Dahl, Granite Falls, Minn.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. A. J. Dysterhaft, St. Clair, Minn.; A. F. Rudolph, Duluth, Minn.; "Merope," Cincinnati; A. Thompson, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; G. F. Mondon, Sing Sing, N. Y.; the Rev. C. I. Taylor, C. S. Luce, and Dr. H. H. Chase, Linden, Mich.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; G. H. Wright, New Orleans; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; M. Silvers, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.

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A number of solvers will be amazed not to see their names with those who got 469. The reason for this is that they didn't see the neat little trap and relied upon key-moves that would not solve it. Most of those who did not get it supposed that Q

Kt3 would open the way. Black plays K-K6, and, no mate next move. B-If3 was tried, overlooking K-K6, and K x P. The point of the problem is to bring the B to protect the P, so that when Black plays K-K6, White mates by Kt-Q5. The composer of this problem is a boy of 15, who shows Chess-genius of a very high order. He solves nearly every problem we publish, plays a very creditable game, and his work as a problematist is full of promises. This problem, although some persons judge it to be simple, is really a very fine two-er.

P. H. J., J. R. W., A. T.; Prof. R. Moser, Malvern, Ia.; E. C. Kouth, Winchester, Tex.; and D. P. Mowery, New Ulm, Minn., got 468.

Only one person, M. W. H., has sent the solution of the 4-mover of Traxler. Key-move, Kt-B5.

The Composite Game.
Roy Lopez.

<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P-Q4	P-Q4

W. H. Bartlett, Peoria, Ariz., makes White's 6th Q-K7, and H. C. Butler, Leadville, Col., plays P x B.

It would be more interesting if the comments on the moves would come from the players, than from the Chess-Editor.

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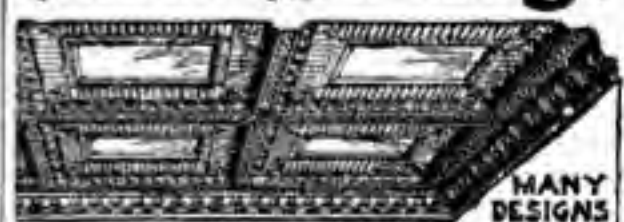
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Problem 473.

By JAN KOTKE.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 474.

Second Prize, *Aftonbladet* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

A Remarkable Game.

In Pillsbury's recent exhibition of blindfold play against twenty opponents, his game with S. W. Hampton is a magnificent specimen of masterful Chess, and, Emil Kameny says, "will go on record as one of the finest games played without sight of board or men."

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Ruy Lopez.

PILLSBURY. White.	HAMPTON. Black.	PILLSBURY. White.	HAMPTON. Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 R x P ch	Kt (H) R3(e)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 Q x Q ch	R x Q
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	24 B-K5	K-Kt4
4 Castles	Kt x P	25 P-K Kt4(f)	Kt x P
5 P-Q4	Kt-Q2	26 R-KKt5ch	K-R3
6 B-R4(a)	P-K5	27 B x R	Kt x B
7 R-K4	B-K2	28 R x Kt	K-Kt3
8 Kt-K5	Castles	29 R-K5(g)	P-Q3
9 Kt-QB3	B-B3	30 R-K7	B-R6
10 B-R4	R-Ksq	31 K-Rsq	R-KBsq
11 Kt-Kt4(b)	B x P	32 R-Kt5ch	Kt-Kt5
12 Kt-Q5	B-K4	33 R x KP	K-B4(h)
13 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	34 R-K2	R-Ksq(i)
14 Q-R5	P-KB3	35 R (Kt sq)	Kt-K4
15 B-OKt3	K-Rsq		
16 R-K3	P-RKt3	36 P-KB4	K x P
17 Q-R4	R-K3(c)	37 R-B2ch	K-Kt4
18 R-KR3	P-KR4	38 B-Q5	P-B3
19 Kt x Kt	Kt-B4	39 R-Kt5ch	Kt-Kt5
	P(d)	40 B-B3	R-K5
20 Q-Kt5	Kt-B2	41 B x Kt	B x B
21 Q x KtP	Q x Kt	42 R(H)Kt2	Resigns.

Notes by Emil Kameny, in *The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

(a) The usual play is B x Kt, followed by P x P. The text move leads to more lively continuations, but involves the sacrifice of a Pawn.

(b) Brilliantly played. The sacrifice of the Q P strengthens the attack. White has the Kt-Q5 and Kt x QBP continuation in view.

(c) P-K Kt4 could not well be played. White answers B x Kt, followed by B x P ch or Q-R6 according to Black's P x Q or R x Kt reply.

(d) Another brilliant move, and quite deep, too. Black can not capture the Kt with Q or R, for White ultimately wins the Kt and the exchange.

(e) This enables White to continue Q x Q ch: B-K5 and P-K Kt4, etc., eventually winning the exchange. Better, perhaps, was Kt (B4)-R3.

(f) Which wins a Rook and White comes out the exchange ahead. Black can not well move his Kt from B4, for B x R ch, and R x Kt would follow.

(g) R-B4 would have been answered with K-Kt4, Black retaining the exchange.

(h) Guards the Kt and also threatens Kt x BP mate.

(i) A nest trap. If White captures the Rook then Kt x B P mate follows. White answers cleverly R-Kt5ch. Black can not reply Kt x B P mate and R x K ch, for White captures the Kt with check.

The Paris Tournament.

The great International Tournament of 1900 began in Paris on Wednesday, May 16. Eight countries are represented: America—Pillsbury, Showalter, Marshall; Austria—Marco, Schlechter; Cuba—Sterling; France—Janowski, Didier, Rosen; Germany—Lasker, Mieses; Great Britain—Born, Mortimer, Mason; Hungary—Brody, Maroczy; Russia—Tschigorin. This list composes the greatest exponents of Chess in the world. Three masters are conspicuous by their absence: The veteran Steinitz, who has played in every tournament of any importance, for many years; the renowned amateur, Tarrasch, one of the most profound and scientific players in the world, and the brilliant Blackburne, who has been for so long a time champion of England. Apropos of the great Englishman, it is noticeable that in the recent tourney of resident English players, Mr. Blackburne stood sixth in the list of thirteen. Reichen, in *The Times*, Philadelphia, calls attention to this fact, and says: "Mr. Blackburne's low position is another evidence that he does not (do well) in a prolonged struggle, altho in single games he has downed such men as Lasker, Pillsbury, and Tarrasch. The reason for this irregularity is that players like those mentioned have a more thorough mastery of Chess-development in all its branches, whereas, Mr. Blackburne shows only in positions where a combination is perceptible. In situations of a dead calm, Lasker and Pillsbury will outwit him. In combinations he is almost a Morphy." These words of the witty Philadelphian should be taken *cum grano salis*. We believe that Mr. Blackburne has as thorough a knowledge of development as any man living, but he is an old man, and those who "outwit" him are in the flush and vigor of youth. Probably Mr. Blackburne's special weakness in tournament play is his predilection for combinations leading to brilliant continuations; while these other players rely chiefly upon a conservative, slow, pawn-winning game.

"The Antiquity of Chess."

A writer in *The Evening Post*, New York, finds a "curious notice on the game of Chess" in the Babylonian Talmud, compiled about the year 450 A.D. In it there is a report of discussions which took place as far back as 277 A.D. The question referred to is that concerning marriage contracts, and especially on the right of a wife to be free from all household work and "to sit in a chair." In the Talmud it is said she might play with little pups or at "Nadrshir." The writer of the article says that the word "nadrshir" is evidently a corrupt reading for Ardesbir and indicates a game in which a King plays the foremost part, and adds: "Rashi, the great commentator on the Talmud, a rabbi living at Troyes in central France, who died in 1158, and whose comment on this subject we may place about the year 1000, leave no doubt on the question. He says *ad locum*, 'Nadrshir is what we call *esquar*, the Old-French form of *schach*, the German *Schach*, for *Shah*.'"

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The above list contains only those contributions received prior to May 28. They have been forwarded to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York, who are custodians of the fund received by the Committee of One Hundred.

DO THE FILIPINOS DESIRE INDEPENDENCE?

IN the report of the Philippine Commission in February that only a small part of the Filipinos desired independence, the continued fighting in almost all parts of Luzon and in many other places in the archipelago, and the treachery of the native officials in towns where General Otis tried to set up civil rule, have created a widespread impression that the natives strongly prefer independence to American rule. Gen. Theodore Schwan, however, in a letter to Adjutant-General Corbin, just made public, reiterates the opinion that the Filipinos do not care to be independent. They are prevented from openly accepting

our rule, he avers, only by the terrorizing domination of small bands of bushwhacking brigands, such as have always existed in the islands, and whose operations can not be dignified by the name of war. The most important paragraphs of his letter are the following:

"Excluding the savage mountain tribes and those directly connected with the bands above mentioned (a comparatively small but constantly varying quantity), the Filipinos may be roughly divided into two classes, viz., the intelligent educated (also, as a rule, the property-owning) class, who form a small minority, and the uneducated, laboring, or peasant class, constituted the great mass of the people. Most men of both classes honestly desire the restoration of peace and order under American or any other kind of rule, being thoroughly weary of war. Those of the former class, for the most part, prefer American rule, believing that, tho mild, it will be firm, and, above all, just, and because they have no faith in the fitness of the Filipinos as a people to govern themselves. They are, however, afraid to cast their lot unreservedly with the Americans, fearful that the anticipated withdrawal of American troops may expose



FRED W. ATKINSON,
New Superintendent of Instruction for the
Philippines.

them to severe treatment at the hands of the insurgent leaders, who, with even a small following, seem to be able to terrorize the people, and in the past have shown a vindictiveness and cruelty almost beyond parallel. Hence, while yielding a passive obedience to or at least refraining from positively hostile acts against the military (American) occupants, some of them keep up relations with and contribute to the needs of the guerilla bands in their neighborhood, promiscuously made up of robbers and ex-insurgents. Many men of the lower class, while preferring a quiet, humdrum life to the hardships and dangers of highway-men and bushwhackers, are yet amenable to the persuasions or threats of the brigand chiefs, and join or quit the brigand service according to circumstances.

"Those who actively or openly seek to maintain brigandage as a nucleus or rallying point for a future rebellion are the military and political leaders of the late organized insurrection, of whom all but a few are utterly unscrupulous and actuated by purely selfish motives. These men realize that, should the insurgent movement die out entirely and American rule be firmly established, they will forfeit forever positions of influence and prominence and will be relegated to their former obscurity and penury in private station.

"In the main they rest their hope for a revival of the insurrection and the reconcentration of insurgent forces upon the supposed necessity American troops will be under of abandoning many of their present positions owing to the impossibility of supplying the latter during the wet season and upon the success

of the Democratic and anti-expansion party in the coming Presidential campaign in the United States."

The New York *Sun* (Rep.) thinks that this statement from General Schwan ought to put an end to the anti-expansionist opposition to the Administration's policy. It says:

"This statement is wholly in line with that of President Schurman, who, in his recent address before the American Geographical Society, declared that the Filipinos never asked for independence from Spain, but presented grievances and demanded redress; and that since the islands passed into our hands independence has been the shibboleth merely of a few ambitious leaders, while the masses, tired of war, crave only peace, and the aspirations of the most intelligent class will be satisfied with religious liberty, civil rights, and such extension of the franchise as the people are capable of exercising. . . .

"The touching spectacle of 8,000,000 people fighting for the independence of their country has in fact been wholly evolved from the imagination of the Aguinaldo party in the United States. The Filipinos have not asked for independence, do not want it, and would not know what to do with it. The remedy they do want for the evils they have suffered for centuries is to be found along the lines of the American policy as indicated by the Philippine Commission—protection for life and property, religious freedom and local self-government wherever the people are capable of exercising it."

On the same day that General Schwan's letter was published (May 24), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) published some documents written by Mabini, who was formerly at the head of Aguinaldo's cabinet. These documents convey quite a different impression from the one given in General Schwan's letter. One of the documents consists of Mabini's answers to questions addressed to him by General Wheeler when he was in the Philippines. In reply to a question as to whether "the people wish a good government by the United States," Mabini said:

"When they are convinced of the impossibility of obtaining for the present self-government, which in their opinion is the best, they will accept provisionally that which the United States shall impose; but solely that it may serve as a means to obtaining, sooner or later, self-government; for this is what progress, which is the law of every people, demands. When the American Government shall oppose the action of this law, the period of its decadence and ruin will not be far off."

Another of the documents is a note that Mabini addressed to three American newspaper correspondents in Manila, in which he said:

"The Filipinos are keeping up the struggle against the American forces, not through hatred, but in order to show the American people that, far from regarding their political situation with indifference, they are ready, on the contrary, to sacrifice themselves for a government which shall secure to them individual rights and rule them in accordance with the desires and the needs of the people. They have been unable to avoid this struggle, because they have not been able to obtain from the Government of the United States any definite and formal promise to establish such a government."

Fred. W. Atkinson, the new superintendent of instruction for the Philippines under the new Philippine Commission, whose portrait appears herewith, leaves the principalship of the Springfield (Mass.) high school to accept the new position. He is a graduate of Harvard of the class of '90, is thirty-five years old, and is about six feet four inches tall, a fact, thinks the Springfield *Union*, that will impress the little Filipinos. There are about five thousand pupils, it is said, in the Manila schools, taught by 85 native, 40 Spanish, and 22 American teachers. Half of the American teachers are women, some of them daughters of army officers. The children are said to be quick to learn and their parents ambitious to have them learn. Many of the parents attend the schools themselves to study English. Desks are reported to be scarce and blackboards almost unknown, and several children have to use one text-book.

NEW YORK'S ICE TRUST AND THE LAW.

THE American Ice Company and its troubles continue to stir up the interest of the newspapers, not only in New York City, but the country over. "If it be an exaggeration," observes the *Chicago Evening Post*, "to say that the eyes of the country are on the fight upon the Tammany ice trust, it is no exaggeration to say that, in view of the agitation over the monopoly question, the attention of all intelligent men should be turned in that direction. In a most profound sense the proceedings directed by Governor Roosevelt himself against the greedy ice monopoly of New York will afford a test of the value of strict anti-trust legislation when applied to a combination in the modern form of a large corporation resting on no restrictive contracts, no pools, and no conspiracies in restraint of trade."

The opening gun in the State's fight against the ice trust was the announcement last week by the attorney-general of the State that he had decided to proceed against the company under the state anti-trust law to prohibit it from doing business in New York State. He said: "Upon a careful consideration of the petition, affidavits, arguments, and all the papers submitted upon the hearing in the above-entitled matter, I am satisfied that the American Ice Company is an unlawful combination, conducting its business in restraint of trade, in violation of law, and against public policy." The *Nashua* (N. H.) *Press* says that if this suit succeeds—

"then it will be clear that all other trusts, monopolies, and combinations that were inepted to crucify labor may be crushed out, and also that public officials have not been doing their duty by the people. Then, if this trust is broken and dissolved, every



MAYOR ROBERT A. VAN WYCK (DEM.),
Of New York City.



ANOTHER POLAR EXPEDITION COME TO GRIEF.

—The New York Tribune.

newspaper in the land should put in the pillory every man in authority who fails to do his duty and denounce every man who takes a fee to defend one of these corporations."

What some papers consider still more important than the anti-trust proceedings, however, is the charge that the mayor and other city officials own large blocks of the ice company's stock; and some of the New York papers do not hesitate to infer that the city officials have shown illegal favoritism to the ice trust, and aided it very materially in shutting out rival dealers. Five members of the Municipal Assembly, acting under the provisions of the city charter, summoned the mayor before a magistrate last week, to investigate his connection with the trust. The mayor, however, protests his integrity with great vehemence. In a spirited address which he delivered to the reporters of the New York City papers on Wednesday of last week, in his office in the city hall, he said:

"You may say to the people of the city of New York that their mayor is all right, and that he will as successfully meet the challenge to the integrity of his official acts made by five Republican members of the Municipal Assembly as he has similar Republican assaults and charges in the past.

"He has successfully met the Republican assaults in the past. First he successfully met the charge of Lemuel E. Quigg, then Congressman and chairman of the county committee, who had an unholy alliance with the then chief of police and a member of the police board; then the assault of John McCullagh, the discredited chief of police, who has retired from the force; then Thomas Hamilton, the police commissioner, who was removed for the good of the service, and then Governor Black, calling an extra session of the legislature, and all the Republicans of the State in chorus, challenging the integrity of the official conduct of the mayor of the city of New York. Then came Robert Maret, chairman of the Republican investigating committee, and when he went to the people for indorsement he was murdered at the polls; also the counsel for the investigating committee, Frank Moss, who goes around the town whining because he was not paid enough for doing the dirty work; then John Proctor Clarke, whose only chance of holding public office is to have the governor remove some Democratic officials without cause.

"Then came old Dr. Parkhurst, who in his holy garb entered the 'Tenderloin' and paid for and indulged in the most indecent exhibitions known to depraved humanity. Then the Rev. 'Tom' Slicer, the wandering minister, who seeks notoriety, whether dirty or clean, by making charges.

"Now come five Republican members of the Municipal Assembly, five Republican angels from heaven, whose characters are as white as the driven snow, who have challenged the integrity of the official conduct of the mayor of New York and have had him haled to court on Saturday morning. Tell the people of New York that the mayor will be there in willing obedience to that order, and that in the mean time they need have no fear that any fact can be proved that will in the slightest degree challenge the integrity of his official conduct."

The mayor's reference to "old Dr. Parkhurst" impelled a reporter to ask Dr. Parkhurst what he thought of the mayor's speech. Dr. Parkhurst replied that the mayor's "want of serenity shows his consciousness of the lack of moral support." The *New York Tribune* says:

"The Tammany office-holders are as angry over any revelations of their ownership of stock in the ice trust as if they themselves recognized an interest in this oppressive monopoly as a disgraceful thing. Nevertheless, they one and all protest that it is nobody's business and that they have a right to own stock in the American Ice Company or the American Sugar-Refining Company if they so desire. They forget two things, however, in taking this position. One is their public office and the other is their political pose as enemies to trusts. . . .

"Apparently the Tammany view is that the trust is a good thing publicly to abuse and privately to share in. The Van Wyck political creed is not necessarily for private devotion. So long as trusts exist these enemies of the octopus believe that they might as well reap the profits of them. Somebody else would get 30 cents a hundred for ice from the poor people if they did

not get 60 cents, and it is better to keep the money in the organization. Yet when the voter comes to apply the Tammany anti-trust teaching at the polls he may think it better to vote directly against the trust stockholders whom he does know than to hunt around to see if some other vote will indirectly hurt some other trust stockholders whom he does not know."

The investigation of the city officials' connection with the trust, scheduled for Saturday of last week, was adjourned to a later date. As the result of still another legal action, the officers and directors of the Ice Company have been held for the grand jury, charged with conspiracy to restrain trade in an article of general necessity.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CUBAN SCANDALS.

THE irregularities recently laid bare in the Cuban postal service are now shown to have extended also to the military government of that island, and both Republican and Democratic newspapers are clamoring for a complete investigation into our colonial system. It has developed from the War Department's report to the Senate that Cuba's government last year cost \$12,000,000, which sum, as the *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.) points out, "greatly exceeds the annual expenditures of the



UNCLE SAM STILL HAS THE OLD HULK TO RELEASE.

—The Defiant Free Press.

largest States in this Union." Moreover, the report lacks detail, and, according to the *Boston Herald* (Ind.) "has the appearance of an effort to befog the facts."

On the other hand, during a debate on this question in the Senate (May 23), Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, declared that not one cent had been misappropriated in the military rule of Cuba, and pointed out that General Wood had himself been the first to expose the irregularities in the postal service there. He read a letter of instructions given by Postmaster-General Smith to Mr. Bristow (who has now assumed full control of the investigation in Cuba), in which "rigorous and unsparing prosecution of all guilty persons and their swift and condign punishment" is called for. Says the *Philadelphia Press* (Postmaster-General Smith's paper):

"These instructions are an unanswerable proof of the determination of the Administration from the President down to expose and punish all concerned in this disgraceful record. These instructions meet with irrefutable proof the vague chatter and

the irresponsible rumors that any man in this malfiance was being screened, concealed, or protected. None has been; none will be. These instructions prove that every intention existed of exposing and punishing all."

The arrest of C. F. W. Neely, the accused financial agent of the Cuban postal department, has involved some difficulty on account of the fact that the crime with which he is charged was committed on Cuban soil, whereas he was apprehended in this country. As Cuba is not recognized as part of the United States, special legislation became necessary, and a bill has been passed by the House which, it is expected, will cover his case and provide for his extradition to Cuba. Mr. Neely was arrested in Rochester, and released on \$20,000 bail. He was rearrested in New York a few days later on the charge of larger embezzlements than those at first specified, and held in prison in default of \$60,000 bail.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) declares that "the Administration is going through the pitiful farce of getting up *ex-post-facto* extradition laws to send this criminal to Cuba" for the purpose of "preventing him from being brought to punishment." *The Sentinel* continues:

"He knows too much. There are men in Washington implicated in these frauds. The orders issued show it. No one ever



CAPTAIN KIDD: "We lived too soon!"
—The St. Louis Republic.

heard of such a thing before as ordering the destruction of stamps in the localities where they were held. They have always been returned to Washington for that purpose. The Administration does not want to punish Neely. Its proposals for newly enacted extradition laws are as farcical as the proposal for an anti-trust amendment to the Constitution. They are intended to prevent what they profess to be intended to accomplish."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) says that "Neely must be sent back to Cuba, tried there, and punished there in full view and to the certain knowledge of the people he has robbed." The Chattanooga *Times* (Dem.) says of the affair:

"It is probably well that this humbling episode came to us thus early. The occurrence will inspire double vigilance in the future. Congress will bestir itself in providing necessary laws and regulations, checks, and balances."

Major Estes G. Rathbone, who has been superseded by Mr. Bristow, is suspended, but not arrested, and this fact has called forth some hostile criticism from the Democratic press. "It is evidently felt at headquarters," says the Washington *Times* (Dem.), "that he must be tenderly dealt with, in view of the

veiled threat attributed to him declaring that the Administration did not dare to remove him."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says of Postmaster Thompson:

"The offense of Postmaster Thompson of Havana appears to have been taking money out of the public till and putting his I O U in its place. The practise is said to have occurred among postmasters in this country. It has been employed with disastrous results in a few banks. It is a very thinly disguised form of dishonesty; it is highly dangerous, and the Post-Office Department will perform a public service if it will proceed rigorously against all persons guilty of it. This is preeminently an age of credit. Modern business can not be done without confidence of man in man. This practise of lending to oneself the money of the public or of depositors undermines credit, arouses distrust in men who have the handling of funds not their own, and strikes a blow at the commercial system of the world. No higher duty rests upon persons in authority than the prompt and severe punishment of men who use for any purposes of their own moneys committed to their charge."

STREET RAILROAD STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS.

THE growing list of killed and wounded in the St. Louis street railroad strike has made it a topic of considerable interest and importance. An Associated Press despatch from St. Louis says that since May 8, when the strike began, "hardly a day has passed without somebody being wounded by bullets or injured by flying missiles and police clubs. The list of casualties shows four persons shot and killed, twenty-two wounded by bullets, and fifty or more injured in other ways. Two of the killed were innocent bystanders, the others being a striking motorman and an emergency policeman. Several of the wounded are in a critical condition and may die." The question in dispute between the Transit Company and its employees is not a question of wages, which seem to be perfectly satisfactory, but of union labor and of the control which the union shall exercise over the hiring and discharge of men by the company. According to the reports in the daily press, the demands of the strikers may be summarized as follows:

That all conductors, motormen, gripmen, and all men employed in the sheds shall be compelled to be members of the union; that the officers of the union, together with the officers of the company, shall have full power to adjust all differences that may arise, and that in the event of their failure to agree shall, if mutually agreed to, place the case before three arbitrators; that any member suspended by the union shall be suspended by the company, without pay, until such time as the union requests his reinstatement; that any man elected to an office in the union requiring his absence for not more than a year shall, upon his retirement from such office, have his old place with the company.

The violence and bloodshed, however, have drawn public attention from the question in dispute to the riotous methods of conducting the strike. "It is a reflection on our civilization," declares the Indianapolis *News*, "that it should be in the power of any two or three thousand men to disorganize the life of a great city for weeks at a time. Some way must be found by which disputes between such corporations and their employees can be settled without involving the entire community in the trouble and entailing great loss, inconvenience, and suffering on all." The St. Louis *Republic* calls the strike "an almost intolerable infliction" on the people of the city, and says that "the interference with business, the depredations upon property, the assaults upon inoffensive and innocent people must cease." It goes on:

"Responsibility for the existing situation rests equally upon the police authorities, the management of the St. Louis Transit Company, and the leaders of the striking union. Neither can escape the burden of duty the situation imposes, and the public, which is so grievously suffering, has a right to insist upon united

effort by all responsible parties to restore peace, quiet, and order.

"Upon the police department naturally and properly rests the gravest responsibility. Disorder, turbulence, and violence continue, to a greater or less extent, in various quarters of the city, and the police department must redouble its efforts to bring about such a condition of order and safety as will permit the operation of the street railway lines without danger to life or property. . . .

"There have been no more pernicious and active enemies of the striking union than the roughs and outlaws who have created and maintained the disorder of the past week. It is they who have made it impossible for the public to discover whether the railway company has or has not enough men to run its cars and operate all its lines. They are the enemies of the public, and every decent, honorable citizen should join the work of hunting down these depredators and driving them into the jail, where they belong. In no other way can a good union man do more to help the union cause than by giving evidence that unionism is against disorder, lawlessness, and rioting. . . .

"We must clear this situation of the haze of doubt and uncertainty. We must give the people of St. Louis a chance to see whether the St. Louis Transit Company or the disorderly element of the city's population is most responsible for the imperfect car service. The demonstration of responsibility can be quickly made when disorder is once effectually and permanently put down."

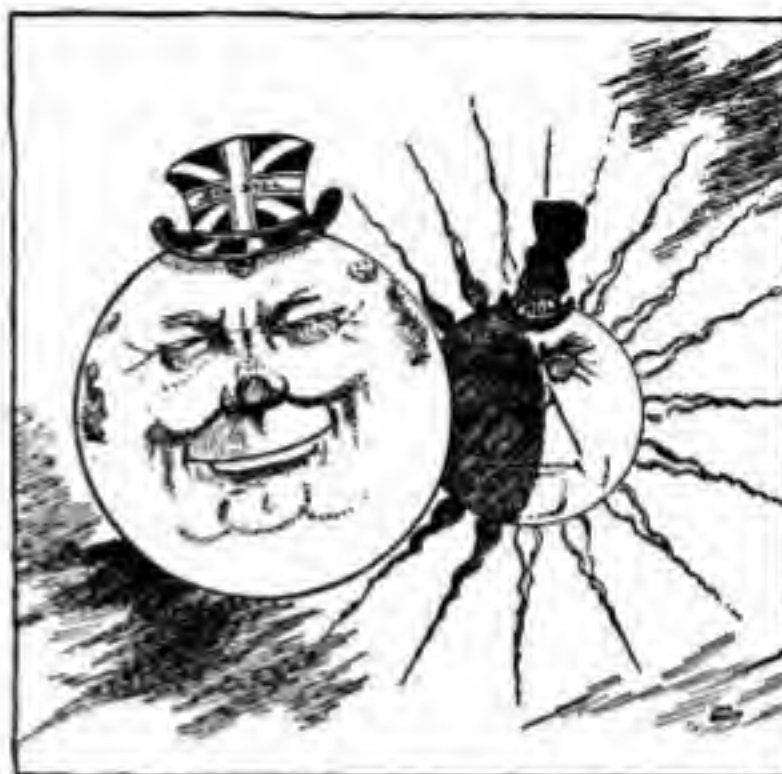
THE PRESIDENT'S TREATMENT OF THE BOER ENVOYS.

THE reception accorded to the Boer commissioners by President McKinley and Secretary Hay has met with almost unanimous approval from the press of the country. It is generally conceded that the policy of strict neutrality now definitely announced by the President, and ratified by the Senate in its refusal to extend to the Boer emissaries the privilege of the floor, was the only course that could consistently be pursued at this time. Says the *Chicago Record* (Ind.):

"It is safe to say that there will be little difference of opinion among the people generally concerning the wisdom of the answer

affairs in the continent of Africa is not a task that appeals in the slightest degree to Americans"; moreover, "the United States suggested mediation, and England promptly and firmly declined it." The *Washington Times* (Dem.) declares that "the manner in which the Boer envoys were notified at the State Department of the hopelessness of their mission is to be commended for its definiteness." On the other hand, the *Baltimore Sun* (Ind.) says:

"Among other courtesies which the President offered the representatives of the Dutch republics of South Africa, a press de-



AN ECLIPSE PROCEEDING IN SOUTH AFRICA.
—The New York Tribune.

spatch states, was 'a splendid view of the Washington Monument from the rear porch of the Executive Mansion.' Whether this was the most tactful thing the President could have done is open to question. It was Washington who led the American revolutionists to victory in their war against the same power which is now endeavoring to destroy the independence of the Dutch republics. If he were President now it is possible that the Boer envoys would have received a different reception in the capital of this mighty nation. . . . Times have changed, and instead of fostering liberty we are engaged in murdering it thousands of miles from our own shores. We are too busy shooting Filipinos to give any attention to the tragedy in South Africa."

Some interest is manifested by the press as to the course of action which is now likely to be pursued by the envoys. It is expected that they will institute a vigorous pro-Boer agitation in the principal cities of this country. Already their action in participating in a mass-meeting at Washington, presided over by Representative Sulzer, has been severely criticized by some of the Republican papers, and they are warned by the *Chicago Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) against making "the paramount interest of their country the football of party politics." The *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) calls to mind the fate of "Citizen" Genet, who more than a hundred years ago sought to appeal from Washington to the American people on behalf of the French Republic, and was recalled by his own Government. The *Nashville American* (Dem.) declares:

"That any considerable number of thinking American people, understanding the liberty, freedom, and opportunity which follows the flag of England, and the despotism which exists under the Transvaal oligarchy, are going to give them anything more than a hearing, is, in our opinion, not likely to take place."

The *Philadelphia North American* (Rep.), however, warmly commends the mission of the Boers in attempting to arouse popular sympathy for their cause. It says:

"The people are not deterred by solicitude for the sensibilities of British Ministers or British editors from declaring their conviction that the farmers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State



McKINLEY (to Boer Peace Commissioner): "You may think this is the statue of Liberty enlightening the world, but you mustn't believe everything you see."
—The St. Louis Republic.

made to the Boer envoys. Even the critics of the Administration, if in power themselves, would not undertake to involve the United States in hostile complications with Great Britain. . . . No other answer could reasonably have been expected. It would be an unprecedented course for the United States to take a hand in the settlement of a controversy raging in a distant part of the globe. . . . Such a course on our part would be most unwise, and would be opposed to our traditional policy."

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) adds that "regulating

are making the same fight that was made by the farmers of the American colonies."

The Irish World (New York) says:

"The last word in this Boer business has not yet been spoken. The American people are still to be heard from. To them the Boer envoys must now turn for the recognition and the moral support that the McKinley Administration in its subserviency to England has refused to extend to two sister republics in the hour of their sorest need."

SETBACK FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE papers which predicted a few weeks ago, when the House passed the Nicaragua canal bill by the rousing majority of 225 to 35, that it was all for political effect, and that the representatives had been assured that the bill would not be allowed to go through the Senate, took it as a confirmation of their political sagacity last week when the Senate, by a vote of 25 to 21 (37 not voting), refused to consider the measure. Many papers, however, indorse the Senate's blockade of the bill, believing that, in view of the pending treaty with England and the pending report of the canal commission, the time for legislation is not yet ripe. Thus the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.) says: "No one doubts that the Senate is in favor of the bill, so far at least as its main purpose is concerned. It has steadily favored the construction of the Isthmian canal, and unquestionably it does so still; but there is a time for all things, and this does not happen to be the time for that particular legislation." The *Baltimore Herald* (Ind.) believes that "defeat can have no other effect than to delay the inauguration of the work," and thinks that the permanent blocking of the enterprise "is out of the question." The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) says that "when Congress meets again in December there will be materials before it on which to base a decisive judgment, and it is good policy and good sense to wait until that time, instead of rushing through in hot haste a bill committing the country to a scheme which the commission's report may show not to be the best." The *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that the action of the Senate is "wholesome and of good augury." It continues:

"The vote to postpone consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill spares us the reproach and shame of an indecent action. That bill is in sharp disaccord with an existing treaty and with another treaty, negotiated but not yet ratified, which is before the Senate. The one must be abrogated and the other withdrawn before we can pass the Nicaragua bill, unless we wish to commit an act of deliberate and wanton rudeness to a friendly power.

"That power is England. There are demagogues in the Senate and out of it who would rejoice at the giving of offense to England. That is not the sentiment of the American people. It is not the purpose of the Administration, which has negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The postponement of the Nicaragua bill is a triumph for the Administration and for decency and dignity. It is a triumph of the serious-minded men in the Senate over the blatherskites, among whom we are glad to say Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is by no means to be reckoned. He has been a tireless supporter of the canal project. We have no doubt that in the fit and proper season his valuable labors will have their reward."

A somewhat different view may be seen in the following comment from the *Washington Times* (Dem.):

"Of the two alternative propositions [Nicaragua and Panama] the Administration favors the Panama scheme, because the syndicate now in control of that exploded enterprise is composed of financiers, adventurers, and, under the rose, of politicians identified with it. But at the present time the Administration does not want any canal legislation whatsoever, pending acceptance by the Senate of its agreement to surrender the Monroe doctrine to England, through the iniquitous Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The idea which permeates the White House and the Hanna headquarters is to secure the adjournment of Congress without action

and then, next winter, hold up the Senate and force the Hay-Pauncefote treaty upon it by the same influences that were used in compelling the majority to pass the Porto Rican bill against the better judgment of many if not most Republican Senators.

"Much time and national exasperation would be saved by disposing of the Nicaragua canal bill now. We repeat what we have often said before, which is, that it is within the power of the friends of the measure to bring it to a square issue and a vote which will either send it to President McKinley for his approval or veto, or else put the enemies of an American canal and the agents of the British alliance and the Panama job disgracefully and eternally on record."

THE KENTUCKY CASE.

THE Supreme Court's decision that it can not interfere in the contest between W. S. Taylor (Rep.) and J. C. W. Beckham (Dem.) for the Kentucky governorship is accepted by most, if not all, of the press as a wise and just decision; altho the papers do not all agree, by any means, that the result of that decision—the award of the governorship to Beckham—is just or desirable. The court's decision is, in brief, that an office is not property, so that ex-Governor Taylor is not being deprived of "life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"; that the constitutional provision that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government" depends for its enforcement upon the executive, not the judicial department of the Government, and that each State must decide its own election contests. Chief Justice Fuller, who handed down the decision, said:

"It is obviously essential to the independence of the States and to their peace and tranquility that their power to prescribe the qualifications of their own officers, the tenure of their offices, the manner of their election, and the grounds on which the tribunals before which and the mode in which such elections may be contested should be exclusive and free from external interference except

so far as plainly provided by the Constitution of the United States, and where controversies over the election of state officers have reached the state courts in the manner provided and have been determined in accordance with state constitutions and laws, the cases must necessarily be rare in which the interference of this court can be properly invoked.

"For more than one hundred years the constitution of Kentucky has provided that contested elections for governor and lieutenant-governor shall be determined by the General Assembly.

"It is clear that the judgment of the court of appeals, in declining to go behind the tribunal vested by the state constitution and laws with the ultimate determination of the right to these offices, denied no right secured by the Fourteenth Amendment. . . .

"The Commonwealth of Kentucky is in full possession of its faculties as a member of the Union, and no exigency has arisen requiring the interference of the general Government to enforce the guaranties of the constitution or to repel invasion or to put down domestic violence."

Justices McKenna and Brewer dissented from the view that an



GOV. J. C. W. BECKHAM (DEM.),
Of Kentucky.

office is not property; and Justice Harlan dissented from the main conclusion, holding that if an injustice is done in a state election, the Supreme Court has power to correct the wrong.

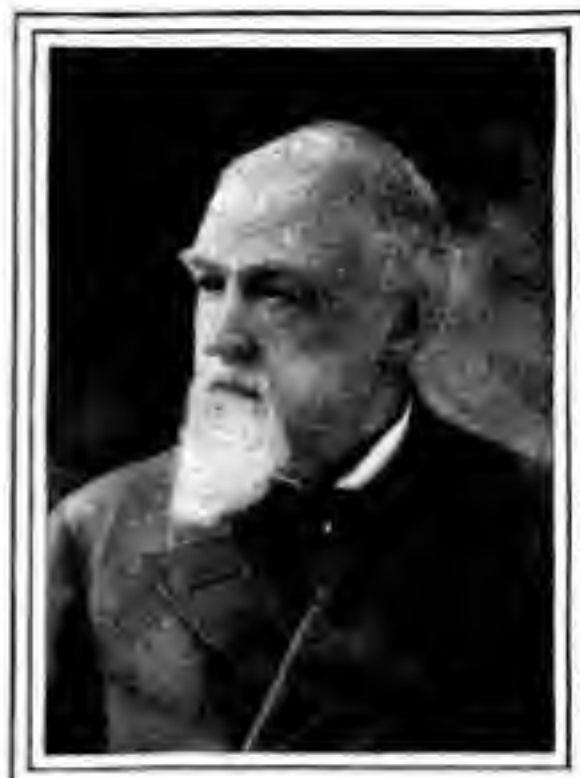
Most of the press, Republican as well as Democratic, agree with the Supreme Court that Kentucky must be left to work out her own salvation without interference from the outside, and that since the Kentucky legislature and the Kentucky courts have decided in favor of Beckham, he should be governor until next November, when another election for governor will be held. Yet the contention is still heard that a Republican governor was elected last fall and that the triumph of Beckham means the defeat of the popular will. The Kentucky Democrats "are right as to the legal forms," says the *Burlington Hawk-Eye* (Rep.); "they are wrong, and most perniciously wrong, in their acts under cover of law." The *Cleveland Leader* (Rep.) declares that "nobody can defend the despicable methods to which the Democrats resorted," yet says that Mr. Taylor and his advisers must have known in advance what the result would be, "and they would have gained in public estimation if they had submitted quietly to the law of their State." The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that the decision "leads to a result that is better than civil war, but it falls a long way short of justice. It puts in the governorship a man who was defeated and it turns out a man who received a majority of the votes cast." The *New York Sun* (Rep.) admits that ex-Governor Taylor's position in this controversy "would have been much better if he had not issued his proclamation adjourning the legislature and had not excluded that body from the State House by force," while the *New York Journal* (Dem.) urges the Kentucky Democrats to convene an extra session of the legislature and repeal the Goebel election law, whose workings have been the cause of all the trouble. The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) rejoices that the contest has been fought out in the courts and not, as at one time it seemed imminent, on the State House grounds and the streets of Frankfort by force of arms. "The real issue," it observes, "was whether the United States is a nation which is governed by laws and respects constitutions. The peaceful settlement of the long and bitter dispute through the courts is a triumph for the republic which will be recognized throughout the world."

The *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Dem.), the most prominent organ of the Goebel Democracy in Kentucky, welcomes the Supreme Court's decision as a rebuke to those who, reckless of our system of government, "would willingly sacrifice it for the sake of a selfish and temporary partizan advantage, and it is a grateful assurance that, whatever the partizan passions that may break at the foot of the Supreme bench, the highest court of the land as at present constituted has not lost sight of this principle of government which it is its province to guard and maintain." The *Louisville Dispatch* (Dem.), which opposes the Goebel wing of the party, calls upon the citizens of Kentucky to correct at the polls next fall the evil state of affairs, and take the rule from the present state officials, who it refers to as "as bold a crew of political pirates as ever scuttled a ship of state." The *Louisville Commercial* (Rep.) thinks that with "civil liberty" for a platform the Republicans can sweep the State next fall and win back by fair means the "stolen title which a corrupt Democratic legislature has bestowed upon Beckham."

Ex-Governor Taylor's visit to Indiana, where Governor Mount



MURPHY J. FOSTER (DEM.).



SAMUEL DOUGLASS MCENERY (DEM.).

LOUISIANA'S SENATORS.

(Rep.) refuses to honor the requisitions of Governor Beckham, has aroused some comment. No requisition has been issued for ex-Governor Taylor, but Governor Mount has refused to honor a requisition for ex-Secretary of State Finley of Kentucky, who is in Indiana with ex-Governor Taylor, and is wanted in Kentucky as an accomplice in the murder of William S. Goebel, the Democratic candidate for governor. Governor Mount says that he fears that "the inflamed state of public opinion in Kentucky, especially among professional politicians, who are vehemently threatening vengeance," might cause a tragedy. The *Chicago Evening Post* (Ind.) condemns Governor Mount's position, and thinks Mr. Taylor's course far from admirable. It says: "Dodging the officers of the law, hiding behind a complaisant and biased governor of a neighboring State, can do nothing but prejudice his case. The bitterest of his opponents could ask nothing better suited to their purpose. It places him in just the light they would have him, and strengthens all their contentions. He should go back of his own volition."

LOUISIANA'S NEWLY CHOSEN SENATORS.

THE election of ex-Gov. Murphy J. Foster and the reelection of Samuel Douglass McEnery last week to represent Louisiana in the United States Senate brings out some diverse views. The *New Orleans Picayune* (Dem.) says of their speeches before the legislative caucus:

"Both gentlemen made broad-minded and liberal presentations of individual opinions, showing that in all matters of fundamental principle they were Democrats, but in regard to mere questions of policy they reserve the right to hold personal opinions. They made brave and manly exhibits of their convictions, showing an entire freedom from any slavish submission to any despotic dictation, but recognizing the proper obligations of party allegiance. . . . Louisiana will gain honor and benefits in being represented in that august body by two such brave, able, and devoted Democrats."

A quite different opinion of them is entertained by the *Boston Transcript* (Rep.) which remarks: "It may be that both these nominees are fully worthy of the constituents they represent. They would have to be the very cheapest of political material if they were not. . . . Both stated their convictions, but were perfectly willing to change them upon those points where not acceptable to the Democrats of the Pelican State. The latter did not care much what the academic theories of their Senators might

he, so long as they were willing to do as they were told, an arrangement which they seemed perfectly willing to make." The election of Senator Foster displaces Senator Caffrey, who has lost favor with the party leaders of his State. *The Transcript* says of him: "He is dropped because he has been too high-minded, too courageous, too self-respecting, too patriotic, and in every way too honorable to shift with every passing wind of sectional doctrine. . . . He is so little of a time-server and so far above the appreciative capacity of the Louisiana Democrats that his retirement is the result of natural conditions."

An Experiment in Municipal Economy.—An experiment as unique as it is simple and efficient was recently carried into effect by a mayor in the State of Missouri. The incident is thus described and commented upon in the *Chicago Times-Herald*:

"Not long ago the mayor of St. Joseph ascertained that so much of the money raised by taxation was being paid to municipal officials that practically nothing was left with which to improve the city. New streets were needed, old streets were in need of paving, and in many other directions improvements were necessary."

"It was proposed by those who were drawing salaries from the city to increase the taxes, but the mayor, being an anomaly among municipal officeholders, objected to such a proceeding. He thought the taxes were high enough, and, finally, he boldly proposed to fill most of the city offices with business men and others who could afford to do the duties required of them without drawing salaries for their services."

"Of course there was consternation among the ward-workers

and professional officeholders, but the mayor's scheme was put into operation, and is now reported to be working very well. Two-thirds of the amount raised by taxation has been taken away from the politicians, and is being devoted to municipal improvements, the result being that the people of St. Joseph are getting something like an adequate return for their money."

The Times-Herald suggests that this plan might be applied with admirable effect to the city offices of Chicago and other American municipalities, with excellent effect upon their swollen pay-rolls.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Good advice to Admiral Dewey: "Don't give up the ship."—*The Yonkers Statesman*.

Do the Kentucky Democrats think it worth all it cost?—*The Boston Transcript*.

MAFEXING's next great danger will be in the shape of indigestion.—*The Washington Post*.

THE war in Kentucky is ended, but it is a little doubtful whether reconstruction has begun.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

DOES Great Britain remember how shocked it was to see us rejoicing in a victory over so small a rival as Spain?—*The Chicago Record*.

THE doings of the Havana postmaster should make people much more lenient in judging the country official who contents himself with reading the postal cards.—*The Washington Star*.

ONE of the regulations of the new ice trust in New York will provide that if the house girl is not at hand to receive the ten-cent lump it will be pushed under the door.—*The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune*.

MASSACHUSETTS has again decided not to abolish the death penalty. It is remarkable how much more precious a man's life becomes after he has committed murder than it was before.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

THE following is a list of the chief German journals from which translations are made for THE LITERARY DIGEST:

IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE:

Allgemeine Zeitung (Universal Times).....*ai'ge-main'e tsai'tung*.
Beweis des Glaubens (Proof of Faith).....*be-vu's des glau'bens*.
Boersen Zeitung (Stock Exchange Times).....*bo'r-zen tsai'tung*.
Christliche Welt (Christian World).....*cris't'lin-g welt*.
Chronik (Chronical).....*crun'-ik*.
Correspondent (Correspondent).....*cor'gs-pun-dent'*.
Courier (Courier).....*ku'r-ier*.
Deutsche Revue (German Review).....*deich'e re-vu'*.
Deutsche Tages-Zeitung (German Daily Times).....*deich'e tag's tsai'tung*.
Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie (German Surgical Journal).....*deich'e tsai't'shri'ft für kir'-ür-gi'*.
Echo (Echo).....*e'ho*.
Frankfurter Zeitung (Frankfurt Times).....*frank'furt-er tsai'tung*.
Hamburger Nachrichten (Hamburg News).....*ham'burg-er nach-richten*.
Hannoversche Kurier (Hanover Courier).....*han'o-ver'she kü-ri'r*.
Humoristische Blätter (Humorous Leaves).....*hu-mor-ist'che blät'ter*.
Jugend (Youth).....*yü'gent*.
Kieler Zeitung (Kiel Times).....*ki'el-er tsai'tung*.
Kirchenzeitung (Church Times).....*kir'chen tsai'tung*.
Kladderadatsch (bouncer).....*klad'der-a-datsch*.
Kölnische Zeitung (Cologne Times).....*kö'ln'she tsai'tung*.
Kreuz-Zeitung (Cross Times).....*kreuz'tsai'tung*.
Lokal Anzeiger (Local Advertiser).....*lo-kal' an'tsai'ger*.
Lutherische Kirchenzeitung (Lutheran Church Times).....*lu'ter-isch'e kir'chen tsai'tung*.
Militär Wochenblatt (Military Weekly).....*mil'i-tär' von'gen-blät*.
Nathanael (Nathanael).....*na-tha-nä'*.
Nation (Nation).....*na-ti-on*.
National Zeitung (National Times).....*na-ti-on-äl' tsai'tung*.
Neue Lutherische Kirchenzeitung (New Lutheran Church Times).....*neu'e lu'ter-isch'e kir'chen-tsai'tung*.
Neuesten Nachrichten (Latest News).....*neu'st'en nach-richten*.
Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (North German Universal Times).....*no'd-deich'e ai'ge-main'e*.
Ostasien (East Asia).....*öst-ä-sien*.
Preussische Jahrbücher (Prussian Annuals).....*preu'sch'e yä'r'bü-cher*.
Reichs-Anzeiger (Imperial Advertiser).....*rei'ch's-an'tsai'ger*.
Schlesische Zeitung (Schleswick Times).....*shle'sch'e tsai'tung*.
Simplicissimus ("Simplicity itself").....*sim'plis-si-mus*.

Staatsbürger Zeitung (Citizens' Times).....*stätt's-bür'ger tsai'tung*.
Süddeutsche Correspondenz (South German Correspondent).....*süd'deich'e cor'es-pun-dent'*.
Tägliche Rundschau (Daily Review).....*täg'lich'e runt'schau*.
Ueber Land und Meer (Over Land and Sea).....*ü'ber land unt' mör*.
Volks-Zeitung (People's Times).....*folks'tsai'tung*.
Vorwärts (Forward).....*vor'varts*.
Vossische Zeitung (Voss's Times).....*fos'sch'e tsai'tung*.
Wahre Jacob (Faithful Jacob).....*vär'e yä'cob*.
Welt (World).....*velt*.
Weser Zeitung (Weser Times).....*vö'ser tsai'tung*.
Zeitschrift für Krankenpflege (Hospital Journal).....*tsai't'shri'ft für krank'gen-pfö'ge*.
Zeitschrift für Social-wissenschaft (Journal of Economics).....*tsai't'shri'ft für so-tal-öl' via'gen-schaft*.

IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE:

Floh (The Flea).....*fö*.
Grazzer Tageblatt (Graz Journal).....*grätz-er täg'e-blät*.
Kikeriki (untranslatable).....*kik'eri-ki'*.
Neue Freie Presse (New Free Press).....*neu'e frui'e pres'e*.
Ost-Deutsche Rundschau (East German Review).....*öst'deich'e runt'schau*.
Pöföger's Archiv (Pöföger's Archives).....*pöfö'gers är-ärf*.
Stein der Weisen (Philosopher's Stone).....*stein der vö'zen*.

IN THE UNITED STATES:

Abend-Anzeiger (Evening Advertiser).....*ä'bent an'tsai'ger*.
Abendpost (Evening Post).....*ä'bent-post'*.
Anzeiger des Westens (Western Advertiser).....*an'tsai'ger des vö'st'ens*.
Demokrat (Democrat).....*dem'ö-krot'*.
Freiheitsfreund (Friend of Freedom).....*frui'höits-freint'*.
Freie-Zeitung (Free Times).....*frui'e tsai'tung*.
Morgen Journal (Morning Journal).....*morg'gen zhü'r-nöl'*.
Staats-Zeitung (State Times).....*stätt's tsai'tung*.
Volksblatt (People's Journal).....*folks-blät*.
Volksfreund (People's Friend).....*folks'freint'*.
Volks-Zeitung (People's Times).....*folks'tsai'tung*.
Wächter und Anzeiger (Watchman and Advertiser).....*väch'ter unt' an'tsai'ger*.
Westliche Post (Western Post).....*vö'st'lich'e post*.

IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES:

Aegyptische Kurier (Egyptian Courier).....*ä-gipt'isch'e kü-ri'r*.
Allgemeine Schweizerische Militär Zeitung (Universal Swiss Military Times).....*ai'ge-möln'e shwaits'er'ish-g mili-tär tsai'tung*.
Deutsche Wochenzeitung (German Weekly Times).....*deich'e von'gen-tsai'tung*.

i (as in sofa), ä (arm), a (at), ä (fare), au (angry), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), u=ch (loch), d (did), dh=th (then), dz (adze), e (net), g (over), ê (fate), f (fun), go, h (hat), i (it), i (machine), ol (able), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l or ly=li (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), ñ (hon) F., o (ink), o (obey), ö (no), not, ß (nor), ol (oil), an(house), p (pag), ps (jape), cw=qu (quaker), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), ts (lasts), u (full), ü (rule), ü (mute), ü (dune), v (van), wö (waft), wü=we (weal), x (wax), y (yet), yd (yard), z (zone), zh=z (azure).

LETTERS AND ART.

SOME ENGLISH VIEWS OF COWPER.

THE Cowper centenary has brought forth diverse criticisms in the English reviews, dealing with the poet from many points of view. There was a time, during the predominance of the Romantic School, when Cowper dropped from notice and public appreciation; but he has outlasted the contrary current of opinion, and is, by critical students at least, once more appreciated at his true worth, as the precursor of the nineteenth-century movement in English poetry, and the first great poet to break the shackles of eighteenth-century artificialism. Writing in *Leisure Hours*, Augustine Birrell says:

"The literary history of Cowper's reputation is a strange one. Cowper was not only a pious poet; he was a Christian poet, and



Painted by George Romney.

WILLIAM COWPER.

a Christian poet whose Christianity was no fanciful concoction, no dreamy aspiration, no pathetic stretching forth of blind hands into the void, no vague tho passionate desire for immortality, but a plain-spoken Bible religion. He believed in the Word of God as made known to man in the canonical Scriptures. The melancholy fact that a constitutional madness (which in its first beginnings had no sort of connection with religion whatsoever) prevented him, save at too rare intervals, from enjoying the peace of God, in no way impaired the vitality of his faith. Dr. Newman was not quite sure whether Dr. Arnold was a Christian, but both Newman and Arnold agreed that Cowper was one."

During his life, Cowper received almost universal admiration; he was indeed admired for the very passages which to-day are considered his least worthy ones. Mr. Birrell says:

"For some generations Cowper was the favorite poet of Protestant piety, not that there was anything in his vein of Quietism to repel the pious Roman Catholic, had such a one by any chance turned over his pages. Entirely free as Cowper is from affectation and pomposity (which so sadly mar the verse of Akenside, also a prime favorite in his day), beautifully sincere and nobly pathetic as almost every line reveals him, we need not wonder that he should have stirred the hearts and kindled the enthusiasm of many piously nurtured minds brought up in homes

where books were not too abundant. They were not much to be pitied, the young people who had Cowper for their favorite poet. . . .

"Cowper's natural equipment for a poetical career consisted of a delicate and playful humor, a taste exquisitely refined and at the same time strangely shrewd, and a scholarly gift of versification. He was a shy gentleman with a pretty wit and a quick eye for the humors of society. He came of a strong Whiggish stock, and understood the British constitution a great deal better than Lord Salisbury seems to do [Mr. Birrell is a British Liberal]. In the works of no other of our poets are to be found manlier opinions, and in none a loftier patriotism, combined tho it was in his case with a passionate desire to see justice done to all mankind."

Cowper always worked under the gloom of an ever-threatening insanity. His early association with Dr. Newton was unwholesome, inasmuch as serious subjects dealing with Death, Sin, and Judgment were fatal for him to dwell upon, and Dr. Newton's persistency on such themes kept him under a constant strain. Cowper gradually withdrew from these influences, however, and became, above all things, a lover of nature, the forerunner of Wordsworth and the nature poets. Another critic, Alice Law, writes (*Fortnightly Review*, May):

"Cowper carried a burden heavier than that of most men: the burden of a hypersensitive brain, and ultra-emotional temperament, and, heavier than anything, that foreknowledge of his own predisposition to attacks of suicidal mania which effectually disqualified him for the ordinary avocations of life. Such a knowledge would have hopelessly bowed the spirit of many men, yet it never broke Cowper's. For nearly forty years he fought and wrestled with those grim monsters, Disease, Death, Despair; often down and crushed in the arena, but always bravely struggling to his feet ready to battle with them again. Overweighted and handicapped as he was, he not merely ran the race, but distanced all competitors, and won the laurel."

Speaking of Cowper as a critic, as an editor, and above all as a letter-writer, Miss Law continues:

"Never was the famous maxim, *le style c'est l'homme*, more happily illustrated than in Cowper. His charming literary manner was the outcome of his distinctive personality. Despite the fact that he was constitutionally dependent upon others, no equally great man has had so little of the egoist about him. His own bitter experience of the painful complications of life made him seek and advocate a severe simplicity in all things. Partly a horror of entanglements, partly an innate feeling that *noblesse oblige*, made him always endeavor to meet, at whatever cost, such liabilities as were put upon him. He was essentially single-minded, single-hearted; his mental and moral vision was clear, his gaze steady, and his aim unfailingly direct. His style was like himself, majestically simple. He abhorred affectation, and condemned alike the wordy pomposity of Johnson and the stately periods of Gibbon. In his own writing he disdained all artifice, exaggeration, emphasis. He avoided the use of adjectives, or of anything approaching elaboration of method. But apart from what he avoided, his style possesses in itself a certain almost indefinable quality of distinction, the reflection of his own inherent nobility of bearing; it is final, royal—royal in the sense of being the speech of one not accustomed to the necessity for reiteration. It has, with all this, the presence and commanding dignity of one who has made the great refusal. Stevenson has happily observed: 'There is but one art: to omit.' This, it may be said, is the art of Cowper."

Yet Cowper has never regained his hold upon the popular fancy. As to our attitude toward Cowper to-day, the writer adds:

"The cold indifference of the moderns toward Cowper is largely due to the fact that he has left no love poetry behind him. For this reason they find him uninteresting, and they regard him pretty much as he says his contemporaries and former associates did: 'They think of me as of the man in the moon, and whether I have a lantern, a dog, and a faggot, or whether I have neither of these desirable accommodations, is to them a matter of perfect indifference.' Whether his heart was torn with the agonies of love or not, Cowper does not tell us. He has left no confessions of this nature. His appeal is not to our passionate 'prentice

years, but to our maturity, when having suffered, we have, learnt our lesson, and profited by it to pass out of the petty circle of ourselves into the study of life's larger whole."

Mr. George A. B. Dewar, in *The Saturday Review*, speaking of Cowper as a poet, writes:

"Cowper belonged as a poet of nature rather to the Thomson than the Wordsworth school. His verse gives us the idea that he loved nature as did Thomson, Gray, and other poets of the eighteenth century, fondly but complacently: Cowper as a poet of nature is to Shelley what Gilbert White is to Richard Jefferies—the note of intense passion, of dreamy, rapt adoration for nature which you find in the inspired verse of Shelley, and in the scarcely less inspired prose—if it be quite prose—of Jefferies's 'Meadow Thoughts' or 'Bits of Oak Bark' is of course utterly lacking in Cowper or White. Before the French Revolution we look in vain for the passionate attitude to nature which we find preeminently in Shelley and in Jefferies, and perhaps in a more restrained form in Wordsworth and Tennyson."

Mr. A. Edmund Spender writes of Cowper as follows in *The Westminster Review* (May):

"We can not but admire a man who, subject to a lifelong illness that inflicted with frequent recurrence an intense mental agony, fought persistently against his weakness—at times their master, at times a victim to their influence. Still he did not flinch even under this torture, but held his pen and pressed it to write in a cause which was distinctly unpopular. Cowper was preeminently a poet of feelings; he may have been melancholy, but he pointed out to his readers how they were themselves subjects of emotion. He owed a debt to Providence, and he rebuked the people for their follies. In doing so he was regardless of his own fame and of their opprobrium. He gave them tolerable advice, and strove to awaken them from their apathy to a sense of their duty toward their neighbors."

"First of poets, since the days of Milton, to champion the sacredness of religion, he was the forerunner of a new school that disliked the political satires of the disciples of Pope, and aimed at borrowing for their lines of song from the simple beauties of a perfect nature."

Those who wish to see Cowper at his best, writes Mr. Birrell, should turn to "Hope" and read the eighty lines beginning with

"Adieu," Vinosa cries, and yet he sips
The purple bumper trembling at his lips.

Then, says Mr. Birrell, read the first six hundred lines of "Conversation," then lines 144 to 209 of "The Sofa"; afterward the glorious lines from the "Time-Piece," beginning

England, with all thy faults I love thee still,
and ending

Oh, rise some other such,
Or all that we have left is empty talk
Of old achievements, and despair of new.

"The whole of the famous 'Winter Morning Walk,'" says Mr. Birrell, "can be read with positive delight and exhilaration; but if shorter poems need citation, 'Boadicea,' 'Toll for the Brave,' and the 'Lines to Mary' are among the masterpieces of British verse."

This will be sufficient, thinks Mr. Birrell, to establish Cowper in the mind of the reader as one of the foremost English poets.

Education at the End of the Century.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in an address delivered before the annual conference of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association in Chicago, summed up in an interesting way the present status of education at the century's end. Everywhere, he remarked, there are to be found two forces at work—evolution and individualism; and these two principles work harmoniously together to bring about individual culture and power while holding the individual in vital touch with the interests and common life of humanity. The election system—now so widely extended—is one fruit of individualism. The de-

mand for cooperation between schools of all grades and for co-ordination of studies is an evidence of the presence of the evolutionary principle in education.

The great expenditures made for education by the chief countries of the world are striking evidence of the enormous importance attached to education even from the purely official standpoint. We quote Professor Butler's figures, as given in a recent number of *The Outlook*:

"Education, so conceived and so shaped, has made an irresistible appeal to every civilized nation. During the century education has definitely become a state function, not as a dole, but as a duty. Consequently, the public expenditure for education has become enormous. In the United States it amounts annually to \$200,000,000 for the common schools alone, or \$2.67 per capita of population. This sum is about one tenth of the total wealth of Indiana or of Michigan as determined by the census of 1890. In Great Britain and Ireland the total public expenditure on account of education is over \$88,000,000, or \$2.20 per capita. In France it is about \$55,000,000, or \$1.60 per capita. In the German empire it is over \$108,000,000, or more than \$2 per capita. These four great nations, therefore, the leaders of the world's civilization at this time, with a total population of nearly two hundred and ten million, are spending annually for education a sum considerably greater than \$450,000,000. The annual expenditure of the United States for common schools is quite equal to the sum total of the expenditures of Great Britain, France, and Germany combined upon their powerful navies. It is nearly four fifths of the total annual expenditure of the armed camps of France and Germany upon their huge armies. It is a sum greater by many millions than the net ordinary expenditures of the United States Government in 1880. This expenditure for common schools has nearly trebled since 1870, and during that period has grown from \$1.75 to \$2.67 per capita of population, and from \$15.20 to \$18.86 for each pupil enrolled."

A NOVELIST ON ART.

AT a dinner given recently by the National Sculpture Society, William Dean Howells gave his views on art and the true principles of art criticism. He said (we quote from the *New York Evening Post*, May 16):

"A whole critical jargon, a sort of chinook or pigeon, has grown up, by which we complete the confusion of our minds in the region where the arts must divide if they are to live, and we babble of color and drawing, light and shade, lyric and drama, form and structure, as if these were all equally or convertibly applicable to the various expressions of invariable art. But when a poet and a painter or a sculptor or an architect come honestly to rub their ideas together, and try to arrive at a mutual understanding, they perhaps find that they are thinking of something very different under these fine names, and possibly end by each thinking the other a humbug, or each tacitly owning himself a humbug."

"No doubt the instinct for these would be the same in all of us, but the application of that instinct would be subjectively as diverse as a book and a statue and an edifice objectively are."

The vital question—so thinks Mr. Howells—is, how can we reach the good and the pure meaning in art? He continues:

"It may not be there by authority as simple and absolute as the most beautiful man or woman who pauses before it; but I wonder if the vast mass of those who see it do not judge it as directly as they do those spectators; and whether they are not right in doing so. If my conjecture is true, do not they, after all, the ignorant, tasteless, uncritical multitude, render your art the highest tribute in viewing its expression with the same mind that they view some 'cunning'st pattern of excelling nature'?"

"I know very well that the multitude admires many wretched and paltry things, and that it confuses the esthetical and ethical qualities of things; but I should like to believe that as we simplify ourselves and get directly at the core of life, we find ourselves in a larger companionship than when we hold aloof from the elemental things which all can understand and feel. In other terms, and to give an instance with my saw, I should like to

think that the average man when he looks in the park at a certain group of an Indian hunter and his dog, feels more pleasure than when he looks at a certain statue of Robert Burns, or even at a certain other statue of FitzGreene Halleck; I should like to think his pleasure in the first would be of as high and pure quality as any that art could give.

"He is a terrible fellow, the average man, but there are a great many of him, and it is worth while trying to find out his secret if he has one.

"The difficulty is not to make him like the best, but to give him the best. In this case, as in so many others, the law of demand and supply works backward, and the demand follows the supply. We must in all these things rely upon education, but education that begins with the artists, as with those who write and paint and build, as those who model and carve. When I see people reading the nine hundred and ninety-ninth thousand of the latest historical romance, my heart sinks; but I do not lose my faith that, when some great novelist divines how to report human nature as truly as such romances report it falsely, people will read him too in the nine hundred and ninety-ninth thousand. I do not say that they will think his novel greater than those romances; probably they will not, just as the average man who enjoys the Indian hunter might not think it greater than the Robert Burns or the F. G. Halleck. But happily that is not the artist's affair, in either art; his affair is to do a beautiful and true thing so simply and directly that the average man will not miss the meaning and the pleasure of it."

ENGLISH VIEWS OF "ZAZA" AND THE SEX DRAMA.

BY a curious and rather suggestive coincidence the literary centers of three leading nations have within the past half year been agitated over the question of a dramatic censorship. In Germany the proposed Lex Heinze (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 14, May 5), which seeks to bring all forms of literary and artistic expression under the strict surveillance of the law, has aroused the indignation of Germany's leading scholars and men of letters. In America, two widely read journals at least were lately deeply agitated over the alleged immoral qualities of Mr. Clyde Fitch's dramatization of "Sappho," altho their efforts in behalf of public morality were unavailing and the play still holds the boards. New York, which found cause of stumbling in Miss Nethersole's rendition of "Sappho," listened patiently, indeed admiringly, to "The Belle of New York" and to "Zaza." But a portion of the British public now finds the latter play demoralizing, and the question of making the censorship so strict as to exclude it and similar plays has been brought to the attention of the British Parliament by Mr. Samuel Smith, a member from the Welsh county of Flintshire. Mr. Smith indeed later confessed that he had never been within the walls of a theater, but was relying upon hearsay; and the House of Commons finally adopted the view that the public might safely be left to determine for itself what plays it would hear and support.

The more critical English journals do not find very much to praise in "Zaza," altho Mrs. Leslie Carter is accepted as a capable actress, and the play has attained a marked success at the Garrick Theater. The dramatic critic of *The Saturday Review* says of it:

"Zaza" is an absurdity within an absurdity. It is absurd, in the first place, to suppose that you can make a play by merely writing a part in which a celebrated actress may run through her favorite tricks and by setting up a number of little dummy parts round it. When a dramatist subverts the nature of things by making himself the humble interpreter of an actress, he ceases forthwith to be a dramatist. Also, he does a grave disservice to the actress; but as she is always very anxious that he should do it, and as the doing of it is almost always very lucrative, his eagerness for the job is not unnatural. There are many people who delight to see the celebrated actress disporting herself in a part specially made for her. I can understand their taste, tho I do not share it myself. I can understand that Mme. Réjane

must have played the part of Zaza quite perfectly, tho I personally, who care for mimes only as media, do not regret not having seen her in it. Such plays as "Zaza" are all the more objectionable when they are translated into another language for the benefit of other actresses who do not at all resemble the actresses for whose benefit they were originally faked up. I called "Zaza" an absurdity within an absurdity because Mrs. Leslie Carter is not at all like Réjane. She is a very capable, even powerful, actress, but she has little instinct for comedy, and the part which fits Réjane like a glove does not fit her. The glove, if I may say so, splits loudly at every seam. Loudness is, indeed, the chief feature of her performance; every point is exaggerated and underlined, every scene is overacted. On the first night at the Garrick, Mrs. Carter overacted to such a degree that at the end of the fourth act she had ten or eleven "recalls."

There is a not unimportant school of critics in England who believe that Mr. Pinero and the other realistic dramatists have confined their attention too exclusively to conjugal infelicities, to such an extent indeed as to make the mere physical side of sex relations the principal motive of human conduct. In a recent address Mr. Pinero defended the modern sexual drama against these critics. True comedy, he said, "must faithfully portray the manners of the age instead of stupidly setting to work to reform its morals." It is life, according to his view, with which literature and the stage have to deal. Mr. Pinero said further (we quote from a reproduction of his address in the *Philadelphia Times*):

"It is surely the great use of modern drama that while in its day it provides a rational entertainment, in the future it may serve as a history of the hour that gives it birth. History is the word I desire to impress most strongly upon you. It is, in my judgment, the word which in a breath defines the task, the duty of the writers of modern drama. These writers are the abstract and brief chronometers of the time. And yet one of the chief difficulties in the way of the modern dramatist arises out of that very point. It is no new difficulty, at any rate in our country. It is always snapping at the heels of the writer who takes the manners of his day for his material. The license of the dramatist is the cry raised, the protest continually being made against the practise of the art of the playwright.

"Last year there was more chatter about decadent stage plays and decadent literature generally than usual. I do not mean on the part of professional and qualified critics, who were entitled to deal with the question, but on the part of certain gentlemen conspicuous in walks of life remote from art and literature, who are, in my opinion, not so qualified."

Mr. Pinero quotes, as an example of such criticism, the words of the Lord Chancellor, who said, in speaking of decadent stage plays:

"On all sides intellectual development is visible, yet there are dark features in respect to our literary taste. Familiar public amusements, plays, and so on are tainted with what, with all reverence, I might call the spirit of those who made a mock of sin. And to my mind it has become a serious question whether, seeing some of the plays now being enacted, there is any great advantage in finding somebody to act as censor, and to prevent them from being played. If some of the plays now before the public might be played I do not know what might not be played."

Mr. Pinero also cites as an example of such pseudo-criticism Sir Edward Clark's sweeping declaration that Swinburne's "Rosamund" should have been burned. Such criticism, he thinks, is not only arrogantly unjust but subversive of all real ethical spirit. He writes:

"So if any one elected to enter the ranks of the critics upon the strength of such indiscriminate denunciations, he must not complain if those who put a different and wider interpretation upon the mission of literature and the drama assign to them places among those persons not remarkable for qualities of liberality and open-mindedness.

"He must not mind if he were included in that body of people which in its mistrust of the theater, in its jealousy of the influence of the theater, would reduce the drama to the intellectual level of the drawing-room charade. He must not complain if he

were classed with those who could not perceive that true comedy, by faithfully imitating the manners of the age instead of deliberately and stupidly setting to work to reform its morals, might be, from the very force of its object-lesson, a moral entertainment of the finest kind. He must not complain if he were classed with those who failed to recognize that it is life with which literature and the stage had to deal, and not their own prudish and sentimental view of it; who would bury the charter of the theater and of letters under a rubbish heap of cant and make-believe; and who were unable to understand that the real decadent drama and the real decadent literature are the drama and the literature which presents a flattering but false conception of human conduct. And finally he must not accuse us of discourtesy if we make bold to warn him of the danger of evil association with those people who, under the pretense of being moralists, are nothing but moral-mongers."

Mr. Pinero's critics continue to allege, however, that he and his school restrict their survey of life to a single side of it, however important a one this may be. While having little sympathy with the would-be custodians of other people's morals, they nevertheless maintain that Pinero, Ibsen, Bernard Shaw, and the other writers of the modern sexual plays would be truer artists and truer moralists if they did not put all the accent upon a few notes.

D'ANNUNZIO'S NEW AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOVEL, "IL FUOCO."

THE young Italian poet and novelist D'Annunzio has created a stir in two widely separated spheres—political and literary. He is a deputy in the Italian parliament (the representative of Beauty, he has been called), and a few weeks ago he



GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

changed his party affiliations in a sudden and sensational manner. He had become disgusted with the "right," to which he belonged, and at the close of a particularly stormy sitting, he walked over to the group of Socialists and radical Republicans and startled them by saying: "I have come to join you; for you are life." He declared that his eyes had been opened to the pettiness, selfishness, stagnation, and emptiness of the old, conservative parties, and

that he would sever his connection with them.

Close on the heels of this sensation, and in a sense connected with it, came another—the publication of a new novel, entitled "Il Fuoco" ("The Flame"). It also appears to embody a change of tendency, an aspiration, a moral alien to all of D'Annunzio's previous works—namely, that art is greater, fuller, broader than love. The story is autobiographical. It tells the story of the love of a great poet, Stelio Effrena, and an illustrious tragedienne, la Foscarina. These pseudonyms are more than transparent, according to the critics, and the novelist has taken special pains to identify his hero with himself and his heroine with

Eleanora Duse, the famous actress. B. Guinaudeau, writing about the novel in the Paris *Aurore*, says:

"Nothing remains veiled from us. We know how the lover is constituted, with all his physical and moral traits, and we are not left in ignorance of the intimate attractions, as well as of the defects, of the sweetheart, who is, for the young Stelio, just a little too much of an old woman. We are told how she has resisted him at first; how she has yielded; how she poured out, and drank, love's intoxication with overflowing heart; how, later, she has fled from her lover in order to save his genius, for he had ceased to work, to produce masterpieces, and she was devouring him with her passion."

D'Annunzio's new story has pages of art and poetry that are pronounced by many continental critics to be superb and perfect, but it is at the same time, in the opinion of many, a monument of sensuality and unconscious immodesty, an exhibition of egotism such as the literature of no country has heretofore contained. Neither Lamartine nor Musset has so disrobed himself, artistically speaking, in public, nor so placed himself on exhibition upon a pedestal. D'Annunzio's warmest admirers have severely attacked his performance, and declared that in Stelio the author made himself ridiculous and repugnant by his pride and self-praise. Thus Enrico Penzacchi, in the *Nuova Antologia*, writes in an open letter to the novelist:

"How I should like to be able to separate your personality from that of your hero! But, alas! you have yourself ingeniously contrived to prevent this, for you have made yourself the continuous and obstinate *leit-motif* of your novel; you have put your personality, corporeal and moral, into every scene and have chosen to aggrandize it by numerous touches of exaggeration. . . . Your Stelio Effrena has something in him which makes him not only immoral, but also odious and ugly. A breath of morbid infatuation, escaping from the mind of this personage, traverses the whole action, transfigures the scenes, deforms the subordinate characters, and puts on everything an extravagance and want of mental equilibrium. We see nothing from page to page except the monstrous shadow of this Stelio, who imagines himself holding in his hands 'the primordial forces of things.'"

Stelio, it seems, and therefore D'Annunzio whom he represents, believes that art is a domain reserved for the *élite* and inaccessible to the vulgar herd. He typifies the fatuity, the ferocious snobbishness of the decadents, literary mystics and symbolists who have endeavored to create an exclusive literary and esthetic world for the privileged few. Did not D'Annunzio so plainly portray his own personality, the type might be taken for a deliberately cruel exposure of this type, according to Guinaudeau and Penzacchi. But the former adds that, the next step must be the subordination by the artist of art itself to life, just as he has embraced radicalism and Socialism because he found reality and vigor and truth in them. The novel marked a transition, but the poet's present intellectual and moral state has advanced beyond that depicted in this work. His next work should reflect his new conception of life and the place of beauty, love, and art in it.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NOTES.

DESPITE some adverse criticisms of Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," it is said that the poem has brought the English war fund the sum of \$425,000.

AFROPE of Kipling, it seems that his "Stalky & Co." is creating a furor in the English schools. Since its appearance, one head master has reported that there are increased difficulties of maintaining discipline and a respect for school regulations.

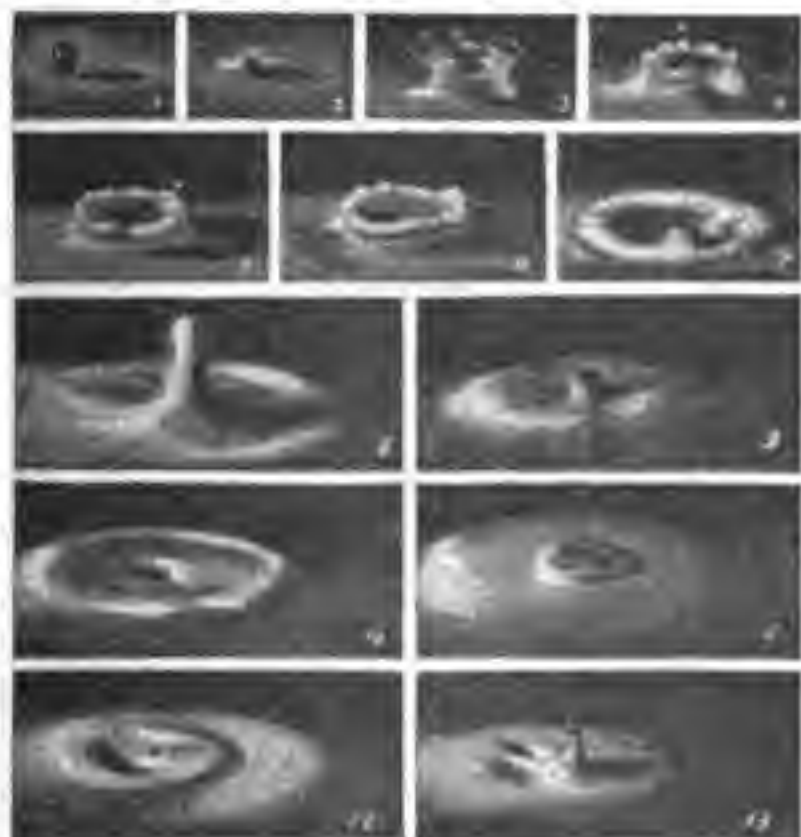
A NEW book from the pen of Mark Twain is announced under the title, "The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg." It will contain various descriptive sketches, some of the titles of which are "Diplomatic Play," "Clothes," and "Stirring Times in the Austrian Parliament."

FRANK DAMROSCH, it is reported, is still pushing his scheme to raise \$2,000,000 for a building with a seating capacity of 2,000 persons, where concerts shall be given by 120 orchestral members and a chorus of 3,000 singers. His idea is to reach in this way the people who are unable to pay more than ten or twenty-five cents for a seat.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE SPLASH OF A RAIN-DROP.

THERE are few persons who, during a heavy shower, have not tried to pass the time by observing the thousands of little crystal fountains that spring up on the surface of ponds and rivers. Smaller jets take the form of rings or crowns, and others are simply areas of disturbance that disappear as suddenly as they are formed. The formation of such jets or fountains as these has recently been the object of serious scientific inquiry, and the success of the method of studying them by means of instantaneous photography has thrown new light on some of the problems connected with the motion of liquids. An article on

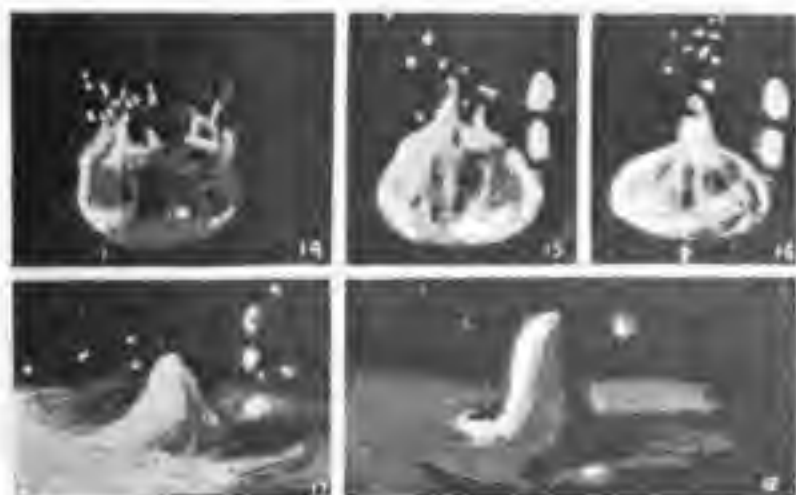


SERIES I.

FIGS. 1 TO 13.—SPLASHES CAUSED BY A SHORT FALL.

the subject is contributed to the *Revue Encyclopédique* (April 28) by M. R. Jarry. Says this writer:

"The problem is a very old one, and is among those that have always awakened and piqued the curiosity of man. How many generations have observed these same jets . . . and have wondered without being able to get at the inner nature of the phenomena! At the present day when the cinematograph and instantaneous photography have so many different applications, it may seem that it ought to be easy to follow a drop falling into



SERIES II.

FIGS. 14 TO 19.—SPLASHES CAUSED BY A LONG FALL.

water; but in practise the thing is not so simple, for the changes are much more rapid than those that are within the reach of cinematography, and no instrument of this kind has yet been de-

vised that can take the photographs necessary in such an investigation.

"For such rapid motions the most perfect photographic shutters are much too slow, and it is necessary to have recourse to the much briefer illumination than the electric spark produces. The



SERIES III.

FIGS. 20 TO 23.—CHANGE OF A SPLASH-CRATER INTO A CLOSED BUBBLE.

originals of the photographs herewith presented were taken by means of a spark whose duration was certainly less than one three-millionth of a second—an interval of time that bears the same relation to a whole second that a day does to ten thousand years."

M. Jarry describes at length the apparatus used for producing the spark, for dropping the water, and for taking the picture precisely at the instant desired, all of which require ingenious and careful adjustment. Passing to the photographs M. Jarry notes that the first series show that a falling drop changes its shape as it falls, acting as if it were contained in an elastic envelope. When it struck the surface in this case, it was elongated. As it enters the liquid it forms a sort of crater which increases in size and height. Jets at first spring from it, but they soon contract into lobes, which flatten out, and then the crater settles down into a simple circle on the surface. Next the spot at the middle of the circle begins to rise and shortly a crystal column is formed, which in its turn falls and appears finally as a sphere resting on the surface. After a few final oscillations the liquid is at rest. Different phenomena are seen when the fall is from a greater height. To quote M. Jarry's account:

"If we let the drop fall from the height of a meter [3 feet 3 inches] and use a drop about one third of an inch in diameter, we shall observe an emerging column as before, but we shall have some new forms; this time the crater rises much higher and has time to close over the central cavity; the bubble thus formed



SERIES IV.

FIGS. 24 TO 26.—SPLASHES PRODUCED BY AN IVORY BALL.

always opens again, and retreats, so that it offers no obstacle to the rising central column. This is shown in Series II. . . .

"For Series III. we operate from a height of 137 centimeters [4 feet 5 inches] . . . and with double the size of drop. The crater still closes up and takes the form of a real bubble. The envelope of this bubble is at first thick, uneven, and covered with ridges, but it soon becomes thinner and more regular; the liquid runs down its sides and is distributed more evenly over its surface. The formation of each of these mysterious domes takes place in less than two hundredths of a second, and before a tenth of a second the whole edifice has vanished.

"In Series IV. are represented the splashes produced by the fall of a sphere of polished ivory 1 centimeter [0.4 inch] in diameter, falling from a height of 60 centimeters [24 inches] into a mixture of milk and water contained in a glass vessel 1 foot deep and 9 inches in diameter. When the sphere is imperfectly polished, the splash makes a noise and is accompanied by a brisk projection of bubbles from the liquid surface. In Fig. 24, the shadow thrown on the surface gives us interesting information; while the sphere is penetrating into the liquid the surface is quiet; we may therefore conclude that the general level rises as soon as the sphere enters the water, or at least that the speed with which

the leveling is effected is of the same order as the speed of falling of the solid body."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

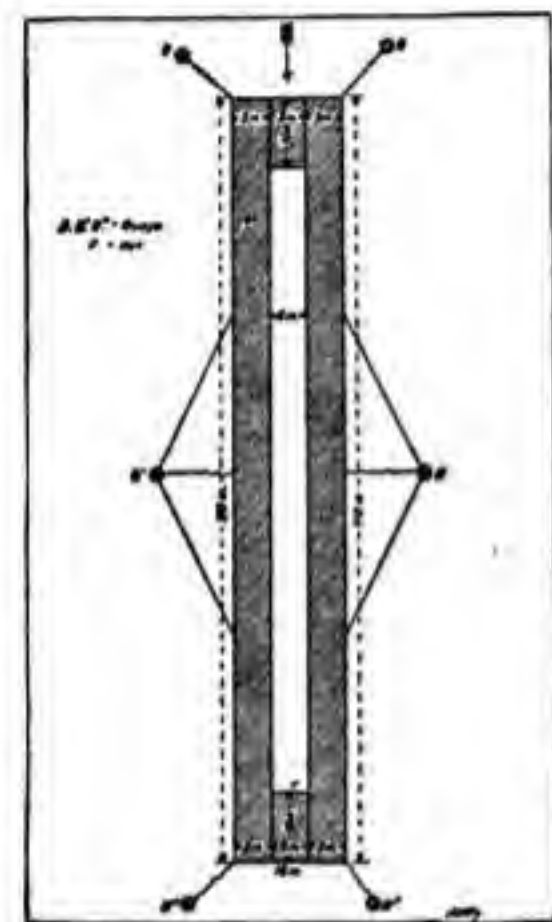
A NEW DEVICE FOR STILLING THE WAVES.

THE success of a thin film of oil as a means for quieting turbulent wave-motion is now well known. Somewhat similar in principle is a method invented recently by an Italian, Baron Benvenuto d'Alessandro, and he claims that it is yet more efficient. He designs it for the protection of vessels at sea, entrances to harbors, light-houses, etc. We quote the following description from *The Marine Review* (April 26), which gives credit for its information to a consular report:

"His invention consists in retaining on the surface of the water an unsubmergible floating net by means of outriggers when used to protect vessels in storms at sea, and by attaching it to buoys when used to protect lighthouses, hydraulic works in construction,

entrances to harbors, etc. He bases the idea of his invention upon the principle that in covering the surface of the sea with a thin, flexible, light, and floating body of whatever nature, the part covered forms a crust under which the molecules of the imprisoned mass of water can not move in the same manner as the surrounding body of uncovered water, the result being that even the most violent waves, upon reaching the edge of the crust, instead of climbing over it, of breaking or of destroying it, will pass under it as if there were a fall or difference of level, become flattened out, and lose much of their force.

"The net used in the recent experiments at Havre was made of a



NET IN POSITION.

thin hemp fiber, knitted in square meshes of 4 centimeters [1.57 inches], and afterward waterproofed by the application of a solution of powdered cork and pure rubber. The material of the finished net was 3 millimeters [0.12 inch] in thickness and light, weighing only 120 grams [4¼ ounces avoirdupois] per square meter [10.76 square feet]. It was constructed by the Société Industrielle des Téléphones at Paris. The net was 110 meters [360.9 feet] long and 15 meters [49.2 feet] wide, made in four sections, securely fastened together. The two outside sections were 5 meters [16.4 feet] wide throughout the whole length of the net. The middle sections were also 5 meters [16.4 feet] wide, but extended only 30 meters [98.4 feet] from either end, leaving an open space in the center of the net 50 meters [164.4 feet] long and 5 meters [16.4 feet] wide. The inventor's reason for constructing the net with an open space in the center is that in his numerous experiments with the net made in this way, when used for the protection of entrances to harbors, etc., he found the surface of the water enclosed in the free spaces to be always calm, as if it were actually covered by the net. The net with the open space is only used when it is anchored. For the protection of vessels at sea the net is made solid.

"The accompanying sketch shows the dimensions of the net and the arrangement of the buoys by which it was held in position. To illustrate the efficiency of the net in protecting hydraulic works in course of construction from the effects of a heavy surf, Baron d'Alessandro, about three weeks ago, placed his net off the middle of the north jetty of the new avant-port at Havre, which is now finished for about 400 meters. The buoys BB were

anchored in 50 feet of water, at high tide, in a position to secure the head of the net in the direction at the prevailing westerly winds and perpendicular to the jetty; the buoys BB being about 100 meters [328 feet] from it. At first only four buoys were used—BB and BB—but the anchors not being heavy enough to stand the force of the current, the buoys dragged, allowing the net to be slackened and take the form of a crescent. Afterward, the buoys BB were added and the weight of the anchors increased. During a heavy westerly gale recently the net was held in position; but, on account of the seas hurling themselves against the jetty and breaking over it, it was impossible to approach near enough to observe the effects which the net produced upon the portion of water protected. Mr. d'Alessandro is not discouraged by the unsatisfactory results of his experiments at Havre and intends in the near future to place his net in another position, in which, while being exposed to the heavy seas, it can be readily seen from the shore and its action judged. Other trials have been made of the floating net; in 1891 at Quiberon, department of Morbihan, and in 1892 at Cherbourg."

SOME PHASES OF HUNGER.

IT is characteristic of modern scientific investigation that it is not satisfied with our knowledge of the most familiar things, but finds mysteries to solve in every-day objects and in phenomena so close to our daily lives that we hardly realize that there is anything in them to investigate. Such are familiar sensations like thirst and hunger. An interesting discussion of the nature of the former was recently published in these pages, and we now translate an article on some facts connected with the latter, contributed to *Cosmos* (April 7). Says the writer:

"Hunger is a vague and ill-defined sensation, which impels us to take food; the opposite sensation is that of satiety. The first degree of hunger is appetite. The absence of appetite, when it is permanent, constitutes a malady known technically as 'anorexia.'"

"We generally localize the sensation of hunger in the stomach. Nevertheless, the need of eating does not habitually manifest itself by uneasiness in this organ. However, as the taking of food rapidly appeases the hunger, we are led to localize it in the stomach. Schiff has made some investigations on this point that seem to establish the vagueness of this localization. If we inquire of subjects ignorant of anatomy, some will report a general feeling of disquiet, without any clear seat, while others designate the neck or the breast as the locality of the disagreeable feeling that is appeased by taking nourishment.

"It is not always the same; in a diseased state this sensation may make itself felt in various ways. There have been described many abnormal forms of it, such as desire to eat sand or earth, or to drink ink or other repulsive substances. These, however, are rather aberrations of taste than perversions of hunger.

"The following is a special kind of perversion: At the hour corresponding to the need of taking food the normal appetite fails and is replaced by nausea. This state, which masks that of hunger and is its morbid equivalent, ceases when food is taken. It is very important to realize this fact, for when it is not understood there results an insufficiency of nourishment that increases the feebleness and nervousness of the patient."

Two other kinds of hunger are described, we are told, by Drs. Mathien and Beauchant, and have been named "painful hunger" and "agonizing hunger." The need of taking food generally produces secretion of the gastric juice, and with some persons the excess of acid in this fluid causes pain, which may be allayed by taking an alkali to neutralize it. The variety of hunger referred to above as "agonizing hunger" is characterized by painful anxiety of mind. Those who suffer from it fear that some terrible accident is about to happen to them; they break out into perspiration, tremble, and sometimes almost lose their reason. If food is taken, all these symptoms disappear. Says the writer:

"In reality, these persons are suffering from fear of inanition, fear of hunger, in the same way that others suffer from fear of great spaces, of crowds, of public assemblages, etc.

"Many of these victims take the precaution to have food always

within reach. During the day they have bread in their pockets; at night they keep food on a table near the bed. In this way, their minds being at ease, they can go out or sleep without fear, certain of finding nourishment promptly if attacked by hunger. If, on the contrary, they have no food at hand they are disquieted, and this disquietude brings on a crisis. Such persons are usually not great eaters; a very small amount of food suffices to satisfy them.

"The chemical condition of one person suffering from a malady of this sort was, as observed by M. Soupanet at the Andral Hospital, about normal. In two other cases there was a slight excess of hydrochloric acid in the organism, and it is easily understood how such an excess, which often accompanies exaggerated or painful hunger, may become in predisposed persons the occasional causes of crises of 'anxious' hunger. It is, however, not an indispensable factor.

"The different varieties of nervous fear, or 'phobias,' are met with in certain neuropathic persons; they are almost always stigmata of hereditary degeneracy. Thus all persons who suffer from this malady are either nervous invalids, simple neurasthenics, hysterical patients, or actual degenerates."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A UNIQUE ELECTRIC ROAD.

AN electric railway embodying some peculiar and unusual features has recently been installed at Palermo, Sicily. This road, we learn from *L'Énergie Électrique* (condensed in *The Western Electrician*), connects Rocca and Moniale, somewhat less than a mile apart, and has steep grades, from 7 to 12 per cent. These grades were thought to necessitate a variation from simple traction methods, so that a curious combination of cable and trolley has been adopted. To quote the account:

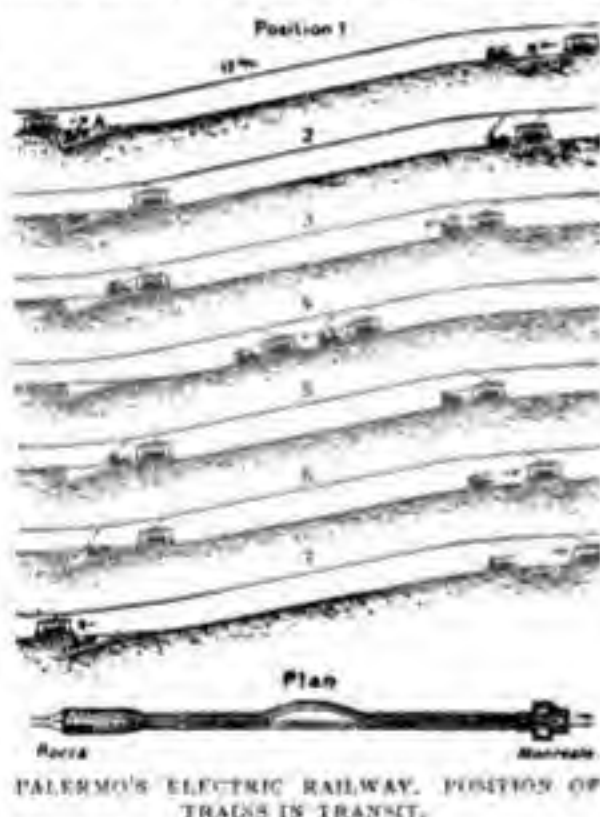
"The system comprises two double tracks, one for the coaches and one about half as wide for the electric locomotive. Two locomotives are connected by a metallic cable passing over a drum at the upper end, as shown in the plan.

"At the lower terminal the descending locomotive motor follows its track, going below the level of the coach, and the latter passes over it.

"These locomotives have single motors of 60 kilowatts, which drive the wheels through an endless-screw attachment and cog gearing. They weigh 7.5 tons each. The coaches weigh 8.5 tons light and 11 tons loaded. These are equipped with two motors of 25 kilowatts each.

"When a coach is ready to rise the grade, it passes the locomotive which is beneath it, and waits a signal from this to the locomotive at the top of the grade. That locomotive comes out of its hiding-place ahead of the car, and starts down the line, and as the two locomotives are connected by cable, this action draws the lower one up from its retreat, and this then pushes the up-going car.

"During this maneuver the locomotive which is descending is the only source of power. When the lower car has reached the summit the locomotive is detached and the car goes through the medium of its own motors over the rest of the route through the city.



"The current used is continuous at 500 volts, and the rails are utilized for a return of the current.

"The sketch will illustrate the description. In its position 1 shows arrival of the coaches at the two terminals of the line (A) and (B). In position 2 the ascending car is ready for the locomotive to push and the descending car is ready to move. In position 3 the ascent and descent commence. The descending locomotive and car are moving independently of each other. Position 4 is the same. In position 5 the end of the grade is reached. In positions 6 and 7 the cars are disengaged and proceed on their trips. The plan shows the system of switching.

"The street line is operated in connection with the street-lighting system and the city lighting generally."

WATCHING PLANTS GROW BY KINETOSCOPE.

THE application of the principle of the kinetoscope to very slow motions, so that a movement that takes several months to accomplish may be exhibited on a screen within the space of a few minutes, is not new. Such an application to the exhibition of plant growth was made in France several years ago and described at that time in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*. But recent great improvements in the mechanism of the kinetoscope have made it possible to use the method for serious study, and it has lately been so used by Charles S. Slichter, who describes his experiments in *Science* (April 6) in the course of an article on "The Mechanics of Slow Motions." He had been studying the slow movement of such viscous solids as clay, or wet sand, which is so important a factor in geological changes, and found difficulty in getting reliable data for his investigations. He says:

"It occurred to me a few years ago that the kinetoscope offered a ready means of securing almost any desired magnification of the rate of these slow motions and thus presented to us a method of securing the lines of flow and rates of motion for any desired case. The method that I selected for that purpose was as follows: Let the moving body be photographed upon kinetoscope film at stated intervals—every few minutes, or every few hours, as the case may require. After a sufficient number of these photographs have been obtained, the film may be run through an ordinary projecting kinetoscope at the usual rate. In this way the motion that has required several weeks for its production may be reproduced upon the screen within the limits of a few minutes or seconds. I have magnified in this way the rate of motion about five hundred thousandfold, but of course there is no major limit to the possible rate of magnification. I made the first application of this method of magnifying slow motions to the motion of growing seedlings. Several peas and beans were placed in a glass root cage containing wet sand. The photographs were taken by artificial light at fixed intervals day and night for about three weeks. When the film is run through the kinetoscope the entire growth for the period of three weeks is reproduced in a few seconds. I found the motions of two peas, which were placed upon the top of the soil, especially interesting. These peas found it almost impossible to get their roots into the soil. In one case the root came out of the top of the pea and made directly for the moist soil. It found this too hard to penetrate, but the root continued to grow, the result being that the pea was rolled about the root cage in a very grotesque manner, the root curving and writhing much like an angleworm struggling to get into the soil.

"The kinetoscope also shows very clearly the different speeds at which the various parts of the plant grow, and the different speeds at which the same part grows at different times. The greatest variety in the rate of growth exists, as I suppose is well known, and of course the kinetoscope brings out the relative rates of growth in a very truthful and graphic manner. I regret that my first film does not show any considerable part of the growth of the stems of the plant, as after growing a few centimeters the stems opened the lid of the root cage and passed out of range of the camera.

"The rather startling results of this method as applied to growing plants has caused me to give some further attention to the matter. At the present time I am preparing some additional films taken from growing seeds. Of course there is no reason why the photographing should not be continued until the plants

have bloomed and fruited, if any fact important to mechanics or botany is likely to result from the trouble. Perhaps botanists know of matters in plant growth and plant development that it may pay them to investigate by the same method. I anticipate that some interesting facts concerning the mechanics of the root's motion into and through the soil will result from such studies.

"I have taken up the work now being done upon living organisms as merely preliminary to the general problem that I have set before me. It must be several months before enough material can be accumulated for a proper discussion of observed and theoretical results in the motions of plastic solids. The actual results may prove disappointing, but this fact can not be determined in advance."

A "CIGAR-SHAPED" TRAIN.

RAILROAD experts have long known that in running at high speeds the chief resistance to be overcome is that of the air. The recent feat of a bicyclist in riding sixty miles an hour behind a moving train has demonstrated the same thing. It has been pointed out that in the case of a train the spaces between and beneath the cars increase this resistance greatly and that for high speeds these ought to be covered over in some way, so that the train would slip through the air as an ocean liner does through the water. Several years ago experiments were made in France with a locomotive covered with a protective shield, but the first practical attempt to carry out these ideas on a large scale has been made by Frederick U. Adams. The construction of his train, which he believes will revolutionize railroading, is thus described in *The Railway World* (May 12):

"A unique railroad train, designed to reduce to a minimum the atmospheric resistance which retards all moving bodies, and which is built on plans prepared by Mr. Frederick U. Adams, was given a preliminary trial last Monday over the Baltimore and Ohio, and, tho the test was not designed to bring out all the capabilities of the train, the results indicate that a new epoch in train operation has dawned. The train consisted of an engine, a tender, and six cars. The engine was one of the lighter variety, and not speedy. What attracted attention to it was the construction of the cars, the body continuing all but to the track, completely hiding the wheels and trucks. The roof line is continuous, and the rear car tapers. These are all features in the reduction of resistance, the shape of the train offering the least possible surface to the draft."

Among other feats accomplished under circumstances not calculated to develop speed, we are told, were runs of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in two and a half minutes, 15 miles in sixteen minutes, and 10 miles in eight minutes. West from Washington the train took grades on which two engines are usually required, at 30 miles per hour, three minutes faster than the best regular time. To quote again:

"Mr. Adams believes his method of train construction will eventually be adopted throughout the country, the ordinary coaches being readily altered to fulfil the ideas of the new method. A series of formal tests have been arranged over a course from Washington to Jersey City. There will be three of them. The first will be a full test at a schedule speed of 40 miles an hour. The second will be a speed test, the new train and one of the ordinary make, with engines of similar weight and equal trains, going to the limit of their ability over the same track. The third will be as well a speed test, but, instead of an ordinary engine, one of the great Royal Blue flyers will draw the train, and Mr. Adams fully expects the result to be a speed that has never been equaled in the history of railroads. After these trips the train will be taken westward, and similar trials will be made on the roads leading out of Chicago. Mr. Adams has spent the last six months superintending the construction of the train at the Mount Clare shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. His theories were scientifically demonstrated a number of years ago, but the train which pulled out from Camden Station last Monday was the first ever in operation, and the inventor was jubilant at this practical demonstration of his claims."

The Longest Bridge Span.—The honor of possessing the longest span in the world, which was wrested from the Brooklyn Bridge by the Forth Bridge, is again to return to this Continent, altho not to the United States. This great span will form part of the new bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec, Canada. Says *The Scientific American*:

"The Brooklyn Bridge measures a few feet under 1,600 feet between the towers; the new East River Bridge between the same points of measurement will be exactly 1,600 feet; the two main spans of the Forth Bridge are 1,710 feet in the clear, while the great bridge now to be erected across the St. Lawrence at Quebec is to have a central span of 1,800 feet. The securing of the contract by the Phoenix Iron and Steel Company, of Phoenixville, Pa., is another distinct tribute to bridge-builders of this country; for it is certain that the award of a \$4,500,000 contract for the erection of a bridge on British territory would not have come to this country if the British bridge-builders had been able to offer superior inducements in the way of design and economy.

"It is significant that in spite of the oft-repeated statement that all subsequent bridges of this magnitude would be constructed on the suspension principle, the new Quebec bridge is to be of the cantilever type. The old objection of lack of stability which formerly held against suspension bridges has disappeared. The principles of the suspension type are better understood, or, shall we say, better applied, than they were, and with the improved materials that are now available, it is possible to give suspension bridges of the largest size all the rigidity which can reasonably be asked for. As regards the question of economy, the cantilever is by far the more costly type, the difference in cost increasing at a multiplying ratio of the increase in length. In view of this fact it is probable that the adoption of the cantilever type at Quebec was due to the local conditions."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE following method for determining the age of eggs is practised in the markets of Paris, according to the *Bäcker- und Konditor-Zeitung*: "About six ounces of common cooking-salt is put into a large glass, which is then filled with water. When the salt is in solution an egg is dropped into the glass. If the egg is only one day old it immediately sinks to the bottom; if any older it does not reach the bottom of the glass. If three days old it sinks only just below the surface. From five days upward it floats; the older it is the more it protrudes out of the water."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A PECULIAR condition of the hair in a negro child is described by a physician in Trinidad, West Indies. Says *The Medical Record* (May 5): "The hair grows luxuriantly and separates itself into thin rope-like strands, made up of closely interwoven meshes. The strands measure from six to twelve inches in length. The parts nearest the skull are black; the distal ends are a pronounced red, due to the exposure to the sun. The condition is congenital. There is much superstition among the natives affected, and children are obliged to carry this abnormal mass until they are old enough to cut it away with their own hands. After cutting, the condition does not recur."

"ELECTRICAL power transmission has been developed to a really remarkable extent in this country, if we can trust a report of a lecture by Sir William Preece that appears in the English journals," says *The Western Electrician*. "The genial and versatile lecturer is credited with this statement: 'The waterfalls of the Highlands may work the tramways of Glasgow; Niagara already works those of Baltimore.' Inasmuch as Baltimore is 23 miles from Niagara Falls as the crow flies, we believe the statement to be incorrect. Very likely Buffalo is the city intended to point the moral, and the error probably, and perhaps not unnaturally, arose from the fact that the United States is a large country, and the further coincidence that the names of both the cities begin with the same letter."

"PROF. MIGUEL MARAZTA has made what seems a curious anthropological discovery in the valley of Rebas (Gerona), at the end of the Eastern Pyrenees," says *Omnia*. "There exists in this district a somewhat numerous group of people, who are called Nanos (dwarfs) by the other inhabitants, and as a matter of fact are not more than four feet in height. Their bodies are fairly well built, hands and feet small, shoulders and hips broad, making them appear more robust than they really are. Their features are so peculiar that there is no mistaking them among others. All have red hair; the face is as broad as long, with high cheek-bones, strongly developed jaws, and flat nose. The eyes are not horizontal but somewhat oblique, like those of Tartars and Chinese. A few straggling, weak hairs are found in place of beard. The skin is pale and flabby. Men and women are so much alike that the sex can only be told from the clothing. Tho the mouth is large the lips do not quite cover the large projecting incisors. The Nanos, who are the butt of the other inhabitants, live entirely by themselves in Rebas. They intermarry only among themselves, so that their peculiarities continue to be reproduced. Entirely without education, and without any chance of improving their condition, they lead the life of pariahs. They know their own names, but rarely remember those of their parents, can hardly tell where they live, and have no idea of numbers."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SOME RESULTS OF THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

THE early report that the younger and more progressive element had gained control of the great quadrennial conference of the Northern Methodist Church in Chicago is believed to have been amply confirmed by the radical acts of the conference in admitting the lay delegates to equal representation with the clergy and in admitting women delegates; by its large (alho insufficient) vote for a negro for bishop; by the decision

ever since. He is the author of the following works: 'Jesse Lee and the Old Elm,' 'People's Church Pulpit,' 'Lives of the Methodist Church Bishops,' and 'Fraternal Greetings: The Church in Ireland and England.'

"David H. Moore, of Cincinnati, editor of *The Western Christian Advocate*, was born near Athens, Ohio, September 4, 1838. He was appointed to the Bainbridge circuit as junior preacher in 1860, having been graduated from the Ohio University. In 1861 he was stationed at Marietta, Ohio, but a year later entered the Union ranks as a private soldier. He was elected captain of Company A, Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was made prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but was exchanged, and later assisted in forming the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.



J. W. HAMILTON.



D. H. MOORE.



F. W. WARNE.



E. W. PARKER.

THE NEW METHODIST BISHOPS.

that church papers must be put on a paying basis or stop publication; by the removal of the time limit from the pastoral term, and by the movement to relax the ban on questionable amusements, which was defeated only by a very narrow majority.

The long balloting for the two new bishops, which consumed nearly a week, aroused considerable interest all over the country, and presented several picturesque features. Before the voting began the conference decided that a negro could hold the episcopal office, and many took it for granted that J. W. E. Bowen, the only negro candidate, was sure of election; but after holding a prominent place on the first few ballots his vote began to fall off, and he withdrew. J. F. Berry, the leading candidate on the first thirteen ballots, reached the conclusion that it was his candidacy that was the cause of the long deadlock, and withdrew from the race, so that he, too, the other candidate who seemed certain to be made bishop, failed of election. The careers of J. W. Hamilton and D. H. Moore, who were elected, are sketched as follows in the Chicago despatches of the Associated Press:

"John William Hamilton was born in Lewis County, Va., March 3, 1845. He was graduated from Mount Union College, Ohio, in 1865 with the degree of A. B., and from the Boston University in 1875 with the degree of D. D. During his career he has been financial agent of Mount Union College, pastor of a church at Newport, Ohio, and at Malden, Mass. For twenty-five years he had been a prominent preacher in and near Boston. In 1892 he was elected corresponding secretary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society, and has held that position

He followed Sherman on the march to the sea, and at the conclusion of the war returned to his ministerial duties. During his career later he served as president of Wesleyan College for Women at Cincinnati, as chancellor-president of Colorado Seminary, as chancellor of the University of Denver, and as editor of *The Western Christian Advocate*, to which he was elected in 1884. He is recognized as one of the greatest pulpit orators of the church, and in the present conference came out as the champion of the rights of women in the General Conference."

F. W. Warne, pastor of the English Church of Calcutta, and E. W. Parker, president of the Epworth League of India and presiding elder of the conference of North India, were elected as additional missionary bishops in the Orient without opposition.

The interesting fact brought out in the course of the conference session, that nearly all the church periodicals are published at a loss, has occasioned some surprise. Of the fifteen official papers of the church, it is said, only two, the *New York Christian Advocate* and *The Epworth Herald*, of Chicago, are financially profitable. The other thirteen have lost \$108,000 during the last four years. The policy which the conference has decided to take toward these publications is to consolidate unprofitable papers in neighboring fields, or allow the local conferences to guarantee their support, or, where these methods fail, to discontinue publication. A writer in the *New York Evening Post* notes that other denominations have had to meet the same problem. He says:

"The Unitarians faced this exigency a few years ago, and *The*

J. W. E. BOWEN,
The negro candidate for bishop.

Christian Register now is kept up to its present standard because it is endowed. Within five years the *New Hampshire Journal*, the *Vermont Chronicle*, and *The Christian Mirror* of Portland, Me., organs of the orthodox Congregationalists of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, have avoided death by being merged in *The Congregationalist*; and *The Religious Herald* of Hartford, Conn., a similar mouthpiece, has died recently of inanition. Within ten years *The Christian Inquirer* of New York City and *The National Baptist* of Philadelphia have been merged with *The Examiner* of New York. Three years ago the Universalists decided that the only way for their denomination to have a worthy organ was for *The Christian Leader* and *The Universalist* to unite. Many rivals of *The Churchman* have come and gone, and great sums have been sunk, first and last, in Protestant Episcopal journalism in New York City, but to-day the entire Eastern field is left undisputed to *The Churchman*, its last prospective rival, *The Church*, of Boston, living but a brief career."

The same writer goes on to sketch the reasons, as he sees them, for this falling-off in the support of the religious press. First, he says, "there is the waning of sectarianism"; second, the multiplication of journals edited by specialists. For theology, the reader can turn to special theological journals; for literary criticism, to literary journals; for agriculture, to the farm journals. "Or," he continues, "does the reader want editorial comment on the news of the world that formerly was deemed so wicked by the *New York Observer* that it printed it apart in its secular department, and warned its readers not to read it on Sunday, why there are *The Outlook*, *The Independent*, *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, *Public Opinion*, and *The Christian Herald*, which latter, with its cheap price, its 'up-to-date' daily newspaper methods, its many illustrations, and its continuance of the old custom of offering premiums to subscribers, has probably done more to make 'hard sledding' for the conventional religious weekly than any competitor which they have had of late."

The third reason, he believes, is the fact that the day of masterful, dominating personalities in journalism has passed; and the fourth, that the illustrated monthlies and weeklies are proving formidable competitors for the religious papers. Yet, he concludes, as long as denominations exist, denominational papers will be needed, and "on this basis it is presumable that a few religious weeklies will find it possible to survive, but whether as privately owned or as subsidized properties is an unsolved problem, about which prophecy is difficult. Obviously, the journals which are conducted with the most catholicity of spirit, the greatest range of news, the freshest setting forth of new methods of carrying on church work, will succeed best."

Church Union in Scotland.—The death of the Duke of Argyll, himself an early upholder—tho not a member—of the Free Church of Scotland, which separated from the Established Presbyterian Church in 1843, is coincident with a far-reaching effort among the Scottish ecclesiastical bodies looking toward reunion. Influences have long been at work tending to a union between the Free Church and a still earlier seceding body, the United Presbyterian Church—the two largest dissenting bodies in the kingdom. Both these secessions from the Established Church were due, not to doctrinal differences, but to disputes relating to administrative details. A day has now been set—October 31—for the first meeting of the representative body of the "Free United Church of Scotland," and arrangements have been made for theological teaching in the new denomination.

There is a possibility, according to the *London Times* (April 20), that this union between the Free and the United churches may be followed by other movements in behalf of union. The Laymen's League, an influential association composed of all the Presbyterian bodies of Scotland, has lately issued a manifesto in favor of the organic reunion of Presbyterians generally. Indeed,

reunion may go still further. The Scottish Episcopal Church, says *The Times*, has recently been making enormous strides in the good graces of the people, particularly of the more cultured classes. Upon this interesting development *The Times* remarks:

"There have been private conferences of late among Scottish Protestants of all denominations with a view to promoting 'the reunion of Christendom,' and it is not impossible that these may bear fruit, more especially as very cordial relations exist between Anglican laymen and the rank and file of the Church of Scotland. It is suggested that overtures for establishing closer relations between the two communions may be made from the Church of Scotland ere long. The hint has even been thrown out that the lead in this new movement may be taken by the Rev. Dr. Marshall Lang, a popular minister of the Establishment, whose recent appointment by the secretary for Scotland as principal of Aberdeen University has proved very popular, and one of whose sons is a distinguished clergyman of the Church of England. But nothing has been decided on by the leaders of the church."

PROTESTANT BEGINNINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE impression that the Filipinos are eager for some new form of religion is not sustained by the latest reports of careful observers. Bishop Potter's views on this subject were recently quoted in these columns (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, April 14). The special correspondent of *The Standard* (Baptist, April 14), writes from Manila that, tho in the case of many individuals this eagerness exists, the mass of the people are not less devoted than in the past to the Roman church:

"The Filipinos love the Roman church, but loathe the Roman friars. This distinction is clear and perfectly understood here. The church is not held responsible for the crimes of the priesthood. Should the ecclesiastical authorities decide to deport the friars and discontinue the monastic orders in the Philippines, substituting secular priests in their stead, the native population may still be regarded as devoted Romanists. The opposition to friars really became threatening in the year 1876, when three secular native priests were strangled at Cavite after having been found guilty of sending in to the archbishop a protest against the friars, at the same time alleging gross immoral conduct on their part.

"I was recently presented with a cane from the upright timber of the garroting-machine upon which these Filipino padres were executed. From that hour to this popular feeling has grown hostile to the three orders of Dominicans, Augustinians, and Recollectans. As I have before observed, this hatred has not extended to the Jesuits.

"Now this may be a promising Protestant field, and it may not be. I should say that a church with democratic forms of church government would not find in the Filipino the proper temperament for easy control, after a traditional discipline of 300 years under monarchical forms. If congregational bodies gain a foothold, it will be by corporate centralization, when questions of property rights are involved. The Filipino is a weak, passionate, jealous, and revengeful character. He is withal intellectually bright. He is a brighter and morally a better man than the Cuban, and in saying this I am but repeating what Admiral Dewey has long ago said."

The writer pays high tribute to the work of Chaplain C. C. Pierce, once a Baptist, but now an ardent high-church Episcopalian:

"Upon arrival here in the autumn of 1898 he addressed himself to the task of acquiring a mastery of Spanish, and he succeeded, and is able to preach fluently in that language. In addition to his numerous duties, he sought to reach the Filipino by conducting complete Episcopal services in Spanish, and in this way influenced not a few publicly and over their own signatures to renounce Romanism. So far as practicable, he conformed to their religious notions, and, accordingly, made his altar gleam with many candles. Episcopalianism have themselves expressed surprise at the splendor of ceremonial to be witnessed at the Anglo-

American Church. Some thousands of dollars now stand to the credit in the bank of this congregation.

"Chaplain Pierce is now in the United States, and is expected to return to Manila with a large sum of money with which to erect an edifice and found a school. Not only does he attract the Filipino, but during his absence Chaplain Marvine has received into that communion several of the wealthiest Chinese in Manila, who have heretofore been at least nominally Roman Catholic. I have only words of commendation for the work that has been done by the Anglo-American Church, tho I am too much set in nonconformist ways to fully appreciate the methods adopted in this propaganda. I am so desirous that something shall be done for the good of this great city that I do not find it in my heart to criticize methods. Time will disclose the wisdom or unwisdom of these. Prophecies are not in order."

Concerning the work of other denominations, the writer says:

"The Methodist Episcopal Church has made a small beginning at the Plaza de Goiti under Dr. Goodrich, of the American Bible Society. A small day-school is in operation and a hall open to soldiers constitute the present limits of the effectiveness. A service is also held here in Spanish, and Filipinos in considerable numbers frequent the 'Institute.' The Presbyterians have organized a church, which meets at No. 69 Calle Nueva, Ermita. Spanish services are also held regularly at this mission. This is very new interest, and its history is yet to be made.

"Besides these organized efforts, there are a few independent workers who are doing I know not what in various parts. The religious crank is already upon the ground, who is addressing himself to the employment of distributing anti-Romish literature upon the street corners. He would gladly destroy the faith of the simple-minded native, tho he has nothing visible to offer instead. Some of his tracts are highly inflammatory, and deal with certain priestly scandals of which the Filipino has in his own experience probably been surfeited. To this irresponsible propaganda I am opposed. This does not help in any direction whatsoever. On the contrary, actual harm is done. Who is sufficient for these things in the Philippines? Who will solve these burning problems? Who will bind up these broken hearts? Who will pour wine and oil into these festering wounds?"

The Rev. Joseph M. Alque, S. J., director of the observatory at Manila, takes a different view of Chaplain Pierce and his work. Writing from Washington, where he is at present engaged in a scientific mission, Father Alque says (New York *Sun*, April 4):

"Mr. Pierce might properly have confined himself to his duties as a regimental chaplain; but from the beginning he has been the pastor and servant of all sorts and conditions of men, organizing a congregation for the citizens of the United States, another for the Filipinos. Certainly Mr. Pierce might properly have confined himself to his duties, and I have heard very prominent American officers complain that the American Government did not need to have a man in Manila organizing religious congregations of a special sect, as the American law extends equal protection to all religions, more particularly if the organization interferes, as it does, with the duties of a regimental chaplain. It was considered creditable and honorable to the Catholic chaplains of the army to see them always devoting themselves to their regiments. About the work of Mr. Pierce, I can only say that many natives mistook him for a Catholic chaplain, as he used to carry a crucifix in his uniform, and I was told that in his chapel he used candles, incense, and so forth, and also that he asked for a fee in case of a marriage. Now, ordinary people can scarcely distinguish refined differences of worship and religious doctrines. I will quote only one case, in which I had to intervene. A young Catholic man applied to Chaplain Pierce and was married by him. The man, realizing that he, Mr. Pierce, was not a Catholic priest, and that he had done wrong, became sorry for it, tried to excuse himself on the pretext of the fee, and applied to his own parish priest. I was told that this instance had been repeated many other times. It is also true, unfortunately, that some knew that he was not a Catholic chaplain, and nevertheless followed him, but such men are well described by Mr. William E. Shunk, Engineer, U.S.A., in his report, 'Intercontinental Railway,' vol. ii., p. 28. Speaking about the Indians of Colombia, he says: 'Religion in these countries is the Roman, Catholic, Apostolic, exactly adapted to the genius of the race. It is a deplorable fact that the few who reject it do not ex-

change it for other forms of belief, but appear to drop right down into the gloomy pit of materialism.' The few Filipinos who followed the Protestant chaplains in the Philippine Islands are of this very sort."

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

A GROUP of Presbyterian assemblies have been in session during the past fortnight, including the Presbyterian Church North in St. Louis, the Presbyterian Church South in Atlanta, the United Presbyterian Church in Chicago, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Chattanooga. Of these the General Assembly at St. Louis is the most important and influential, representing the supreme governing body of a church organization with nearly a million communicants and over seven thousand ministers. There were present more than five hundred ministers and elders, and Dr. Robert P. Sample, of New York, the retiring moderator, delivered the opening sermon. The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia, was elected moderator. His election is accepted by the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* "as evidence that the conservatives who oppose the revision of Presbyterianism's historic creed are in the majority at the St. Louis gathering." An "added honor" was conferred upon Philadelphia by the selection of that city as the seat of the next General Assembly.



REV. DR. CHARLES A. DICKY,
The new Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

The question of Sunday observance came up early for discussion, and radical resolutions were adopted declaring against the purchase and reading of Sunday newspapers, and against "all forms of excursions, sports, and amusements" on that day. The Assembly went so far as to request the St. Louis newspapers to omit all mention of its sessions in their Sunday editions. The Chicago *Evening Post* voices vigorous dissent from this action, and declares:

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"To make the day of rest insufferably dull is the best way to promote, instead of preventing, desecration. . . . What will be the effect of such a newspaper policy as is proposed? The Sunday editions will continue, but the amount of good, improving, inspiring matter will be considerably reduced! Would this conduce to the promotion of morality and the strengthening of religion?"

On the other hand, the Indianapolis *Aetna* says:

"We may not with impunity deny to the race an opportunity for meditation, for rest from turmoil, as well as toil, a time in which the better part of man shall have a chance to build itself anew, to add to the strength of the moral nature. We need the just medium. We need a condition of things in which the man who works shall have a time for rest—rest of mind and of body. We might have got on further in the right way if the churches had given fuller life to their belief in this regard. If we are not to have the churches as a source from which a living impulse shall come to preserve to mankind one day in the week of freedom from work and opportunity for rest, where shall we find that source? Verily, the Sunday question is something that the

churches everywhere could profitably consider, not merely by way of definition, but as an exercise of religion."

The most important matter before the Assembly is the question of creed revision. After lengthy discussion, which has been foreshadowed in the religious and secular press during many months past and recorded in these columns, it was decided by an almost unanimous vote to appoint a committee of fifteen to inquire of the presbyteries concerning their views as to a revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith, to report to the Assembly in 1901. It is probable, therefore, that the chief subject of discussion in the Northern Presbyterian Church during the coming year will be that of creed revision.

On the other hand, no action nor even discussion of this subject has arisen in the Southern Presbyterian Assembly. The Presbyterian Church South, which constitutes a distinct religious denomination, is, as is well known, much more conservative than the Northern Church. An overture from a presbytery in Brazos, Texas, asking the Assembly to modify the statements of the Confession regarding the eternal damnation of non-elect infants, was reported negatively by the committee to which it had been referred, and a resolution was adopted precluding the possibility of any discussion over the Confession.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which was founded early in the century partly in protest against some of the extreme Calvinistic views of the Presbyterian Church, has always rejected what it terms the doctrine of "fatality" in the Confession, and naturally its sympathies are with the revisionists of the older body. Its sessions have been largely devoted to matters of administration, to educational questions, and to missions.

In the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church at Atlanta, questions of a doctrinal nature have not been under discussion. A substantial increase is reported in the membership of this religious body, which numbers about 118,000 communicants.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARD ROME.

THE discussion of the "Away-from-Rome" agitations, especially as seen in the religious life of Austro-Hungary and France, has in recent months been so prominent a factor in scores of journals that a counter-agitation, namely, one in the direction of Rome, has been rather overlooked. Even aside from the ritualistic movement in England, there has been evident in some circles a certain trend that has carried those whom it has influenced back into the fold of the Roman Catholic Church. A series of special articles has lately appeared on this subject by the noted German *littérateur*, Hans Fischer, entitled "Die Hin zu Rom-Bewegung," as illustrated especially by the conversion of the gifted but revolutionary Swedish poet, August Strindberg. This is all the more timely as it appears at the moment when the Protestants of Germany are chagrined to learn that Frau Gnanck-Kühn, the leading woman representative of the Protestant agitation in favor of Christian Socialism, whose addresses in past years at national Protestant conferences had been resounded throughout the Protestant church, has recently become a convert to Rome and is anxious to publish in Protestant papers, too, her reasons for this step. Fischer in discussing this movement says substantially as follows:

In contrast to the away-from-Rome agitation, as seen in its greatest potency in Austria, it is perfectly correct to speak of a movement toward Rome among certain classes of literary men of our day, and as is usual in the case of extreme and radical movements in literature, this too has come via France, and this country has furnished the first and most noteworthy examples of the agitations. Paul Verlaine, probably the greatest of modern French lyric poets, shortly before his death found his way back to the fold of the only saving church. Huysmans, one of the most consistent and persistent writers of the naturalistic school in France, even more pronounced in his naturalistic philosophy

than Zola, has become a monk. The genial humorist, Joséphin Péladon, already for years, and especially in his fourteen-volume novel cycles "La Décadence latine," preaches the gospel of a return to Rome as the only salvation for the Latin races. Barbey d'Aurevilly, who is highly esteemed in these literary circles, openly avows his preference for the same church. But the movement has overstepped the boundaries of France. The most recent converts from this class of writers have been Ola Hansson and the Swedish poet, August Strindberg, the great skeptic and eternal doubter, for many years the rabid protagonist of the most destructive ideas in religion, politics, and Socialism. His character and conversion are typical of this Romeward movement. Strindberg has in recent years attained a somewhat international reputation for the brilliancy of his poetical productions and for his bitter attacks on "society," "marriage," "morals," and other fundamentals of the present social fabric. In his remarkable work entitled "Legends," he tells us how he learned that the ideas of right and wrong were perfectly indifferent conceptions, and that morality was philosophically and practically nothing. His career outwardly has been as varied as his inner development. In the fifty years of his life he has been a public school-teacher, an actor, a physician, a telegraph operator, a preacher, a newspaper man, an artist, a private tutor, a librarian, and a chemist. In some of his more recent works, such as "To Damascus," and "Before a Higher Judge," he has shown some signs of sober reflection, and now this reaction has ended with his entrance into the Church of Rome.

Why do such men as Strindberg, when they break with their own past, find their way into the Roman Catholic Church? The greatest mistake would be to imagine that this is caused by a reawakened conscience. In not one of these cases have any religious motives been made a prominent factor or force in this singular step. A psychological analysis of their change leads to entirely different agencies. Their original naturalistic and radical ideas and ideals can not end otherwise than in a perfect wreck of their physical and mental natures. At bottom they were men devoted to sensualism, and their end is bankruptcy. What they want is an opportunity to rest, to recuperate, to have the opportunity to be restored to health of body and mind. To obtain this they cast themselves into the arms of Roman Catholicism, and they seek in this communion not religious but only esthetic help. The magnificence of the Roman Catholic cultus, the incense of the service, the lack of all appeal to their own activity of thought, the perfect guardianship assumed by the church over its adherents, give them the opportunity they want. Protestantism under these circumstances they hate, as it makes demands on their will and insists on moral energy. These men, tired of their own wild mental career, want rest; they desire to sleep and to dream; and for this purpose they prefer the Roman Catholic cultus.

Several years ago the Norwegian poet, Arne Garborg, published a novel in which he pictured the soul career of such characters, and significantly called his book "Tired Men." In reality it appears in this work as in the cases mentioned, that the nervous disorders of these men have more to do with their conversion to Rome than the religious teachings and tenets of the church herself. In close connection with this fact is the notable phenomenon in modern literature, especially in Germany, that while there is no Romeward tendency on a large scale noticeable, nevertheless there is a pronounced revival of interest in romance and mystic literature, which in earlier periods has gone hand-in-hand with a revival of a Roman Catholic propaganda in literary circles.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE latest official Roman Catholic census, which is very carefully prepared, shows a surprising strength of that church in this country. There are altogether 10,122,677 Roman Catholics in the United States. In the archdiocese of New York alone (not the province) there are 825,000—more than all the Protestant Episcopalians in the United States, more than all the Congregationalists by 200,000, and much more than any of the separate Lutheran bodies.

In a pamphlet on "Atheists and Agnostics," Mr. F. M. Holland tells of a sexton who, when asked by the rector why a certain wealthy parishioner had ceased coming to church, and whether the neglect was due to Latitudinarianism, replied, "No, sir; it's wusser nor that!" "Then it must be Unitarianism?" "No, sir; wusser nor that!" "Ah! Perhaps it is agnosticism?" "Oh, no, sir! It's wusser nor that!" "But it can't be atheism?" "No, sir! It's wusser nor that!" "But there can't be anything worse than atheism." "Oh, yes, sir! It's rheumatism."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE BOER DELEGATION.

RARELY has the voyage of a little knot of persons been watched with greater interest by Europeans than the trip of the Boer emissaries to the United States. It is admitted by most European writers that an American President has no greater right to plunge his country into a war with doubtful issue than has a European monarch. A few sarcastic individuals wonder whether American humanitarianism goes far enough to ab-



EQUIVOCAL KINDNESS.

MR. KRUGER: "Dot vas very kind oph you to make dose appeals on behalf of my oppressed country."

MR. BRYAN: "Oh, that's all right, Colonel. I only hope the Republicans don't do the same thing."

—Montreal Herald.

sorb a couple of states despite the claims of Great Britain; and hint that these states might object to Anglo-Saxon domination in their internal affairs as much if the suzerain were American as if it were English. Others, again, assuming that the British empire has proved itself unable to carry on a war against a great power, in this struggle with a handful of patriotic white men in South Africa, suggest that the United States should help the Boers and annex Canada for our trouble. The British papers, on the whole, consider reference to our attempt to crush Filipino hopes for independence as sufficient to deter us from interfering with Britain's efforts to civilize the barbarous Dutch. *The St. James's Gazette*, which has always argued along this line, ridicules the thought that Americans would listen with more than passive sentiment to people whose mother tongue is not English, and says of the Boer emissaries:

"It is to be feared that their European trip has been a disappointment, and we have a shrewd idea that they will get but cold comfort from the hard-headed Anglo-Saxons on the other side of the Atlantic. They will get warm expressions of sympathy no doubt in various quarters, but soft words will not stay the march of Roberts and Destiny. It must, however, be disappointing to some of our friends in this country not to have had an opportunity of entertaining these gentle Boers at St. Ermin's Hotel. Messrs. Fischer and Wessels are themselves devotees of 'accurate information.' Mr. Fischer has explained that their purpose in going to America is 'to rectify erroneous opinions and to make known the truth.'"

In *The Nineteenth Century*, a magazine hardly second in influence to *The North American Review*, the *Deux Mondes*, or the *Deutsche Revue*, an American named Bowers, after repeating the accusations against the Boers with which every reader of current English literature is familiar, declares that the United States will not interfere because she is the natural heir of the British empire. *The Toronto Globe*, one of the largest and best edited of Canadian papers, says:

"There are only two ways in which the Boers can hope the United States may help them: either (1) by asking Britain to stop the war, or (2) by making war against the British to help the Boers. . . . But the country that was mainly preserved from any such interference during her war with Spain by British firmness is not very likely to interfere in the South African war at the bidding of the Boers. Interference with military force is a still wilder and more absurd idea. That the nation which is still fighting to subjugate the Filipinos should make war against Britain, to prevent her defending her people and the interests of justice and civilization in Africa, deserves no answer."

In another issue *The Globe*, which is edited very much after the pattern of the *New York Herald*, admits that a large number of the best Americans oppose Great Britain in the Boer war on purely ethical grounds, without the slightest doubt that the English-speaking peoples are at least equal to any others.

It would be useless to deny that English-speaking Americans stood high in the estimate of the Boers. They have always received preference where English-speaking officials were required, and, except in the case of capitalists, have been treated with great consideration. Even men like Mr. Lionel Phillips escaped hard punishment for siding with the Rhodes faction at the time of the Jameson raid. The appeal of the delegates of the Boers, set forth in the following summary taken from the *Paris Gaulois*, is therefore based upon reciprocity:

"We go to ask the Americans to help us in ending this cruel war, they whose countrymen are fighting and dying on our side. . . . We go to tell them that we are willing to put our quarrel before a tribunal of arbitration. . . . We are willing to let the United States judge our case."

The *Paris Journal des Débats* says:

"It is, of course, quite possible that the Americans may interfere. In that case the love of the Boers will only be equal to the disinterested sympathies which enabled the Americans to vent their dislike of Spain. The question simply is whether the United States thinks the time has come to settle a boundary quarrel which sooner or later must be attended to."

On the whole, however, it was doubted even before the Boer



THE MAN ON THE FENCE.

PAUL KRUGER: "Say, you kin annex these two watermelons."

UNCLE SAM: "Yes, sonny, but who'll annex the bull-dog?"

—Montreal Telegram.

deputation left Europe that the United States Government would intervene.

"The members of the deputation," says the Amsterdam *Han-delsblad*, "do not despair of the Boers' ability to hold their own. Why should we? Their own intrepid courage is the Boers' best and only protection against brutal Britain." The Amsterdam *Wochenzeitung* publishes a statement by the delegates, from which we take the following:

"1. Altho disturbed, the position of the Boers was not desperate when the deputation left, as Lord Roberts has found out since then. 2. There is no disagreement among the Boer leaders. Nothing but the tenfold numerical superiority of the British gave Roberts his slight advantage. 3. The foreigners—especially the Germans—fight well. The pity is, there is not enough of them. 4. They will be looked after in the same way as the Boers, after the war. 5. Johannesburg is safe unless strategical reasons lead to its destruction. 6. Foreign shareholders of mines will not suffer seriously if the Boers win. 7. The Boers will not leave the country if vanquished. It would take a couple of soldiers to each Boer to enslave them as is contemplated. 8. The English will oblige by exhibiting explosive or expansive bullets fitting any rifles except their own. 9. Even if the Boers are beaten, Britain will not profit in the way of business. Boer men and women will pay a shilling more for German, American, or French goods rather than buy an article of British manufacture, as they are convinced that nothing but British greed has caused the war."

There is little, if any, chance that the government of any European country will interfere. The Munich *Vaterland* says:

"The facts are enough, and the facts are that 250,000 British are sent to kill or imprison 50,000 Christian people, of good Teutonic stock. But 'civilized,' 'humanitarian' Europe does not raise a finger; some of the powers even assist the British murderers. Fle!!"

Like the French in the times of our own struggle against Britain, the Russians are deeply moved. Not a single Russian paper defends Britain's attitude, and many demand armed intervention on the part of the big northern empire. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* says:

"The best intervention would be if somewhere else in the world Great Britain had to defend herself. Not much is needed. If Great Britain can not send additional troops to South Africa, if she is forced even to withdraw a few battalions, the Boers would be sufficiently relieved."—*Translations made for The Literary Digest.*

BRITISH VIEWS OF THE TURKISH-AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

THE United States having renewed the pressure upon the Sultan in connection with the Armenian indemnity claims, the attitude of the European powers having special interests to promote in Turkey becomes a question of some moment. Russia is supposed to have designs upon the Sultan's territory in several quarters, and she always displays keen concern in matters affecting the "sick man" of the near East. Her leading papers have commented on American threats against the Porte in a sharp and hostile tone. Here is the view expressed by the *Novoye Vremya*:

"Turkey can escape unpleasant reprisals, in the shape of an American naval demonstration in her waters, by turning for mediation to the power nearest to her. The Sultan's recent irade granting Russia special privileges in Asia Minor as regards railway construction shows that our friendship is appreciated on the shores of the Bosphorus. Further cementing of good neighborly relations is of course highly desirable alike to us and to Turkey. In the interest of peace, the chief preserver of which is Russia, it is necessary to avert all acute conflicts. In all that relates to the near East, where the equilibrium is not characterized by complete stability, and where the least disturbance might lead to serious complications, it behooves Russia to be particularly attentive."

"On the basis of the convention elaborated at The Hague,

which allows mediation and friendly interference in international disputes, it is possible to take a hand in the present controversy. This would maintain the peace and relieve our old neighbor, Turkey, from her difficulty."

More emphatic are the comments of the *Novosti*, which says:

"Having extended her sphere of activity, the United States must of course submit to the terms of the European international code. Turkey was admitted at the Paris congress of 1856 into the European union of nations, and she had representatives at The Hague. Therefore she must be treated like any other European power. . . .

"Europe is not in the habit of looking with indifference on events in Turkey, and the appearance of an American squadron in one of her ports would create an impression far from agreeable. She is not another China. It is to be hoped that at Washington common sense will prevail over all other influences. We must either recognize that the difficulty with Turkey is susceptible of adjustment by arbitration, and in that case the convention concluded at The Hague must be applied, or else it is to be concluded that the United States is simply seeking a pretext for intermeddling in the purely European Eastern question."

"In either case, it will be the duty of all the European powers to take measures to protect their legitimate interests. Turkey is under European guardianship, and it will therefore be necessary for the United States to reckon, in some way or another, with the wishes of the former power's trustees and guardians. If the Porte deems the American demands excessive and unjust, it can ask any of the governments to undertake a settlement by mediation. Should this fail of the desired effect, the Porte can, and is entitled to, ask for the reference of the issue to an arbitral tribunal."

The *Novosti* accuses England of egging on this country to extreme measures in the hope of diverting attention from South Africa and involving the United States in still greater entanglements.—*Translations made for The Literary Digest.*

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

WHILE large sums are being collected for the starving millions in India, it is almost forgotten that Russia, too, is suffering from a famine, which has become chronic in some of the southern and southwestern provinces. A correspondent of the Berlin *Roersien Courier* blames the great landowners mainly for this state of things. We summarize as follows:

It can not be said that the wealthy are indifferent. Soup-kitchens have been established in many towns, coal is sold below cost to the poor and often given away, and there is much willingness to provide medical aid, as the famine breeds disease. Nor is the Government idle. Seed corn is distributed free of charge and taxes are remitted. But all this assistance is only palliative. The farmers are too poor to withstand a series of bad harvests. The land has been cut up into lots which are too small for the families, for the great landlords oppose all attempts to bring about a more just division of the soil. The peasants are, therefore, forced to work as day laborers, and as such they can not earn enough to support their families except in the industrial districts. The ruin of the peasants is a foregone conclusion under these circumstances, and the famine only hastens the end. During the summer months the peasants will obtain some, tho badly paid, employment on the large estates, and their own grain will keep them until the beginning of the winter. Then the time of starvation begins once more. The only remedy is the strengthening of Russian industries. Sooner or later revolts will take place which may endanger the state. That bullets will then be thought a fitting remedy for all economical evils may be doubted. Even Russia is too far advanced for that.

The *Russkaya Myisl* points out that the condition of the peasants is to-day as bad as before their emancipation in the '60s. It says further:

"Bad harvests are caused by chance, and can not be prevented. But famine, with its attendant typhoid, scurvy, and other evils, should be prevented. Were the peasants better educated, were

they not weakened, there would be less apathy, less mortality in years of famine. The increase of industries is not enough to remedy the evil. The factory has entered into the village in many cases only to make matters worse. What is needed is a thorough reorganization of the laws regarding the division of property among the farming population."

The Government tries to remedy the evil by assisting emigration to the eastern parts of the empire. But this does not permanently relieve the overcrowded villages, as Russian families increase very fast. The worst enemy of the peasants is, according to many authorities, neither the landed gentry nor the sudden rise of industries which has made the peasant half farm laborer, half factory hand, but their peculiar commission, which prevents them from owning the land they till, and makes improvement very difficult.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE GERMAN FLEET AND ITS MEANING.

THE continued assertion on the part of English publications that Germany must be wiped out to insure the happiness of Great Britain has produced the impression throughout the world that, sooner or later, in the interest of "Anglo-Saxon humanity and civilization," an attempt will be made to destroy the inferior Teuton. The acceptance of a naval policy on the part of the German empire therefore creates no surprise anywhere. The *St. Petersburg Birshewiya Vedomosti* says:

"The greater England's successes in South Africa, the greater the need of defensive measures on the part of other nations. . . . Public opinion in Germany as well as in France realizes this. Hence the people submit to the brutal necessity of building a fleet, which is the best guaranty for the preservation of their liberty."

The *Paris Journal des Debats*, referring to the meeting of the emperors at Berlin on the majority of Kaiser Wilhelm's eldest son, says:

"It is not without significance that France was represented by her ambassador in a special mission. . . . Peaceful as was that reunion, it can not blind us to the fact that peace is hardly in the keeping of the powers of Central Europe to-day. However much peace may be desired there, and however little suited the ground may be for a conflagration, it is necessary for the Continent to show a united front."

It has not been easy for the German Government to obtain parliamentary sanction for the creation of a moderately effective fleet. Much assistance was rendered, however, by the British press. Reiterating that, as *The Saturday Review* expressed it, "every Englishman throughout the world would be the richer the day after Germany's destruction," they convinced even the German Radicals that Germany would not be allowed to win bloodless victories without being attacked. H. Dietzel, in the *Berlin Nation*, writes in the main as follows:

The stronger the German fleet, the better assured will be the peace of the world. It will produce sober second thought. Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina will take care that the "great republic" does not extend her sway over Central and South America, if necessary with the help of England, France, and Germany. That Germany must be reckoned with will have a pacifying effect upon Great Britain and the United States. That these two nations wish to inaugurate an era of bloodshed is quite possible. But the result of their adventures is not encouraging. England may in the end win in South Africa, but it will cost her much more than she bargained for. "Great powers need such lessons at times," says Leroy-Beaulieu; "the French got them in the days of Louis XIV. and Napoleon, the British are getting them now." What the jingoes of New York and London experience is not likely to encourage them. The peace of the world is likely to be more firmly established by the lessons taught John Bull and Uncle Sam in South Africa, Cuba, and the Philippines.

The German Reichstag has accepted the new navy bill in com-

mittee, striking off about ten per cent. This will give Germany a fleet of forty battle-ships and fifty cruisers. Ten cruisers for foreign service have been struck off, but the London *St. James's Gazette* thinks that this is not likely to affect the efficiency of the fleet. It says:

"The German admiralty has only to order its constructors to design its vessels with good seagoing qualities, and a respectable coal-carrying capacity, and then they can go anywhere. When once the need for fighting with them has arisen, the 'war lord' will not allow deputies of any party to dictate to him the use he is to make of the armed forces of the empire."

It is well known in England that German armaments are generally much more extensive than the newspapers advertise, and that ships are built not slower but faster than the schedule demands. Many English papers hint that the German fleet is intended chiefly to oppose the United States. The London *Spectator* says:

"Germany, to take a concrete example by way of illustration, will get into a dispute, say, with Brazil, and will prepare to occupy the southern provinces in order to protect her subjects and restore order. America will thereupon quote the Monroe doctrine, and then the Monroe doctrine will be quietly but quite firmly ignored. The next move will be America's. If she is strong enough she must send her fleet wherever the German fleet is to be found and destroy it. If and when that is done, nothing will be easier than to enforce the Monroe doctrine, for nobody can reach, much less hold, a part of Brazil or Central America without having the command of the sea—or at any rate the relative command of the sea. . . . We do not wish to be alarmists, we do not wish to tempt America into warlike courses, we do not wish to make ill blood between America and Germany. But we love America and her people, and so have a duty to perform. It would be doing America a very ill service to pretend that she has nothing to fear, and to join in the outcry against Mr. Elihu Root because he has spoken out."

The Saturday Review doubts that we have still even a moral claim to insist upon the recognition of the Monroe doctrine, and adds:

"Their right to do so has never been unquestioned, even when they confined their operations strictly to the American continent, but now that they have chosen to appear as a conquering power in the Eastern seas and among the West Indies, the claim is being gradually exposed in all its naked extravagance."

The Germans themselves disclaim all intention to annex parts of South America. But they do declare most emphatically that they will not permit the United States to interfere with the formation of a state in which the German element is predominant. Some parts of Brazil are likely to turn out this way, and, always in the interest of "humanity and civilization," Americans and English, according to the Brazilian papers, warn the Portuguese and Indians against the dangers of being ruled by a German-speaking majority. The Germans of Brazil, who number among them a strong leaven of people who reemigrated from the United States, have no wish to become benevolently assimilated by the English-speaking races. Neither does it seem absolutely certain that the German-speaking citizens in the United States regard Anglo-Saxonism as an undiluted blessing. H. F. Urban, a German-American writer of no little influence, writes to the following effect in the *Berlin Zukunft*:

It is a naive bit of arrogance when the Monroe doctrine is used to proclaim a kind of supremacy over South America. As to the so-called unification, pacification, and improvement of South America, we know what that means. It is merely an Anglo-Saxon circumscription for pilfering territory. The South Americans know all that. If the United States wants to prevent a European power from setting foot in South America, she must use cannon. The Monroe doctrine is not worth the paper it is written on.

Many German papers ridicule the idea that either the United States or Great Britain would do anything just. The United

States tariff legislation, the attitude of both powers in Samoa, the alleged attempt of Great Britain to destroy German shipping by interfering with German vessels, are all quoted as illustrations. According to the most influential German publications Germany is not willing to trust the Anglo-Saxon, but abides by a trial of strength. The *Hamburg Correspondent* says:

"The Monroe doctrine has never had more than an apparent existence. It has now been thrown overboard by the Americans themselves, as they have gone beyond their own continent to demonstrate the right of the stronger. Henceforth American questions like all others are merely questions of power."

The Berlin *Neuesten Nachrichten* expresses the opinion of many other German papers by saying that "Uncle Sam loves to stalk around rattling a sword, especially at election times."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BRITISH VIEWS OF ADMIRAL DEWEY'S CANDIDACY.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S brief run for the Presidency has not attracted much notice abroad, except in the British empire where the reelection of Mr. McKinley is hoped for with almost national interest. Admiral Dewey does not come off without some scathing criticism, and the British think the joke "Dewey want to be President?—'Ee do!' very funny. The London *Saturday Review* says:

"What can have prompted the extraordinary conduct of this 'modern Nelson' is matter for conjecture. The most charitable suggestion is that he desires to make Mr. McKinley's election sure. The most probable is that he has allowed his head to be turned by popular adulation. It would be interesting to know in what fundamental principles of foreign policy he disagrees with the President. What is the view of the hero of Manila regarding the future of the Philippines? The fact is that the victories of the American forces were so lightly achieved that the extravagant laudation of the populace has led a worthy sailor grossly to overrate his personal importance, and a few designing politicians are trying to make use of his name by fostering his vanity."

The *Spectator* reveals its knowledge of history and of American politics in the following:

"The 'bosses' of American parties are in consternation. Admiral Dewey, who took Santiago, has consented to stand for the Presidency as 'the candidate of the people'—that is, without a party nomination—and Mr. Hanna and Mr. Platt are wild with rage and doubt. Suppose the admiral draws away half a million voters from the two parties, what becomes of wirepullers' calculations? It is dreadful, and the admiral is derided and denounced by a thousand pens. As he formerly refused to engage in politics, some strong pressure must have been put upon him, and we fancy it proceeds from that section of the Democrats which is in favor of gold and expansion. They are so afraid of Mr. Bryan that they would rather wreck their party than see him President. If that hypothesis is correct, Mr. McKinley's reelection is almost a certainty."

In Canada, on the whole, the admiral's chances are regarded as slight. The Toronto *Saturday Night* says:

"The people hereabouts and in South Africa would be glad if General Dewet, of Pretoria, were capturing as few votes as is Admiral Dewey of Washington. The people of Washington are laughing Admiral Dewey and his wife out of the Presidential campaign, but General Dewet, at Dewetsdorp, recently captured four hundred and fifty British prisoners, together with a large quantity of ammunition. General Dewet seems to be running well in the Transvaal, but it is not a pleasant thought to us that so many Britishers are going with him."

The Montreal *Herald*, however, says:

"Dewey has shown a good deal of hard sense in such of his letters and despatches as have been made public, and there is little doubt that any treatment of the new possessions to which he might assent would be wiser and more consistent with American institutions than the course that has been pursued by the present Administration, controlled, as the Porto Rico incident showed, by a plutocracy. If Dewey adheres to his determination, there may be some sensations in American politics this year, and the despatch announcing the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila will probably pass into history as the most successful of all campaign documents."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Luther and Polygamy.

To the Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

Your valuable publication of April 28 contained an interesting historical statement signed by C. A. Wendell. The candor of the writer is evident, and his earnest desire for truth commendable. His purpose is to repel the charge made against Luther as justifying polygamy by his formal permission given to Philip of Hesse to have two wives at the same time. This charge was revived in a more extended form lately, by its having been used in Congress in defense of a member elected from Utah. The incident is of public notoriety.

Mr. Wendell does not explicitly deny the historical truth of the fact, which, he says, "is certainly a sad blemish on the character of Luther, if it is true." The phrase "if it is true," which I have presumed to italicize, indicates that Mr. W. would clearly imply a doubt as to the truth of the action of Luther. But Michelet, in his favorable Life of Luther, makes doubt impossible. He writes: "He (Luther) dared not condemn that which the Old Testament sanctioned; besides, the doctrine illustrated and invoked by the landgrave was precisely that which Luther had adopted in principle from the very commencement of the Reformation." ("History of Luther," bk. 3, ch. 3.)

But a more serious aspect of the case may not be overlooked. It was not merely Luther's individual permission that was given to the landgrave; the collective assent of the leaders of his cause was engaged in sanctioning the indulgence. Thus Michelet continues: "The whole of the theologians of Wittenburg assembled on the occasion to frame a reply. . . . If your highness is utterly determined upon marrying a second wife, we are of opinion that it ought to be done secretly." (*Ibid.*) The secrecy is not strong evidence of moral courage or consistency. This document was signed by Luther, Melancthon, Bucer, Corvin, Lening, Winfert, Melanther.

We now come to the point of contention made by Mr. Wendell. He quotes from Lord Herbert's "History of England under Henry VIII.," p. 144, a letter from George Casalis, Henry's agent at Rome, urging the divorce from Catherine. Casalis is alleged to have written: "Some days ago the Pope in private offered to me this proposal, as a thing of which he made much account, that your majesty might have a dispensation to have two wives."

Lord Herbert's History is not accessible to me, but Horace Walpole's opinion of the author may be accepted as indicative of what he might write about the Pope: "The History of Don Quixote was the Life of Plato." ("Encycl. Brit.," art. Herbert.) Thus characterized by Walpole, Herbert's historical accuracy may be reasonably impugned. It is also stated that "he was held up as an atheist." (*Ibid.*) Doubtless an atheist may be an honest writer, yet such a statement as that ascribed to Casalis about the alleged offer of Clement VII. may not be exempt from doubt as to its veracity when considered in such relationship and from such a source.

It is well known that Henry had many agents at different courts and at universities, urgent, and not, perhaps, overscrupulous as to the means used to advance his divorce suit. But even the ardent lover of Anne Boleyn never thought of asking for a bigamous marriage dispensation explicitly. And it is not reasonably conceivable that against one of the commonest principles of Christian doctrine and conduct Clement would make such a base proposal, even in private. His character as given by that eminent Protestant historian, von Ranke, repels such a charge. He says: "His conduct was remarkable for the blameless rectitude and moderation of its tenor. . . . He was a man of extensive information. He spoke with equal knowledge of his subject, whether that were theology and philosophy, etc." ("History of the Popes," vol. 1, bk. 1, ch. 3.)

It will appear impossible to reconcile blameless rectitude of conduct and extensive theological information with a vile proposal to contradict both in order to gratify the voracious King of England.

The story of Casalis is, on its face, incredible. Even if true it was no more than the record of a private conversation, perhaps a joke; while the Lutheran decision was deliberate, formal, official.

As Mr. Wendell admits that it would be absurd to try to trace Mormonism back to this, he is commendably logical. But can he justly draw a like inference from the wholly dissimilar declaration of the fathers of Lutheranism?

(REV. JAMES NILES.)

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, PROUDFORD, N. Y.,

MAY 17, 1900.

Goldwin Smith, Kipling, and Shakespeare.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: In your number for March 30, in your review of Prof. Goldwin Smith's book on "Shakespeare the Man," you make the author utter some grave charges against the poet; for instance: "But the dramatist makes strange mistakes. He introduced artillery in the reign of John," etc.

At the foot of Kipling's story, "Watchers of the Night," I recently pencilled a note as to his concluding paragraph which says:

"Shakespeare alludes to the pleasure of watching an engineer being shelled by his own battery. Now this shows that poets should not write about what they do not understand. Any one could have told him that sappers and gunners are perfectly different branches of the service."

Kipling is right: poets shouldn't write about what they do not understand, as I think I can show he did in the above quotation. Both he and Goldwin Smith, I suspect, have forgotten the original meaning and use of "engine," "engineering," and "artillery." There is, I submit, reason to believe that Shakespeare understood "an engineer" to be one using enginery—i.e., any large implement of war, a catapult or a battery, i.e., a battering ram.

Regarding "artillery," how do you think it would do to consult the Bible, 1 Sam. xxi. 20 for instance? It reads (in the A. V.): "And Jonathan gave his artillery unto his lad and said unto him, Go carry them to the city."

The Hebrew word being "instruments," which, in part, are classed in verse 25 as "arrows." Clearly the gentlemen have lost the connection of the original and modern use of the words.

LONG BEACH, MISS.

JAMES BOARDMAN CABLE.

PERSONALS.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S PEDIGREE.—In a letter published in *The Standard* (London), the following is of interest:

The authority for President Kruger's pedigree is Mr. T. F. Van Vordt, B.A. ("Paul Kruger and the Rise of the South African Republic," Jacques Dusjean, Amsterdam and Kaapstad). I give the title in English, but it is a Dutch book, and I do not know if it has been translated. As he investigated the matter thoroughly, and the particulars are not given quite correctly in English papers, you will allow me to repeat them. Frans Kruger, in Berlin, marries Elizabeth Hartwigs. A son, Jacob, then seventeen, arrives in Capetown in 1713, in the service of the East Indian Company. He seems to have lost the free use of one of his hands, and is allowed to establish himself as a Burgher in Stellenbosch; marries Johanna Kemp; has eight children. The sixth one—a son, Hendrik, baptized April 8, 1743—marries Francina Cloete. It seems that this Hendrik soon went eastward, as his son Gert (Gerrit) Kruger, baptized May 21, 1750, marries, November 12, 1766, Susanna Lacya Buys, of which lady it is known that she belonged to one of the first families that went eastward. Their son, Stephanus Johannes Kruger was baptized March 13, 1778, in Graaff-Reynet, and this man was the grandfather of President Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger. Of course, "baptized in" means here in the district of, and thus also in the district which afterward was called Graaff-Reynet.

Stephanus Johannes Kruger marries, January 28, 1798, Sophia Margaretha Steenkamp; lives in what afterward was Tarka; "treks" in 1836 with Potgieter. One of his sons, Caspar Jan Hendrik, born 1804, marries Elsie Francina Steyn, daughter of Doun Steyn, of Bulhoek, near actual Colesberg. They remain there some time, and in that place the President is born October 10, 1825.

A SOCIALISTIC novel from the pen of the Duchess of Sutherland has attracted much attention in England recently, and many people are asking how the young Duchess of Sutherland has managed to see so much of the inside of the Socialist movement, and how she has learned to steer among the curious cross currents. It fell out thus: More than two years ago Miss Margaret Macmillan, a well known Socialist speaker and writer, was lecturing one Sunday in the Morris Labor Church at Leek, in Staffordshire. The duchess was hard by, at Trentham. Her mind was already occupied with the education of the people, what it was, and what it might be, and also with the hideous condition of life and labor in the potteries, which lay as it were just outside her palace gates. She determined to hear for herself what a highly educated woman, a leader of Socialist thought and activity, had to say. The duchess dropped into the lecture-hall just as any other item in the audience did. She was introduced to Miss Mac-

How to Grow Good Fruit.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticulture Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it, do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It will not be sent to the disinterested. Owners of fruit trees, stating if at all interested in fruit culture, will get this book. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent to fruit growers, or owners of estates, enclosing fifty cents, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

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milian after the lecture under some simple, commonplace name, and after a long talk revealed her full personality and begged for a continuance of the intercourse. The friendship thus began ripened steadily. The duchess, in her ardor and research, visited Bradford (where Miss Macmillan is a member of the school board) in the dripping days of a black November and saw for herself what the children and the schools and the life of a great manufacturing town were like.

The following picture of Miss Macmillan, from "Mainly about People," is strangely at variance with the general conception of the Socialist agitator: "Miss Macmillan lives a simple, not to say austere life, with her books and her own idealism as chief companions, in the cozy little nest she has made for herself. Years ago she decided to set aside all opportunity of luxury and to devote herself to the labor movement, in which she has been one of the most inspiring, and at the same time one of the most chastening influences. In fireside talk she is perfectly delightful; full of quaint, subtle, elusive humor, and quick to make thumbnail sketches of her friends and acquaintances. She has written many brief ephemeral things. Whether she will bring her powers to bear on a larger work, time will show."

COLONEL RADEN-POWELL, who at the outbreak of the Transvaal war asked to be placed in "a warm corner," has now held his "little corner" long enough to break all British siege records, including that of Lucknow. The place he has held so long, by the way, is, according to *Cottier's Weekly*, pronounced Mahf'king, not Mafeking. In regard to the colonel himself, Dr. Haig Brown, his former headmaster at Charter House, has this to say: "I notice that the name is invariably mispronounced," said the doctor. "The 'a' in Baden is generally given the sound 'ah,' but it should have the usual sound of 'a,' as in 'Bathing Towel,' which was his nickname among the boys at school. The boy was essentially the father of the man; he was very active, lively, full of fun and amusement, and exceedingly popular with his schoolfellows."

The colonel's father was the late Professor Raden-Powell, and he is descended on his mother's

Wanted by a young lady of education and refinement (not a stenographer), a position as private secretary, or companion; has a good voice for reading, is accustomed to the care of invalids. Would travel. Position with literary person preferred. Address MISS CASAUDON, 220 West 44th Street, New York City.

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side from a family which achieved distinction in the naval service. He was educated at Charter House, and at the age of nineteen he joined the Thirteenth Hussars, serving as adjutant with his regiment in India, Afghanistan, and South Africa. Thus he made the acquaintance of the Cape very early in his career, an acquaintance to be resumed on more than one memorable occasion afterward. He was despatched to Cape Town again in 1887 as assistant military secretary to Gen. Sir Henry Smith. He held this appointment for two years, and during that period he served in the Zululand operations, and came in for mention in the despatches—always an honor, but even more so in those days than now. Then he was appointed military secretary to the governor of Malta, who, tho he had no power to do so, gave him the local and temporary rank of major. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge was commander-in-chief at the time, and by his command Haden-Powell had to substitute two stars for the one crown on his shoulder-cords. His next step made him the youngest colonel in the British army.

TOUJOURS LA POLITESSE.—"During a recent sharp skirmish," says *The Sphere*, "an English officer in South Africa noticed that one of his guns was in danger. Calling an officer to his side he requested him to go and help the captain to try and bring it in. 'Pardon,' he added, as the officer turned to obey, 'perhaps you do not know the captain.' The officer had not the pleasure. 'I'll introduce you, then—charming fellow,' said his lordship, and, regardless of bursting shells and puffs of dirt which marked the pitch of bullets all around them, he cantered along the hillside with him. 'Captain,' he shouted, 'let me introduce my friend, Mr. B—Captain A. He will lend you a hand to bring in that gun; hope neither of you will be knocked over doing it.'"

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

An "Anti."—"I am an anti," declared Sammy Snaggs, whose father is an ardent expansionist. "You are what?" demanded the elder Snaggs, with great surprise. "I am an anti," repeated Sammy: "an anti-expansionist." — *Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

The Table Turned.—STUBB: "There goes a man who used to address thousands of people every day."

PENN: "What is he doing now?"

STUBB: "Addressing circulars at \$6 per week." — *Philadelphia Record*.

Absent-Minded.—CUSTOMER: "Give me ten cents worth of paregoric, please."

DRUGGIST: "Yes, sir."

CUSTOMER (absent-mindedly): "How much is it?"

DRUGGIST: "A quarter." — *Exchange*.

Mixed.—One of the signs in the grocery store announced: "Raspberry jam, etc. the jar." "Ah!" said Mrs. Newliwed, "Isn't that dam jar?" "Beg pardon!" exclaimed the grocer. She tried it again. "I said, isn't that dam dear?" Then she blushed vividly and retired in confusion. — *Philadelphia Record*.

Catching.—MAMMA: "What is Willie crying about?"

BRIDGET: "Shure, ma'am, he wanted to go across the street to Tommy Green's."

MAMMA: "Well, why didn't you let him go?"

BRIDGET: "They were having charades, he said, ma'am, and I wasn't sure as he'd had 'em yet." — *Exchange*.

Confidence.—MASTER: "Describe the route

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you would have to follow to get to the Martinique Islands."

PUPIL: "I first proceed to Southampton—"

MASTER: "Well, and then?"

PUPIL: "Then I go on board a steamer, and leave the rest to the captain, who knows the way much better than I do."—*Tit-Bits*.

From a Scene of War.—"It makes me shudder," said the Filipino, who, having nothing else to do, was leisurely retreating, "to read about these fights in Kentucky." "Yes," replied his companion; "and these lynchings in Texas." "And these garrotings in Porto Rico." "And these attempted assassinations in Europe." "And other disturbances too numerous to mention. Brother, I sometimes fear that we do not appreciate the benefits of our lot. Truly, this condition called 'peace' must be a fearful thing."—*Washington Star*.

Some Authors.—The most cheerful author—Samuel Smiles.

The noisiest author—Howells.

The tallest author—Longfellow.

The most flowery author—Hawthorne.

The holiest author—Pope.

The most amusing author—Thomas Tickell.

The happiest author—Gay.

The most fiery author—Burns.

The most talkative author—Chatterton.

The most distressed author—Akenaide.—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

The Flight of Time.—OLD MED: "Well, old man, how'd you sleep last night? Follow my advice about counting up?"

NEW MED: "Yes, indeed. Counted up to 18,000."

OLD MED: "Bully! And then you fell asleep, eh?"

NEW MED: "Guess not! It was morning by that time, and I had to get up."—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

May 21.—Lord Roberts sends despatches announcing the relief of Mafeking.

Sir Redvers Buller reports that his advance has been delayed, owing to the destruction of the railroad line.

May 22.—A cavalry squadron of Colonel Bethune's force is ambushed by the Boers.

May 23.—Lord Roberts's army reaches the Rhenoster River on its march to Pretoria, the cavalry under General French crossing over and General Hamilton's column seizing Heilbron; the Boers retreat northward.

May 24.—Lord Roberts's army resumes its march from the Rhenoster River to the Vaal.

May 25.—Lord Roberts's infantry forces were within thirty-five miles of the Vaal River on Thursday, General French's cavalry being in advance; General Buller was holding a strong Boer force at Laing's Nek; General Hunter, on the western border, occupied Vryburg.

May 26.—Lord Roberts announces that the British advance forces cross the Vaal River on the Queen's birthday.

May 27.—Lord Roberts announces the passage of the Vaal by the main British army on Sunday, unopposed, the Boers falling back to positions near Johannesburg.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 21.—*Philippines*: Owing to the disturbed conditions in Southern Luzon, the order for municipal government will not be put in force in those districts.

May 22.—*Philippines*: Two complete companies of Filipinos surrender at Tarlac to the American forces.

The Queen Regent of Spain signs the postal convention with the United States.

Rubonic plague appears at Rio Janeiro.

MERIT ALWAYS A WINNER.

When an article obtains a distinct lead over the many others in its class it is a pretty sure sign of special merit. There are garters and hose supporters *ad infinitum* on the market, but the brand known familiarly as the "Velvet Grip," made by George C. Frost Co., of Boston, has so distinct a lead as to make it difficult to even recall the name of any other.

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has all these advantages and costs less than the cheapest dash freezer. It is the only freezer which can be used as a mould. Salt cannot reach the cream, which remains frozen three times as long as in any other freezer. Why buy one of the old-fashioned kind and work at what should be a pleasure, when you can get one that freezes without grinding, will do the work just as well, and costs less money.

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May 23.—**Mr. Grisco, United States Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople**, presents another and more peremptory note to the Porte, demanding prompt settlement of the American missionary claims.

May 24.—**The Queen's birthday** is celebrated throughout England with unusual enthusiasm.

The powers, through their representatives at Peking, demand of the Chinese Government immediate suppression of the "Boxers"; otherwise the powers will land troops in China.

May 25.—**More trouble in China** caused by the "Boxers."

In the French Senate a question relating to letters in the Dreyfus case is discussed; the Minister of War announces that the Government considers the case closed.

May 26.—**Philippines**: Some cases of bubonic plague have occurred in the government corral in Manila.

A force of Chinese cavalry have been attacked and defeated by "Boxers."

May 27.—**Disorder is spreading in the Chinese provinces.**

Philippines: Manila is crowded with natives from interior hamlets of Luzon, fleeing from insurgent conscription.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

May 21.—**Senate**: The Post-Office appropriation bill is passed.

House: Bills providing for an eight-hour day on government works and prohibiting interstate transportation of convict-made goods are passed.

May 22.—**Senate**: Mr. Spooner speaks in defense of the President's Philippine policy.

May 23.—**House**: The resolution for final adjournment of Congress on June 6 is adopted, and the bill to cover extradition in cases similar to that of Neely is passed.

May 24.—**House**: Two amendments to the Alaskan Civil Code bill are adopted.

May 26.—**Senate**: The Bacon resolution, providing for an investigation into financial affairs in Cuba, is adopted.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 21.—**Secretary Hay**, in an interview with the Boer delegates, informs them that the United States can not intervene in the war in South Africa.

E. G. Rathbone, director-general of posts in Cuba, is suspended from office.

The Kentucky governorship contest is dropped by the United States Supreme Court on the grounds of want of jurisdiction, thus giving the office to Hickham (Dem.).

May 22.—**The Boer envoys are received unofficially** by President McKinley.

Charles F. W. Neely, the accused postal official, is arrested in a civil action brought by the Government.

May 23.—**Francis Hicknell Carpenter**, the portrait painter, dies in New York.

May 24.—**Secretary Root offers the place of Judge advocate of Porto Rico to Charles T. Saxton**, former lieutenant-governor of New York.

The failure of the big brokerage firm of **Price, McCormick & Co.**, with liabilities estimated at \$13,000,000, is announced.

May 25.—**The United States warns China** that the secret society known as the "Boxers" must be suppressed.

May 26.—**Governor Roosevelt held a conference at Oyster Bay** touching the Neely case, the Ice Trust, and District Attorney Gardner's hearing.

May 27.—**Observation parties from nearly all the prominent universities and government stations are in the South** to obtain data regarding the eclipse.

St. Louis strike situation remains unchanged.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 475.

By T. D. CLARKE.

First Prize Sydney Morning Herald Problem Tourney, 1899-1900.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 476.

By J. POSPISIL.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 475.

1. Q-Q8	2. K-KB3	3. Q-KR3, mate
1. KxB	2. B-Q2	3. P-Q4, mate
1.	2. Any other	3. Q-R4, mate
1. BxB	2. P-Q2 ch	3. P-Q4, mate
1.	2. K-B5 (must)	3. P-Q4, mate
1. B-Q3	2. Q-R4 ch	3. P-Q4, mate
1.	2. KxB (must)	3. P-Q4, mate
1. Any other	2. Q-Q4 ch	3. P-Q4, mate
	2. P-Q2 (must)	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham,



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Comments: "Not perfect, but surely above 70 per cent"—M. W. H.; "Deep and ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Almost faultless"—F. S. F.; "Troublesome; first to find the key, and then to find the mates"—F. H. J.; "A gem"—M. M.; "The judges judged righteous judgment"—A. K.; "Neat, but not difficult"—H. W. F.; "The prettiest one yet, but difficult"—A. T.; "One of your finest"—R. A. K.

The reason that so few solved this problem, is that they were caught in the trap of moving the B as the key-move. One of the most remarkable features of this problem is the way in which the author provides against this move of the B. And while some of the solvers got Black's first move, they did not find the second.

B moves	Q x Kt P	Stopping P-Q mate
1. P-Kt 4	2. P-B 3	
	3. Q-H 6	
	4. B-B 4	3. No mate.

The Paris Tournament.

At the time of going to press the score stands:

Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
Brody..... 1	2	Mises..... 4	1
Burn..... 3	2	Mortimer..... 0	3
Duder..... 0	5	Pulbury..... 3 1/2	3 1/2
Janowski..... 4	0	Rosen..... 4	4
Lasker..... 5	0	Schlechter..... 2	2
Nalens..... 4	1	Showalter..... 3 1/2	3 1/2
Manney..... 4	1	Sterling..... 1	4
Marshall..... 3	1	Tschigurin..... 1	3
Mason..... 1	4		

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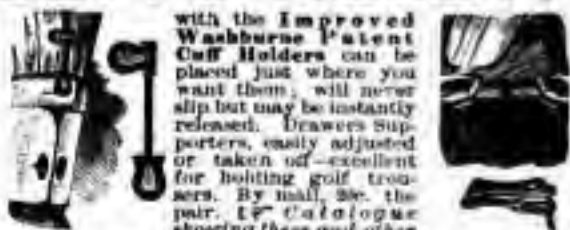
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An Historical Game.

The Westminster Gazette, London, publishes a game famous by reason of the distinguished persons who played it. It was played by telegraph in 1845 between Gosport and London. The Gosport side was led by the renowned Howard Staunton and Captain Kennedy, a well-known writer of that day. The London team was marshalled by Buckle, author of "The History of Civilization," Captain Evans, of Evans Gamet home, and George Walker, a great authority on Chess.

Bishop's Opening.

GOSPORT, White.	LONDON, Black.	GOSPORT, White.	LONDON, Black.
1 P-K4	1 P-K4	24 R-K2	24 P-K3
2 B-B4	2 B-B4	25 K1-K3	25 P-R4
3 P-Q4	3 Q-Kt4	26 R-Q4	26 P x P
4 Q-B3	4 Q-Kt3	27 Kt x Kt	27 P-Q6
5 P-Q3	5 Kt-Q4	28 R-K4	28 K-K4
6 B-K3	6 B-K3	29 Kt-Q	29 P-K4
7 B x B	7 R-P4	30 P x P	30 P x P
8 Kt-Q3	8 Kt-R3	31 R x P	31 R-K4
9 R-P4	9 P-Q3	32 R-B4	32 P-K4
10 P-B4	10 Kt-R3	33 R-Q4	33 Q-R4
11 Kt-B3	11 P-K4	34 Kt-Q4	34 K-R4
12 K-Q3	12 B-K4	35 Kt x P	35 R x P
13 P-Q4	13 Castles Q-R	36 Kt-B4	36 Q-R4
14 P-B3	14 P-Q4	37 Kt x B	37 R-K4
15 B x P	15 B x P	38 R-B4	38 R-K4
16 Kt-B4	16 B-K4	39 H(Q2)-K	39 R-K4
17 Kt-B4	17 R-K4	40 B x P	40 K x Kt P
18 Q-R4	18 Kt-B4	41 R x R (K7)	41 H x R
19 B x Kt	19 P x B	42 R-Q4	42 B-K4
20 R-B4	20 P-K4		
21 Kt-B3	21 Kt-K4		

Chess-Nomenclature.

Much interest is taken by students of Chess concerning the names of the pieces. In *The British Chess Magazine* (May), there is a table, the most complete we have ever seen, giving the names of the pieces in eighteen languages. The writer says: "The following table gives the European Chess-termini of medieval times. A few

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

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NEARING THE END IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IT is now admitted on all sides that the end of the two Boer republics in South Africa is at hand, and that to all intents and purposes the whole of South Africa may be considered British territory. Lord Salisbury's declaration last week, in a public speech, that "our only certainty of preventing a recurrence of this fearful war is to insure that never again shall such vast accumulations of armaments occur, and that not a shred of the former independence of the republics shall remain," is taken by a number of papers to mean that the new crown colony will not

be given the autonomy enjoyed by Canada and Australia, which have the right to collect arms and ammunition and levy militia forces, but that it will be ruled by officials appointed in London, and will have little or no voice in the running of its own affairs for a number of years at least.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* rejoices in the British triumph. "The consequences of the victory of the British," it says, "will be good for the world. In the Orange River colony and in the Transvaal independence will be less, but liberty, equality, opportunity, and humanity will be more. A viciously corrupt, fanatical, superstitious, and medieval oligarchy will disappear, and local government with free manhood suffrage, just laws, and open rights of petition, discussion, printing, and schooling, will take its place." So, too, thinks the Philadelphia *Press*, which says: "Wrong has existed on both sides in this dire struggle, and the British cause was seriously compromised by corporate greed; but, taking the large, far view, the rights of the entire population of the region, white and black, Boer and Uitlander, taken together, are advanced by the result, and the peace, prosperity, and civil liberty of all colors and races will be ultimately forwarded." The New York *Times* agrees with this view, declaring that the "freedom and equality before the law for all, general education, security for the rights of property and of the person, and the maintenance of order," which will come with British rule, will bless both Boer and Briton. But, it adds, "there will be blunders; the passions surviving from the war will have their untoward influence; the manners of our English friends will be in South Africa, as they have often been elsewhere, an obstacle to their sincerely pursued good intentions, and the greed of the Rhodeses and the bumptiousness of the Chamberlains will interfere as they have so sadly interfered in the past. But in the long run . . . the peace and progress of the world will be decidedly advanced." The New York *Tribune*, which sympathizes with the British side of the controversy, thinks that even the Boer sympathizers must rejoice that the British triumph, since it was inevitable, has come so soon, and with so little bloodshed. "It is neither good sense nor good morals," it says, "to fight against the inevitable just for the sake of fighting and doing all possible harm."

Many papers are still unconvinced, however, that the British triumph is either just or desirable. The Baltimore *American*, for example, says of the war:

"There was no excuse for it. The world has not yet accepted and never will accept as either reasonable or just the pleas that England has put forth in defense of her course. It was not a war to protect her subjects in their rights in a foreign land, but a war of greed and gain, a war to secure possession of a land rich in gold and precious gems, a war which will always be condemned as heartless and cruel, a blot upon the name of the mightiest power of Europe. . . . The Boer republic will now pass out of existence, crushed to death to satisfy the greed of a mighty empire."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* declares that "the cause of human liberty—of popular government—has suffered by the British triumph," and the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"To Americans the saddest thought in connection with the war is that the destruction of the Dutch republics may retard the development of a republican form of government in other parts of the world. That may be one of the consequences of the extinction of the independence of the South African republics. No

weak state is now safe from the encroachments of a great empire, and if the imperial spirit is not checked in the United States the American republic will commit the same crime in the Philippines and possibly in Cuba which Great Britain is now preparing to commit in South Africa."

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that "in refraining from blowing up the Rand gold-mines and razing the hated city of Johannesburg, these Boers have given a superb answer to their defamers, and have shown a self-control under the most intense provocation to wreak a terrible vengeance, that entitles them to rank morally, at least, with peoples of the most gilded civilizations."

The annexation of the Orange Free State, with whom Great Britain had no quarrel before she came to the aid of her sister republics, is regarded by some papers as especially regrettable. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Leaving the merits or demerits of the Transvaal out of the question, the fate of the Orange Free State can not fail to inspire regret in the minds of almost all Americans. Even the British press confesses to sentimental qualms on this score. The Free-State people had no gold-mines and had not tempted the cupidity of the fortune-hunters, but they were kindred of the Transvaal Boers and knew that the two republics must ultimately stand or fall together. Their loss is the more bitter because the more swift and unexpected. In place of their admittedly poor and able government there now appears some form of the British colonial system, in which Mr. Rhodes and his financial clique will necessarily play a prominent part, as they have done in the politics of the British colonies in South Africa for many years. If this is a triumph of progress and civilization it is not apparent on the surface."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* remarks, in a similar strain:

"Lord Roberts's proclamation omits 'Free' from the new territory's name. This was well done. The word has been wiped from the face of the land by the imperial armies. A free state has perished from the earth. An imperial colony has its place. And the saddest thought of all to the American citizen is that this outrage has been accomplished with the moral, tho tacit, support of that branch of the United States Government which represents the banner republic of the century in the eyes of the civilized world."

The following interesting chronology of the war appears in the New York *World*:

October 11—War began.
October 12—Natal invaded.
October 13—Newcastle occupied by Boers.
October 14—Kimberley isolated; 34 days' siege began.
October 16—Mafeking attacked; 214 days' siege began.
October 20—Battle of Glencoe; British claimed victory, but retired.
October 21—Battle of Elandsvaagte; Boers defeated.
October 22—British evacuated Dundee, retreating to Ladysmith.
October 23—General Symonds died of wound.
October 26—Battle of Nicholson's Nek; 1,000 British captured.
November 1—Ladysmith invested; 117 days' siege began.
November 15—British armored train wrecked at Chieveley.
November 21—Battle of Belmont; Boers retired.
November 25—Battle of Graspan; Boers retired.
November 26—Battle of Modder River; Boers retired.
December 10—Battle of Stormberg; Gatacre defeated.
December 11—Battle of Magersfontein; Methuen defeated; General Wauclupe killed.
December 15—Battle of Colenso; Buller defeated.
January 6—Boer attack on Ladysmith repulsed.
January 10—Roberts arrived at Cape Town.
January 14—Spion Kop captured by Warren.
January 15—Spion Kop abandoned by British with heavy loss.
February 5—Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith began.
February 7—Vaal Krans evacuated by British.
February 9—Roberts reached the Modder.
February 10—Kimberley relieved by French.
February 16—Cronje's army defeated at Paardeburg.
February 17—Cronje surrendered.
February 18—Ladysmith relieved by Buller.
March 12—Salisbury rejected Boer peace proposals.
March 13—Bloemfontein occupied by Roberts.
March 17—Joubert died.
March 18—British trapped at Sanna's Post, losing seven guns.
April 1—Cronje and 1,000 Boers sailed for St. Helena.
April 4—Five hundred British troops captured at Reddersburg.
April 5—General Villiers-Mareuil killed.
April 14—4,000 Boers landed at St. Helena.
May 1—Roberts began march on Pretoria.
May 12—Kroonstad occupied.
May 17—Mafeking relieved.
May 19—British crossed Vaal River.
May 30—Johannesburg occupied.

THE CHINESE "BOXERS" AND THE POWERS.

THE uprising of the Chinese secret society, called the "Boxers," is rapidly becoming a matter of international concern. During the past few days the revolt has assumed formidable proportions. A number of missionaries and several hundred native Christians have been massacred, a railway near Peking has been destroyed, and a steamer attacked on the Yang-Tse River. The interest felt by the United States is accentuated by the proximity of the American legation at Peking, and the existence of many American citizens in that part of China.

There are persistent rumors that Russia is at the back of the present uprising, and that she hopes an opportunity will be afforded her of landing large forces of troops in China, thus strengthening her grip on this dying empire. As yet, however, her designs have been thwarted by the prompt action of the other powers. The State Department at Washington has been in close communication with Minister Conger, at Peking, and one hundred marines have already landed from the American flag-ship *Newark*, and marched to the Chinese capital, in company



CHINA MAY HAVE TO DEAL WITH A NEW KIND OF "BOXERS."
—The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

with detachments of French, British, Italian, Japanese, and Russian troops.

The society of "Boxers" is thus described by the Philadelphia *Times*:

"The Chinese name for the society is I-Ho-Tuon, the I meaning righteousness, the Ho standing for peace, and Tuon meaning fist. . . . It numbers nearly eleven millions of men, and was originally called 'The Great Sword Society.' Organized as a law-and-order league, it became bitterly anti-foreign and anti-Christian. A series of outrages on Christians followed until, in last October, the Christian nations forced the Government to send a force against the Great Swords. There was a battle, followed by the report of the governor of Shantung that the so-called rebels were honest country folk. Then the Great Sword Society disappeared, by edict, and in its place sprang ready-made the 'Universal Society of Boxers,' with the old organization and purposes and with the added idea of fighting all foreign influence—missionary or otherwise—and of having the Government help it. The operations of the society and outrages committed by it have since continued, and have constantly become bolder."

It is declared that the revolt is being secretly encouraged by the Dowager-Empress of China and her Government. "Reports from Peking," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "suggest that the uprising has been stirred up by the Dowager-Empress to sustain the claims of her dynasty. She is opposed to foreign aggressions, for they mean the cutting off of many of her perquisites and the

to Germany have for years past been but trifling. What are the things we sell the Germans in important amounts? In the last ten months \$59,000,000 worth of cotton, \$23,000,000 worth of breadstuffs, \$15,500,000 worth of the products of petroleum and of the oily seed of the cotton-plant, \$8,500,000 of copper, \$4,500,000 worth of tobacco, and \$2,500,000 of agricultural implements. The only other items of consequence are \$2,000,000 each of fruits and fertilizers.

"Here is certainly a good customer who takes \$117,000,000 worth of the above-mentioned products in ten months. Figures, as a rule, are rather uninteresting, but these surely are worth a moment's study at this time. Of our lard and bacon we have sold them in the same ten months \$12,500,000 worth, but the shipments of salt and pickled beef and pork have never amounted to as much as \$1,000,000 in a corresponding period. Compared with the bulk of our exports to Germany, the meats are but a trifling item, and we can safely trust to the hard heads and complaining stomachs of the German masses to take down at an early day the barriers erected against these by the cattle-raiser of the old country. Apropos of the Bailey bill we are told that 'all the live-stock States are desirous of having adequate measures adopted by Congress to overcome the discrimination by Germany.' This is preeminently a case in which the old motto, '*Laissez faire, laissez aller*,' should be our rule."

John F. Winter, United States consul at Annaberg, Germany, in a report to the State Department, gives some interesting facts about the foreign trade of Germany, England, and the United States. "Germany," he says, "has built up her foreign commerce at Great Britain's expense; and the United States, just entering the field, is building up a great foreign trade at the expense of both Great Britain and Germany." Of the \$18,000,000,000 worth of foreign commerce carried on by all the nations of the world, he finds that Great Britain's share is 18.3 per cent., Germany's 10.8 per cent., and that 9.7 per cent. belongs to the United States.

CHICAGO'S MUNICIPAL HOUSE CLEANING.

IT is not often that the absence of comment in the press indicates the presence of a topic of national interest, but those who remember the moralizations current a few years ago on the sad condition of Chicago's city politics will see that the rarity of such reflections now reveals the fact that a radical change must have taken place. That such, indeed, is the fact, we are told by Mr. Edwin Burritt Smith, lawyer, professor of law in Northwestern University, and an active worker in political reform movements in Chicago, who writes in the June *Atlantic Monthly* the story of the cleansing of the city council. To show the magnitude of the work that confronted the friends of honest government he says:

"The city government of Chicago touched bottom in 1895, when fifty-eight of its sixty-eight aldermen were organized into a 'gang' for the service and blackmail of public service corporations. Within that year six great franchises of enormous value were shamelessly granted away, in utter disregard of general protest and the vetoes of the mayor. Most of the members of the council were without personal standing or character. The others were practically without voice or influence. The people scarcely realized that the council contained an element representative of public interests."

There was a general desire for better things, but the outlook was dark. In fact, he declares, "the task seemed all but impossible."

"The city carried on its registration lists over three hundred and fifty thousand voters. About three fourths of these were of foreign birth or parentage, and many understood the English language but imperfectly, if at all. Nearly all who composed this vast aggregation of seemingly diverse elements were bent upon their private pursuits. Could they be united to rescue the city from the spoilsman? Few so believed."

So much for the situation. To remedy it there met, in January,

1896, about two hundred men, representing various clubs and reform organizations, who banded themselves into "The Municipal Voters' League." This league chose an executive committee and gave the members of the committee power to choose their own successors; and the executive committee have carried on the work from then until now without calling another meeting of the league. The committee's work, however, has proved eminently satisfactory, and "its facts and conclusions are usually accepted by the press, and no substantial newspaper support can be had for candidates whom it opposes." As to methods, Mr. Smith says that the League's "fundamental purpose is to inform the voters of the facts about all candidates." He goes on:

"There is nothing that the city statesman of the ordinary spoils variety so dislikes as a campaign in which the issue is upon the facts of his own record. He abhors such an issue as nature abhors a vacuum. He prefers a campaign conducted on broad national issues. He regards discussions of the tariff and the currency as of much greater educational value than the facts of his own modest career. In this he is much mistaken. The League has demonstrated that there is nothing of such interest to the voters, on the eve of a municipal election, as an authoritative statement of these suggestive facts."

One result of this plan of campaign is that "party managers in many wards in which the League's support has become vital to success submit names of candidates in advance." As to further results of the League's work he says:

"It has now conducted five campaigns, in each of which the election of one half the membership of the council of the city of Chicago was involved. In its first campaign, twenty out of thirty-four wards returned candidates having its indorsement, two of these being independents. Five others, to whom it gave its qualified indorsement as the choice of evils, were chosen. Each of these last proved unfaithful to public interests. Five others betrayed their pledges. At the expiration of their term, two years later, the League recommended nineteen retiring members for defeat, and fifteen for reelection. Of the first group, but five secured renominations, and but two reelections. Of the second group, three declined renominations in advance, the twelve others were all renominated, and eleven of them reelected. In the same campaign, twenty-five former members of bad record sought to return to the council. The League objected to their nomination, giving their records. Only six were nominated, and three elected. In the campaign of the spring of 1899, the Democratic candidate for mayor carried seventeen wards from which Republican candidates for the council having the support of the League were returned. All but two of the retiring members condemned by the League were defeated for reelection."

"The net result of the five campaigns must suffice, in lieu of further details of the several contests. Of the fifty-eight 'gang' members of 1895 but four are now in the council. The 'honest minority' of ten of 1895 became a two-thirds majority in 1899. The quality of the membership has steadily improved. Each year it is found easier to secure good candidates. To-day the council contains many men of character and force. A considerable number of prominent citizens have become members. The council is organized on a non-partizan basis, the good men of both parties being in charge of all the committees. It is steadily becoming more efficient. No general 'boodle ordinance' has passed over the mayor's veto since the first election in which the League participated. Public despair has given place to general confidence in the early redemption of the council. It is no longer a good investment for public service corporations to expend large sums to secure the reelection of notorious boodlers. It is no longer profitable to pay large amounts to secure membership in a body in which 'aldermanic business' has ceased to be good. It is now an honor to be a member of the Chicago council."

The *Chicago Tribune* says that the League deserves all the praise that Mr. Smith gives it; and *The Times-Herald* says: "There can be no doubt in any one's mind that the League has performed a great service for the people. It has given them the organization and the information that they needed to circumvent a wretched political system, and while it is not representative

like a boodle convention chosen at boodle primaries, the facts show that it is thoroughly representative of public sentiment." The *Chicago Record* remarks that "Chicago has been so long accustomed to look to other cities for object-lessons in municipal progress that it is especially a cause for pride to be able to present to others some features in which we excel and are deserving of imitation."

VIRGINIA AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

THE decision made by the voters of Virginia, by a majority of about 18,000, to call a convention to revise the state constitution is attracting wide interest, especially in view of the fact that one purpose of the revision is to be the addition of an educational and property qualification to the ballot laws, such as is now in force in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and the additional provision, also in force in the three other States mentioned, that lineal descendants of men who voted before the Civil War shall not be barred from voting by lack of education or property. The effect of these constitutional provisions, in the States where they are being tried, is to keep nearly all the negroes from the polls, without disfranchising any white men. South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, which have adopted this plan, are the only States in the Union which have a larger proportion of negroes than of white inhabitants. Three other States—Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama—have more than half a million colored inhabitants each, and will vote on constitutional amendments this year or next. North Carolina will vote on the amendment in August. Virginia will vote as soon as the legislature and constitutional convention can frame the amendment, and Alabama will vote on the question this summer.

The *Cleveland Leader* (Rep.) asks if it is not rather inconsistent that the Democrats of the South, who "profess to have great solicitude for the welfare of the people of the Philippine Islands," and "are clamoring for the granting of political freedom and national independence to the dark-skinned followers of Aguinaldo, and have wept barrels of crocodile tears because of their apprehension that these people may be oppressed in some way," should be the very ones who "have done their utmost during the past thirty-five years to oppress and disfranchise the millions of black men in the South who were freed from Democratic slavery by the Republican Party." The *Boston Journal* (Rep.) declares

that "Virginia has no excuse of any apprehensions of negro domination for her course," as the white voters outnumber the negro voters two to one. "If Virginia white men are made of such stuff," it remarks, "that two of them, on the average, can be 'dominated' by one negro, a frightful degeneracy has taken place in the old State."

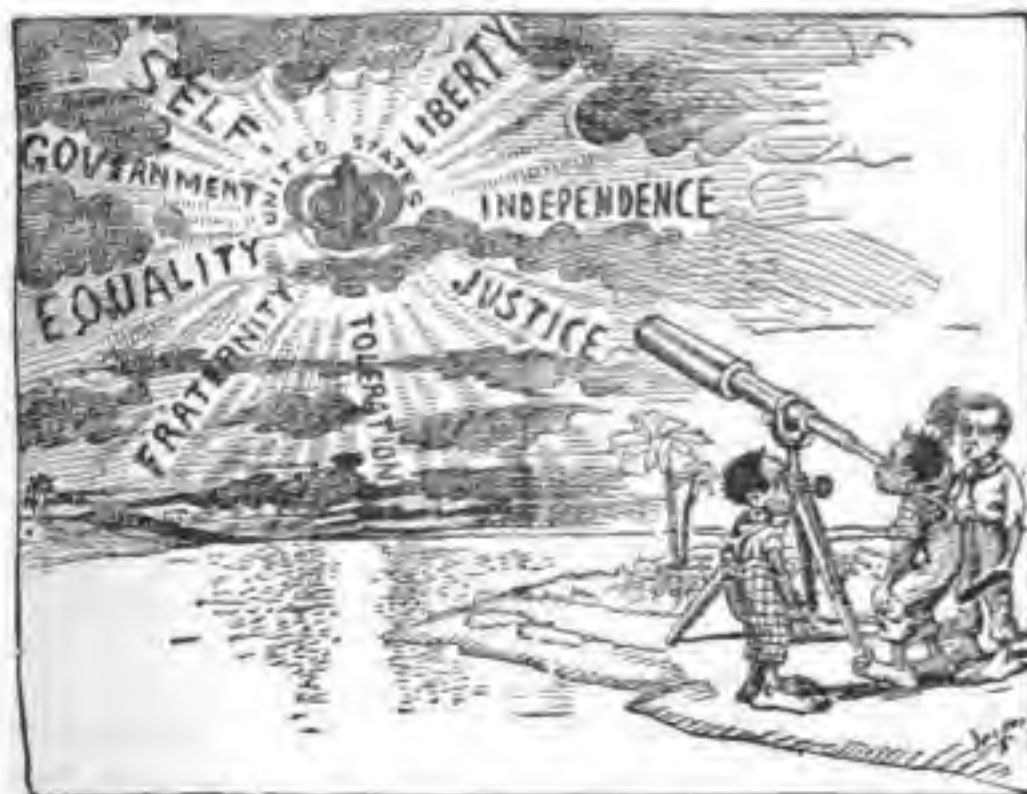
A Virginia view of the matter may be seen in the following comment from the *Richmond Times* (Ind. Dem.):

"Under the constitution, which is to be framed, large numbers of negroes will be deprived of their votes, but they will not suffer by reason of it. The black man's vote has done him far more harm than good, and the great majority of black men in this State would be better off without the right of suffrage than with it. The whites are determined that the negro party in this State shall not rule, and so measures have long been in force to nullify the black man's vote. His vote under the present system is not effective and never will be effective, and so the black man might as well not have the right to vote.

"So much for the masses. As for that class of intelligent, law-abiding, property-owning colored men, and it is a considerable class in Virginia and growing, we are heartily in favor of extending the suffrage to them. We believe that all such will be given the right to vote, and that the inducement will be held out to other colored men to qualify."

MR. HAZEL'S APPOINTMENT.

THE nomination by the President of John R. Hazel, of Buffalo, for United States district judge for the newly created judicial district of western New York has stirred up an amount of adverse comment seldom seen in the case of minor federal appointments; and the opposition has succeeded in delaying, if not defeating, confirmation by the Senate. The main objection urged against Mr. Hazel's appointment is expressed in the report by the New York Bar Association, which says: "We can not avoid the conclusion that his deserts are political rather than legal, and his selection a reward of political service, and to be explained as such rather than a recognition of professional prominence or merit." Mr. Hazel's critics after a search of court records assert that he has appeared in court only four times in the last ten years, and say that he never attended a law school, being admitted to the bar soon after he was graduated from high school. He is said to be a valued ally of Senator Platt in the Republican political organization, and a shrewd financier.



—The Detroit Evening News.



—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

SOME POLITICAL ECLIPSES.

as shown by his sale of the yacht *Enquirer* to the Government during the war with Spain. This yacht, according to the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), cost her owner, Mr. W. J. Conners, of Buffalo, about \$45,000. Mr. Hazel, it appears, succeeded in selling the craft to the Government for \$30,000, and the authorities, after using her a year, and spending over \$4,000 on her for repairs, advertised her for sale at an appraised value of \$20,000. *The Tribune* quotes Mr. Hazel's testimony as given before a court in Buffalo in which he says that he received \$5,000 for his part in the transaction. It is said that Secretary Root and Attorney-General Griggs earnestly, altho unsuccessfully, urged the President not to appoint Mr. Hazel.

The *Buffalo Express* (Rep.) is opposing confirmation vigorously, and the *New York Tribune* calls the appointment a "serious blunder." It continues: "The party can not afford to go before the people with the record of prostituting the federal courts to the service of politicians. This Administration has gone as far as it can safely go in the degradation of the judiciary from the standard set by the names of Marshall and Story. The district court does not always command men of the eminent reputation of Supreme Court justices, but it does demand men of similar character and serious legal training, and it has generally had them." The *New York World* (Ind. Dem.) calls the appointment "a scandal and a disgrace to the federal judiciary," and *The Evening Post* (Ind.) calls it an "outrage." The latter paper continues: "We do not believe that a man was ever nominated for judge of a United States court so utterly devoid of legal knowledge, training, and experience."

President McKinley, too, comes in for a share of criticism. The *New York Herald* (Ind.) says that "the President confessedly made the appointment because both Senators and a Buffalo Representative recommended it, and he could not afford to get into trouble with Platt and Depew in the year of a Presidential election." The *New York Times* (Ind.) observes that "this is not a nice theory of the Presidential function. It does not add to the dignity of the high office or of the man who occupies it. It makes the incumbent of the Presidency seem a good deal like a dummy. . . . He has not only made a bad appointment, an appointment so bad that it has become a national scandal, but he exhibits himself as lacking the courage to revoke it without the permission of the appointee's backers. Practically he confesses that he surrendered the executive function to the Senators from New York." The *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that "President McKinley lacks backbone," and the *Waterbury American* (Ind.) says that this affair "is simply additional evidence of McKinley's structural weakness."

So much for Mr. Hazel's critics. His friends argue that his native ability, as shown in his success in politics and business, will make him an able judge, regardless of his inexperience. His chief reliance is a list of 300 indorsements, containing the names of a number of prominent judges. Mr. Hazel is indorsed by both Senators from New York, Depew and Platt.

The *New York Sun* (Rep.) expresses the suspicion that "there is quite as much of politics in the opposition to Mr. Hazel's confirmation as there is alleged to be in his appointment." Perhaps the best defense of the appointment so far given is made by Senator Depew, who presented Mr. Hazel's name to the President for appointment. Mr. Depew said in an interview with a representative of the *New York Times*:

"Mr. Hazel came first to Mr. Platt, not to me. I am not much of a patronage dispenser. Mr. Platt agreed to support him, and he then came to me. I always like to know something about a man when he asks for my indorsement, and in response to my request Mr. Hazel submitted the most remarkable recommendations I ever have seen.

"He produced letters from every judge in the eighth judicial district, a district whose bench compares favorably with the bench of any district in the State of New York. These eminent judges

did not merely sign their names to a petition, but wrote letters, cordial, emphatic letters. He had the indorsement of every county judge in the western district of New York. He had the indorsement of every district attorney in the district, and he had the indorsement of more than half the bar of Buffalo, including many of the most eminent lawyers there.

"I recognized the names of men whose standing at the bar I knew well, men who had been retained as counsel in past times by the bar. The name of Spencer Clinton alone would have been enough to decide me. He occupies a place at the Buffalo bar similar to those occupied by Choate and Root in New York; and he is no politician—doesn't know anything about politics.

"When I saw these recommendations, I said very frankly to Mr. Hazel: 'You have the most extraordinary lot of indorsements I have seen in all my life.' I told him that I should support him with pleasure, and I did so. I heard of no opposition to him then. I knew that there were two or three other candidates for the place—lawyers who wanted to be judges—but they had no indorsements except their own letters. I did not ask for any further indorsement of Mr. Hazel, and do not see what more it would be possible to ask.

"The judges who recommended Mr. Hazel so cordially were, some of them, men who had twelve years yet to serve; some who had just been elected; some who were about to retire by reason of the age limit, and, even if I were disposed to hunt for selfish motives in the actions of some of the ablest and most irreproachable judges in the State of New York, it would be hard to suspect a selfish motive in such cases. . . .

"As to the opposition to Mr. Hazel, I think it originated in politics. A man who has been active in politics, so active as to become the party leader in his county, can not aspire to office without arousing political opposition."

CONGRESS, THE TRUSTS, AND POLITICS.

THE defeat of the anti-trust constitutional amendment in the House on Friday of last week and the passage, the next day, of the strong amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, has called out some remark, both Republicans and Democrats accusing each other of "posing" on the trust issue for political effect. The vote for the constitutional amendment fell 36 votes short of the two thirds necessary for the passage of an amendment to the Constitution, most of the Republicans voting for the measure, and most of the Democrats against it. The *New York Mail and Express* (Rep.) says that the amendment proposed "is interesting chiefly because of the panic it has created among the professional anti-trust agitators." It adds:

"How has it been received by the anti-trust contingent? They have rushed into caucus in terror and dismay and pledged themselves to oppose it to the bitter end. It has frightened them into hysterics, and they are falling over one another in a wild stampede to get away from it, thus presenting a characteristic exhibition of old-fashioned Democratic cowardice and deceit."

On the other hand, the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) declares:

"If the Republicans had a two-thirds majority in the House, to propose such an amendment to the Constitution, they would not propose it. They are now moving to do what they know they can not do and what they would not move to do, if they could do it. Their purpose is to point to a solid Republican vote in favor of an impossible proposition and to a Democratic opposition to it on principle, in the hope that a large proportion of unthinking citizens will conclude that one party opposed the trusts and the other party befriended them. Children do that sort of thing, but in their case is the excuse that they do it sincerely, impulsively, and unintelligently. When grown-up men do the same thing insincerely, deliberately, and with a clear realization of its emptiness, the action may be called politics, but it is better entitled to be named humbug."

The bill which passed the House with only one dissenting vote on Saturday of last week is described as follows in a Washington despatch in the *New York Journal of Commerce*:

"The bill amends the Sherman anti-trust law so as to declare

every contract or combination in the form of a trust or conspiracy in restraint of commerce among the States or with foreign nations illegal, and every party to such contract or combination guilty of a crime, punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, and by imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than two years. It provides that any person injured by a violation of the provisions of the law may recover threefold damages. The definition of 'person' and 'persons' in the present law is enlarged so as to include the agents, officers, or attorneys of corporations. For purposes of commerce it declares illegal all corporations or associations formed or carrying on business for purposes declared illegal by the common law; provides that they may be perpetually enjoined from carrying on interstate commerce and forbids them the use of the United States mails. It provides for the production of persons and papers, confers jurisdiction upon United States circuit and district courts for the trial of causes under it, and authorizes any person, firm, corporation, or association to begin and prosecute proceedings under it."

An amendment to the bill, offered by the Democrats, providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to apply to trade-unions or labor organizations, was also adopted by a large majority (260 to 8).

The solid Democratic vote for the bill is thus explained by the Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal* (Dem.):

"The Democrats started out with the purpose of securing the passage through the House of a bill that would be thoroughly effective in curtailing the powers of the trusts, but with the feeling that a step in that direction is better than no action at all, and therefore determined to vote for the measure framed by the Republicans, which measure, however, the Republican Senate is never expected to pass."

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* (Rep.) charges the Democrats with insincerity in their support of the anti-trust measure. He said in his despatch telling of the vote:

"The outcome of the contest which the Democrats had courted has been most disappointing to all factions of the opposition, and to-night they are bitterly accusing and railing against one another. The only crumb of comfort any of them can find is a hope that if the bill passed to-day shall become law it will be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States."

"In view of this week's performances of the minority in the House of Representatives on the subject of trusts, the action of the Kansas City convention on the same subject will be awaited with anxious misgivings by Demo-Pop Congressmen, and with somewhat eager curiosity and interest by Republicans."

Mitigation of Siberian Exile.—Admirers of Tolstoy may incline to regard it as more than a coincidence that within a few months of the appearance of his book assailing the cruel injustice of a system which sent innocent men and women to

exile in Siberia, the Russian council should adopt a law providing that no one shall be exiled to Siberia without judicial inquiry. The *New York Sun* says of the measure:

"By the new law in the great mass of cases transportation to Siberia is wholly abolished. In all cases judicial inquiry must precede exile; and those convicts who are sent to Siberia will not be left, as heretofore, at the most distant outposts guarded by Russian soldiery, to engage in enforced labor in the mines or to pick up a living as best they can, but will be placed in prisons to be built at once for their reception. The indiscreet victims of their own opinions, dissenters from the orthodox faith, advocates of a constitution for the state, cranks of all kinds shouting for 'reform' will no longer be herded by thousands with hardened criminals and marched in the common chain gangs over the bleak route of exile."

The *Chicago Times-Herald* calls this "one of the most notable reforms of the times," and the *Philadelphia Times* says that "this act by the young Czar is on a par with the abolition of serfdom by his grandfather." The exiles have hitherto numbered more than 20,000 a year; and in 1893, it is said, half of the exiles were sent out on orders of the administration, without hearings in court.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHAT Kentucky needs is a movement to teach the young idea not to shoot.—*Puck*.

It will be a mean trick to play on the Democratic politicians if the Boers surrender before election.—*The Chicago Record*.

CHILLING.—It was a cold day for Tammany when the ice monopoly was uncovered.—*The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.

MR. PLATT does not really agree with the Supreme Court's decision that an office is not property. He knows better.—*The Springfield Republican*.

It is now the manifest destiny of the civilized nations to protect the Chinese from themselves, and take the country in payment.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

A MAN was arrested for making a silly speech in the national House of Representatives on Saturday, but that was because he made it from the gallery instead of the floor of the House.—*The Chicago Daily Press*.

THE following two stanzas of a parody on "America," contrasting the condition of Hawaii, which has free trade with the United States, with that of Porto Rico under the tariff, appear in the *San Juan News*:

My country, 'tis of thee
That set Hawaii free,
Of thee I sing!
I am a slave no more,
I've dumped the load I bore
And ceased to kneel before
A queen or king.

Land of the brave and just,
Land of the sugar trust,
How sweet to be
Held up outside the gate
And made to pay the freight—
I tell you what, it's great
And tickles me!

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

THE following are the most important Dutch, Spanish, and Italian journals from which translations are made for THE LITERARY DIGEST:

DUTCH:
Amsterdamer (The Amsterdam).....gm'wter-dgm'er.
Courant (The Courant).....cō-rant'.
Exportblad (Export Bulletin).....ex-port'blgt.
Handelsblad (Commercial Bulletin).....hnd'gls-blgt.
Hollandia (Holland).....hol-gnd'lg.
Nieuws van den Dag (News of the Day).....n'ws'fgn den dgm'.
Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant (New Rotterdam Courant).....n'w'wg rot'er-dgm'shg cōr-gnt'.
Tyd (Time).....tī.
Utrechtsche Dagblad (Utrecht Daily Bulletin).....ō'trent-shg dgm' blgt.

o (as in sofa), ō (arm), a (at), ā (fare), an (angry), b (bed), c (cat), h (church), n=ch (loch), d (did), dh=th (then), dz (adze), e (net), ē (over), ē (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), ī (machine), ū (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), ī (lad), l or ly=ll (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ŋ=ny (union), ō (bon) F., p (ink), o (obey), ō (no), o (not), ō (nor), ol (oil), an (house), p (pay), ps (lapse), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (bise), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), ts (tase), u (full), ū (rule), ū (mute), ū (dune) Ger., u (up), ū (burn), v (van), wā (waft), wī=we (weal), x (wax), y (yet), yā (yard), z (zone), zh=z (azure).

SPANISH:

Correo Español (Spanish Courier).....co-re'ō e-spgn-yol'.
Epoca (Epoch).....ē'po-eg.
España Moderna (Modern Spain).....ē-spn'yg mo-der'ng.
Ilustración Española y Americana (Spanish and American Illustration).....ī-lū-strg-thī-on' e-spgn-yol'a ī g-mēr-ī-cō'ng.
País (Nation).....pā-jā'

ITALIAN:

Fischietto (a whiff).....fī-shī-et'ō.
Gazzetta del Popolo (People's Gazette).....gāz-et'g del pō'pō-lo.
Nuova Antologia (New Anthology).....nū-ō'vō gn-to-lo-jī'g.
Piccolo (The Little One).....pī-cō-lo.
Tribuna (Tribune).....trī-bū'ng.

LETTERS AND ART.

LE GALLIENNE'S CRITICISM OF KIPLING.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, at the opposite extreme from Rudyard Kipling in mental and physical fiber, has joined the army of critics of the author of "The Absent-Minded Beggar," in a volume in which he calls Kipling "the captain voice of a certain Tory reaction," claiming that Kipling is the leader of a



MR. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

materialistic school, the head of a retrograde movement which he says is only temporary in its vogue and one of the mysterious ways in which progress often works.

What Mr. Le Gallienne says is not new, but derives interest from a certain piquancy of style characteristic of most of this writer's sayings.

Of Mr. Kipling's poetry the critic says:

"What, then, is the truth about Mr. Kipling's poetry of 1899? It may, I think, be gathered from the running comment I have made in the previous pages. It is

that Mr. Kipling is master of captivating sing-song, a magician of catches and refrains. Of melodies that trip and dance, and gaily or mournfully or romantically come and go there has perhaps been no such master before him in English; and he is this largely because he has had the wisdom to follow Burns, and with many of his ballads to popular or traditional airs, which must be allowed their share in the success. He is, so to say, the Burns, not of steam, but of the music-hall song:

"And the tunes that means so much to you alone—
Common things that make you choke and blow your nose,
Vulgar tunes that bring the laugh that brings the groan—
I can rip your heart-strings out with those."

Mr. Le Gallienne says Mr. Kipling's lyre is a banjo, which he is very fond of strumming.

Of Mr. Kipling's stories, he claims that the style is largely journalistic; that two main purposes run through all the short stories, one the celebration of the romance of the English Government in India, and the other the romance of commerce throughout the world. He continues:

"Perhaps the quality that first struck one in reading Mr. Kipling's stories was their exceptional reality while you read them. That, and the extraordinary knowledge not only of the details of human life, but of its less speedily learned moods, complications, and significances; knowledge, too, that even in a generation so inured to marvelous boys was made the more astonishing by its precocious acquirement. . . . It was evident that Kipling had read deeply in the book of human life. He really did know an astonishing number of things about men and women, white and brown."

But Mr. Le Gallienne thinks Kipling's tales are easily forgotten.

"The stories are full of surprises, but one great and disappoint-

ing surprise is the facility with which we forget them. Paper and print have seldom, if ever, produced so magic-lantern-like an impression of reality. One is the more surprised to find how skilfully they elude the memory. Out of all the one hundred and thirty-one stories there is not more than a dozen of which a normal memory can recall the features, and numerous as the characters are to which we have been introduced, there are certainly not a half a dozen which we can differentiate."

But while Mr. Kipling has written little that wholly pleases Mr. Le Gallienne, the latter admits the significance and the world influence of the author of "The Recessional." He thinks that altho Mr. Kipling is not to be held accountable for the prevalence of the war spirit, he is largely responsible for its glorification:

"Corresponding in no small degree to the present contempt in France for the intellectual—that is, for those who regard human life as something more than brute force, brutal rivalries, and brute pleasures—we are in the thick of one of the most cynically impudent triumphs of the Philistines the world has seen. All that should be meant by civilization is a mock. The once kindly fields of literature are beneath the heels of a set of literary rough-riders. All the nobler and gentler instincts of men and women are ridiculed as sentimentality. All the hard-won gains of nineteenth-century philosophers are thrown to the winds; and for the minor ameliorations of science we have to pay with the most diabolical development of the foul art of war. . . . Mr. Kipling is not a lonely voice crying to-day what all will feel to-morrow. He is the voice of the tide at its height. Yet if the mood creates the voice, the voice powerfully reinforces the mood. There is a captaincy in expression, and such is the responsibility of the voice."

Mr. Le Gallienne's chief objection to Kipling that he is the leader in the glorification of physical force, but in Kipling's stories the critic sees many healthy morals and examples of genuine heroism. He thinks Kipling one of the few real humorists of the age. He continues:

"Who, knowing what war is—and none knows better than Mr. Kipling—shall deliberately glorify war, horrible always, but ten times more horrible to-day, however brilliantly, humorously, persuasively, he does it, is an enemy of society, and the more brilliantly he does it the greater is his crime. . . . As a writer Mr. Kipling is a delight; as an influence he is a danger. Of course the clock of time is not to be set by gifts ten times as great as Mr. Kipling's. The great world movement will still go on, moving surely, if slowly, and with occasional relapses in the direction it has already taken, from the brute force to spiritual enlargement. But there are influences which speed it along and others that retard it. It is to be regretted that Mr. Kipling's influence should be one of those that retard."

The Most Popular Books During May.—The six most popular books during the past month in the United States, as reported in *The Bookman* (June), were as follows:

1. To Have and To Hold. By Miss Mary Johnston.
2. Red Pottage. By Miss Mary Cholmondeley.
3. Resurrection. By Count Tolstoy.
4. Janice Meredith. By Paul Leicester Ford.
5. When Knighthood Was in Flower. By Edward Caskoden.
6. Richard Carvel. By Winston Churchill.

Of these all are novels, it will be noted, and all but the second and third are by American authors, and deal with historical themes. In the list for April "Janice Meredith" held the third place, "When Knighthood Was in Flower" the fourth, "Richard Carvel" and "The Gentleman from Indiana" the fifth, and "Resurrection" the sixth. It is notable that Count Tolstoy's new novel is pushing steadily to the front of the list. The vitality of Caskoden's pre-Elizabethan romance, first published over a year ago, is also remarkable.

The ten most widely read books in England for May are:

1. The Transvaal from Within. By J. P. Fitzpatrick.
2. From Cape Town to Ladysmith. By G. W. Steevens.
3. A History of South Africa. By W. B. Worsfold.

4. The Natal Campaign. By Bennet Burleigh.
5. Mr. Thomas Atkins. By E. J. Hardy.
6. Toward Pretoria. By Julian Ralph.
7. On the Eve of the War. By Evelyn Cecil.
8. The War to up to Date. By A. H. Seafie.
9. The Farringdons. By Ellen T. Fowler.
10. Joan of the Sword Hand. By S. R. Crockett.

The English list, it will be noted, is as rich in war literature as the American list is in fiction. Our British cousins, in fact, have only two novels among their most popular books, and these are at the bottom of the list. America is represented in the list only by Mr. Julian Ralph.

MR. HOWELLS ON THE GENESIS OF THE MODERN HEROINE.

WRITING a work of fiction without a heroine is like giving the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. There has been no sudden demand that the novelist must have a man and a woman as the central characters around which the plot must be woven; it has been a slow evolution, beginning long before the advent of what we call the novel form. The modern heroine has her ancestry. W. D. Howells writes in *Harper's Bazar* (May 5):

"We may amuse ourselves, if we choose, in tracing resemblances and origins; but after all, the heroines of English and American fiction are of easily distinguishable types, and their evolution in their native Anglo-Saxon environment has been, in no very great lapse of time, singularly uninfluenced from without. They have been responsive at different moments to this ideal and to that, but they have always been English and American; and they have constantly grown more interesting as they have grown more modern."

Simplicity, thinks Mr. Howells, is the stamp of lasting work, and it is this which gives De Foe the right of being classed as a modern writer. His English is pure and life-like. Mr. Howells says:

"De Foe was of a vastly nobler morality than Fielding, and his books are less corrupting; they are not corrupting at all, in fact; they are as well intentioned as Richardson's, which sometimes deal with experiences far from edifying in order to edify. He is a greater, a more modern artist than either of the others; but because of his matter, and not because of his manner or motive, his heroines must remain under lock and key, and can not be so much as named in mixed companies. De Foe's novels can not be freely read and criticized; only his immortal romance is open to all comers, of every age and sex, and it is a thousand pities that 'Robinson Crusoe' has no heroine. We must not begin to study our heroines of nineteenth-century fiction with him, tho, esthetically and ethically, nineteenth-century fiction derives from him in some things that are best in it, especially in that voluntary naturalness and instructed simplicity which are the chiefest marks of modernity."

In Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe," Mr. Howells sees the

portraiture of the Ever-Womanly which is for all times and places. He continues:

"The form of the novel in which she appears, the epistolary novel, is of all forms the most averse to that apparent unconsciousness so fascinating in a heroine; yet the cunning of Richardson (it was in some things an unrivaled cunning) triumphs over the form and shows us Clarissa with no more of pose than she would confront herself with in the glass. It is in her own words that she gives herself to our knowledge, but we feel that she gives herself truly, and with only the mental reserves that a girl would actually use: there is always some final fact that a girl must withhold."

This gradual growth in personality which is effected by the change from the objective to the subjective state finds a more marked advance in Oliver Goldsmith's works. Mr. Howells writes:

"It can hardly be claimed that Goldsmith was a greater imagination than Richardson; but he was certainly a greater artist. He had the instinct of reticence, which Richardson had not, and it is not going much too far to say that the nineteenth-century English novel, as we understand it now, with its admirable limitations, was invented by Oliver Goldsmith. The novel that respects the right of innocence to pleasure in a true picture of manners, and honors the claim of inexperience to be amused and edified without being abashed, was his creation. He did not know himself, perhaps, how wonderfully he was prophesying, in 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' the best modern fiction of England and America."

"He does not portray the incidents or characters which Richardson studies with a pious abhorrence, or Fielding with a blackguardly sympathy. His realism stops short of the facts which may appal or which may defile the fancy. It contents itself with the gentle domestic situation of the story and its change from happiness to misery through chances none the less probable because they are operated by the author so much more obviously than they would be now by an author of infinitely less true inspiration. Such an artist would not now accumulate disaster upon Dr. Primrose's head so clearly with his own hand; disaster has become much more accustomed to the affliction of fictitious character and makes its approaches with the indirectness and delays noticeable in the actual world. Neither would such an artist have employed means so little psychological as the good man's sudden loss of fortune and his swift precipitation to misery by the wretch who breaks the heart of his daughter, and spoils the joy of all those harmless lives. Happily for the finer art of our time, the betrayer does not now imaginably find his way into the family of a country clergyman with the intent to dishonor and destroy it; but even in the brutal time when such things were justly imaginable the author spares us the worst with a sort of prophetic sensibility. The fair Olivia is indeed eloped with if not quite abducted; things could not be otherwise managed in that day without defiance of the traditions alike of fiction and of fact; but she stoops to folly only through a mock marriage, and this in the end, as is well known, proves a real marriage, thanks to the twofold duplicity of the wicked lover's agent, who, for purposes of his own, has had the ceremony performed by a real clergyman. Her tragic fate gives her a sort of dignity not innate in her; and in her potential relenting toward the ultimate disaster of the scoundrel who has so cruelly misused her, she has the highest charm of the Ever-Womanly—at least to the Ever-Manly witness."

In the conclusion of this first article on the heroine of fiction, which is confined to a discussion of the progenitors of our modern type, Mr. Howells says of this early period:

"It was the age of moral sentiments, and to have them at hand was the sovereignest thing against temptation from without and within. Heroines used to express them whenever the least danger threatened, and sometimes when they were in perfect safety. Under instruction of the good Samuel Richardson they sought the welfare of themselves, their lovers, and their correspondents in formularies prescribing the virtues for every exigency, and praising right conduct with a constancy which ought to have availed rather more promptly than it did. But neither of the girls in 'The Vicar of Wakefield' is very profuse of them, and



WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

this marks either a lapsing faith in their efficacy, or a rising art in the novelist. Goldsmith, at any rate, confines the precepts and reflections to the father of his heroines, as he might fitly do in the case of the supposed narrator; Richardson, or rather the epistolary form of his novels, obliges his heroines to make them. Yet he was a great master, and in spite of his preaching a great artist. He was a man of a mighty middle-class conscience, and in an age not so corrupt as some former ages, but still of abominable social usages, he could not withhold the protest of a righteous soul, tho he risked rendering a little tedious the interesting girls who uttered it for him."

And of the group of women who followed, such as Fanny Burney, Maria Edgeworth, and Jane Austen, he writes:

"The most beautiful, the most consoling of all the arts owes its universal acceptance among us, its opportunity of pleasing and helping readers of every age and sex, to this group of high-souled women. They forever dedicated it to decency; as women they were faithful to their charge of the chaste mind; and as artists they taught the reading world to be in love with the sort of heroines who knew how not only to win the wandering hearts of men, but to keep their homes pure and inviolable. They imagined the heroine who was above all a nice girl; who still remains the ideal of our fiction; to whom it returns with a final constancy, after whatever aberration; so that probably if a composite photograph of the best heroines of our day could be made, it would look so much like a composite miniature of their great-great-grandmothers in the novels of these authors that the two could not well be told apart."

"THE SLUM MOVEMENT" IN FICTION.

THE great success of Mr. Richard Whiteing's "No. 5 John Street" has directed attention to the history and characteristics of this school of fiction, which endeavors to portray under the form of the novel what Mr. Jacob Riis has so eloquently set forth in his social study, "How the Other Half Lives." This school forms the subject of two recent articles, one on "Fiction and Philanthropy" in *The Edinburgh Review* (April); the other on "The Slum Movement in Fiction," by Miss Jane H. Findlater, in *The National Review* (May). The writer in the former periodical, while admitting the surpassing merit of Mr. Whiteing's pictures of life in the East-of-London slums, thinks that his contrasting pictures of "high life" deserve only ridicule. He says:

"We gather that, as a preparation for dealing with the life of the very poor, Mr. Whiteing himself followed the course which he attributes to his hero, and lived for some weeks in a squalid lodging-house such as he describes. His description of it and of its inmates suggests, indeed, that this was the case. The scenes which he puts before us have all an air of reality—the unimpassioned precision of sketches made on the spot; nor are they, like so many descriptions of the same kind, overcolored. The inmates of the lodging-house are represented with the same conscientious skill, and the pictures which he gives us of them show that he has not merely an observing eye, but a something very much rarer—that faculty of an observing mind which has its roots in dramatic and imaginative sympathy. He presents them to us as living beings, who, like all other of their species, are partly good, partly bad, ignorant about many things, shrewd about many others, and who find that life, even among the most unfavorable circumstances, has in it elements of interest, gaiety, and enjoyment. They have all of them, moreover, an individuality which is the stamp of truth, and which vividly illustrates the fact, so often forgotten, that the poor, like all other classes, are a very heterogeneous body; that they think about life and take life in very different ways; and that unity of feelings and opinions, social, moral, or political, is no more produced by a similarity of bare floors than by a similarity of floors covered with Turkey carpets.

"When we turn, however, from Mr. Whiteing's picture of the lowest class to his corresponding picture of the highest, every one of the commendations which we have just bestowed on him must be withdrawn. He is himself very severe on the folly of those philanthropists who think that they know what the life of

the poor is from occasional visits to the slum or the laborer's cottage. Such persons, he says, see poverty from the outside only. To understand it they must see it from the inside, and experience it as the poor themselves do. In dealing with the fashionable world Mr. Whiteing himself occupies the precise position which he attributes to these philanthropists. Whatever knowledge of the fashionable world may be his, it is obviously a knowledge that comes from the outside only—possibly from occasional glimpses of it, but mainly, we should be inclined to conjecture, from a study of gossiping newspapers and of Ouida's earlier novels."

The writer argues that "the whole of Mr. Whiteing's case is founded on a misconception"; that altho society is darkened by many evils, which Mr. Whiteing is right in deploring, his diagnosis of their nature is incorrect. The critic takes the familiar view of the *laissez-faire* economists, that "the moral nature of mankind has never fundamentally changed from the dawn of history to to-day," and that therefore the selfish will be selfish and the cruel will be cruel still. An unjust and degrading environment, in Mr. Whiteing's view, is responsible for a perversion and poisoning of human traits that are naturally wholesome and true, and that need only the sunlight of equal justice and opportunity in order to blossom forth. But, in the comfortable philosophy of the writer in *The Edinburgh Review*, things are pretty well as they are. Suffering is not so widespread or so acute after all; and Mr. Whiteing, Edward Bellamy, and similar writers see life in a lurid and misleading light. The people in John Street are used to their conditions, and do not find them so bad as we should. Indeed, they rather like them, we infer.

Miss Findlater mainly confines her attention to classifying and tracing the evolution of "slum novels." The *London Academy*, commenting on her article, arranges her statement of the literary descent of this type of fiction in the form of a genealogical pedigree, as follows:

Charles Dickens	(<i>Oliver Twist</i>).
Charles Kingsley	(<i>Alton Locke</i>).
George Gissing	(<i>The Nether World</i>).
Rudyard Kipling	(<i>Badalia Herodsfoot</i>).
Arthur Morrison	(<i>Tales of Mean Streets</i>).
W. S. Maugham	(<i>Lisa of Lambeth</i>).
W. Pett Ridge	(<i>Mord Em'ly</i>).
Clarence Rook	(<i>The Hoodigan Nights</i>).

It will be noted that Miss Findlater in this list makes two serious omissions—Mr. George Moore's "Esther Waters," and Mr. Whiteing's recent novel. Kipling's slum story, she thinks, first gave the present "brutal school" its inspiration and vitality. Contrasting the earlier slum fiction of Dickens with the later developments, she writes:

"It is not in detail so much as in purpose that the difference lies. As I have said, Dickens from the outset is moralizing; and that is what no modern author would dare to do for a moment—because no one would read his books if he did. The awful retribution of sin, the hard way of the transgressor, is not what we wish to hear about in 1900, whatever the public of earlier days liked. It is much more to our taste to read of the triumph of the transgressor and the total defeat of innocence by inexorable fate. If any 'modern' had undertaken to write *Oliver Twist's* memoirs, the story would have put on quite another complexion; Oliver would never have been allowed to extricate himself from the snares of Fagin, but would have gone deeper and deeper into the meshes, spite of youth, and endeavor after good, and mothers' prayers, and everything else; for nowadays we must be 'relentless,' come what may. *The Moral*, in fact (using the expression in its Victorian sense), is extinct; we recognize the uselessness of asserting that 'good always triumphs' in the end, or of denying that the wicked are often much more prosperous than the righteous; so we have stopped writing stories to that effect, and the pendulum has of course swung too far in the opposite direction. Still, the public taste holds firmly to the old convention, as you may see exemplified at the theater any and every night. The villain is always hissed; the audience

has nothing but applause when the virtuous hero is successful; it is only in our books that we reverse this law of taste. . . .

"It was in 1890 that Gissing brought out that extraordinary book, 'The Nether World.' This man would seem to have been in hell. Other men crawl to the edges of the pit and look over at the poor devils that writhe in its flames—he has come up out of it, and now, like the man of the parable, would testify to his brethren lest they too enter that place of torment! As no one else has ever done—I would almost venture to prophesy as no one else will ever do—Gissing writes the tragedy of Want."

Then came Kipling with his "Badalia" in 1892-93, followed later by Arthur Morrison, Maugham, Pett Ridge, and Clarence Rook. These latest writers deal less in "exaggeration," thinks Miss Findlater, and depict the "wild joys and excitements" of slum-life. According to this school, there is little to deplore in the life of the promising young Hooligan—at any rate so long as he keeps on the safe side of Newgate and the gallows, and is able to use his hands—and his fingers. There is "not much want; no dulness; plenty of excitement; no hard work."

THE OUTLOOK FOR ART IN AMERICA.

A GREAT French painter has recently said that America will shortly give the Old World a second renaissance in art. Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, thinks this is a tremendous dictum but one that may well be pondered. Until the Chicago World's Fair other nations did not take our art efforts seriously. That supreme effort has made us a potent factor in the art history of the age, and changed the views of European critics toward American art.

Mr. Partridge, writing in *The Criterion* (May), says that we are on the threshold of a new era; like the Greeks we have reached a high state of civilization and are free men. But he declares:

"America's contribution to the world of art will not be that of Greece. Miracles, as Lowell has said, can not be encored. We tried that once, and produced an insipid pseudo-classical art. Do not let us make the mistake, equally fatal, of copying the art of France, or Japan, or indeed of any nation. We need make no undue haste. At our present rate of development—with immunity from wars, and the earnest desire, seen everywhere but dimly understood, to have what is beautiful—and under the new educational influences, benign and far-reaching, one may dare to prophesy that within three-score years we can and must produce an art which will be second to no other.

"Lately, under a strong inspiration, we have produced an important work—the Dewey or Naval Arch. This inspiration sprang from the intense patriotism of the people, from their pride in the magnificent achievements of America's seamen. The arch is a forcible illustration of the fact that all art worthy of the name has its foundation in patriotism. No less an authority than Coleridge said so, in talking of art in England. It should be as easy for us in our own land, as it was with our cousins across the waters, to produce a national art that shall be and is distinctive. They succeeded because they gave to their art the enduring form that results from the working out of their own problems, and a refusal to borrow of other nations. People who will not face and conquer their own difficulties will never produce anything in art that is inherently great, for out of effeminacy and lack of courage no great thing ever rose. Absolute sincerity and the self-reliance of the Anglo-Saxon, which is as dominant to-day in America as it ever was in Britain, can and will make for us a distinctive and noble American school of art.

"While there are many to be mentioned who are the makers in America of the twentieth-century school, we can select some who will easily hold their own with the great artists of the Old World. These are Inness, St. Gaudens, French, Blashfield, Warner, and the chief makers of the Naval Arch. The late George Inness has been recognized for the past fifteen years as one of the great landscape painters of the world. St. Gaudens is spoken of in Europe in the same breath with the masters of modern sculpture, and since Daniel French produced his great memorial relief of 'Death

and the Sculptor,' he has scored another tide-water mark in the history of our development in that art.

"Olin Warner's fountain in Portland, Ore., must be put in the same class with St. Gaudens's Shaw memorial and French's relief spoken of above, and we can also include in this class the works of Blashfield and Inness.

"Let me define, now, what that class stands for, and how it is related to the art of the time and of the world. Before these works were produced our sculptors and painters were given over to the copying, sometimes consciously, but for the most part unconsciously, of foreign masters. Story, Hart, Powers, and, among the painters, those who formed the Hudson River School, produced soulless, lifeless works, which—call them pseudo-classical, or what you will—are in the line of wax-works and painted tapestry, inspired by no genuine enthusiasm and awakening no inspiration in the beholder. They had not caught the *Zeitgeist*, the spirit of the time, and were far away from the main stream of our life. Their art was a mere abstraction, born of the dilettanteism of Florence and the Orient.

"In the works of the men we have mentioned, however, and we might name many others, we can not help grasping a new intent or *motif* which is in line with our best men in literature. We may call it the study of character, the writing of life upon the human face—a sympathetic modern note, which has never fully been expressed before. It was foreshadowed by Donatelli and by Luca della Robbia in the Renaissance, but the time was not then ripe for the fuller realization of the interdependence of man upon his fellow. Character, the spirit, the ideal, these find some complete expression in the new school of sculpture. Here we are concerned with the dreams, the hopes, the thoughts which mold the man. It is a distinct movement in the line of art for the people or for so termed popular art."

FICTION AND THE PUBLIC MIND.

THE great demand for the historical romance which has arisen in comparatively so short a time has set many to wondering what is the cause of this rapid change of the public taste from the fiction of character analysis and social problems to tales of heroic adventure. Writes Maurice Thompson in *The Independent* (May 17):

"Some critics have thought that these changes are to be referred to the influence of certain master-minds whose natural bent was in the direction which they forced the popular taste to take. Others have accounted for extreme and sudden reversals of prevailing literary and artistic currents on the ground that the spirit of the world has its cycles of movement, its rings of growth, like those of a tree, and that the prevailing aspiration of civilization controls the movements of the master genius, who does no more than give artistic utterance to that aspiration."

But however deep this movement is, it is certain that it has come, and the outlook for the future suggests a possible literary revolution. For Mr. Thompson hints that the period of "introversion directed mainly upon diseases of the social, domestic, political, and religious life of the world" may have run its course. He says further:

"The public mind may be tired of contemplating the irremediable weaknesses and ancient corruptions to which human nature is heir. The time may be at hand when in the economy of the world's organism there must be a renewal of that substance of life and character which is fed through the imagination. Science has overflowed its boundary, and for many years past has been sophisticating fiction and poetry and insinuating itself into the very pores of religion. Probably this overflow has a limit, just where we can not say, and it may be expected that when the limit shall be reached there will be reflux and undertow. At the present moment the air, so to say, is full of those indefinable indications of a great general change in the trend of public curiosity and taste."

Commercial interests tend toward tales of adventure rather than the commonplaces of life, and, thinks Mr. Thompson, it may be that recent changes in the world's history "have set all minds more or less to feeling out for precedents and examples by which

to measure the future's probabilities." A few years ago Zola, Tolstoy, and Ibsen held undisputed sway; now we find a return to the historical work—to the field of Scott, Dumas, Dickens, and Thackeray. He continues:

"We may not predict the extent of the revolution, or the outcome of it. Art is long, it is just as fixed and just as fitful as human nature, just as mobile as human taste, just as sensitive to conditions of civilization as the thermometer to the air's temperature. If the map of the world and the atmosphere of civilization are changing radically, a corresponding change in art should not be surprising. Will the new point of view and the new attitude of genius insure to us a fresh interpretation of history through the historical romance, the historical drama and poems taking, from a new starting-point, a course similar to those of Homer, Dante, Milton, and Hugo? Of course, in order to be vital and enduring the new romantic wave must not be a mere return to the recipe of a dead age. A revival of romance to be important must be a new aspiration of civilization, not a mere indifference to a form of art with which taste has become satiated and cloyed."

In conclusion, Mr. Thompson points out that if commercial returns are a true criterion, public taste in America now demands the historical novel rather than any other form of literature. Referring to the five or six books of this character now most popular, he points out that "not one of them owed anything to the theory or processes" of realism. "Not one of them is a masterpiece. They are simply good stories, in the main most takingly told." He continues:

"Art may be making its way through an ancient barrier to a channel in which the best of what we know as realism and the highest essentials of imaginative vigor may join and combine for a new and great revival of true greatness in the novel, the romance, and the drama."

AMERICAN COLLEGE SLANG.

IN anticipation of a dictionary of student language about to be published by the American Dialect Society, Prof. Eugene H. Babbitt, of Columbia University, has gathered together in a recent article some of the most singular and amusing examples of slang in vogue in the American college of to-day. Of course, the college student uses the same language in general as his brother who stays at home; but the peculiar college environment has produced, in addition to this, a large number of distinctive words. Indeed, something like a thousand verbal forms are defined in the new dictionary edited by Professor Babbitt. Writing in *The Chautauquan* (May), he says:

"The student is likely to have in circulation most of the slang current among all persons of his age, and he may have some which is peculiar to students, or even to particular institutions. The latter, of course, belongs to a discussion of student language, but the former does not, except in so far as it presents distinctive features. It does this to some extent. There is a certain style, or flavor, so to speak, in general slang as heard among students which one accustomed to it misses in outsiders. It comes from the higher average of mental alertness and quickness of comprehension among students. It may be described as a better taste in the use of slang, if one may use the term; a seizing of what is really effective metaphor, and less of a tendency to use what is merely grotesque. Furthermore, the high average of mental alertness allows more daring metaphor to be used, and there is a tendency to carry this to an extent which reminds one of Shakespeare's young men, or in extreme cases finds parallels in the Norse skalds. For instance, the term *nigger heaven* (in a theater) is well known and has a patness which keeps it alive in common parlance. Some students extend this into *Ethiopian paradise*. It is said of an eccentric person that he has 'wheels in his head.' The student goes on and calls said head a *bicycle factory*. A good-looking young negress is a *charcoal lily*. At the college commons the request is heard to 'drive the *keifer* this way.' This means to pass the smaller sized milk-pitcher. From

the same place comes, as an instance of slang only possible in the student environment, *semi-weekly review* for the hash, or *Hercules* for the butter. To say of a long walk that it is 'as much as a *parasang*,' or that a person who has gained a point over another 'got into him several *parasangs*,' appeals with excellent effect to one who has read Xenophon."

Among many students of the languages, one of the necessities of life is the literal translation. Various words are used for this. "Horse" and "pony" are the older words for this convenient means of linguistic locomotion; later words are "animal," "bicycle," and "wheel"; doubtless we shall soon have "automobile." A shelf of such books is a "stable," and a gathering of students all riding on the same good-natured beast is called a "race-course." Other curious college usages are indicated by especial words. Dr. Babbitt writes:

"The fact that work is a serious matter is shown by words like *bummer* and *bull*, applied to the man who wastes your time by prolonged calls when you want to work; by the custom of *sporting the oak*, or the answer 'busy' to a knock; and by the term *time-eater* for a course requiring much study. . . .

"The custom of coeducation gives a large and sometimes amusing vocabulary. From the institutions for females alone only a few terms came which were not in vogue elsewhere. These are all words pertaining to eating, with one exception, *swain*, from a girls' boarding-school, meaning a male acquaintance. But the institutions for both sexes give many words, most of them, of course, referring to the tendency of young people to fall in love and get married, which manifests itself wherever they may be, perhaps no more in college than elsewhere.

"The female student is known as a *co-ed*. This word serves as noun and adjective; the verb to *co-educate* means to converse with a person of the opposite sex. *Hen* is a common term for the female student. It is used in various compounds, such as *hen-medic* for a female medical student, *hen-roost* for a dormitory for women (*quail* and *quail-roost* are common variations); at Cornell, Sage College is the name of the women's dormitory, and an inmate is a *sage-hen*, while a male student who calls there frequently is a *sage-rooster*. *Calico* or *calic* is a sort of generic term for the female sex and is used in various connections; *e.g.*, to *take calic* is to escort a lady to a place of entertainment or social function; a *calico course* is a course which is much attended by 'hens,' or in which their presence makes the social element prominent; this term is also used figuratively for a flirtation or love affair more or less serious. A *co-educational* walk is one made of two planks with rough stones between, far enough apart to prevent too close proximity of two persons using them. A cushioned window-seat (or sometimes a hammock) is known as a *spoon-holder*. A *cottage course* is the term used when a young couple leave college, before graduation, to get married."

NOTES.

A CERTAIN English publishing house received not long ago three letters addressed severally to "William Cowper, Esq.," "P. B. Shelley, Esq.," and "Miss (sic) E. H. Browning." At this rate, it seems that the publishers may soon usurp the field of Mr. Andrew Lang, and produce a *real* series of "Letters to Dead Authors."

AMONG the spring publications, "The Last Lady of Mulberry" introduces a new figure in the literary world. Mr. Henry Wilton Thomas, the author of this novel, has found in the Italian quarter of New York, where he has placed his plot, a rich, comparatively unworked field. Mr. Thomas's grasp of local color and his pleasing boldness of touch have met much critical recognition.

DRAMATIC critics seem to agree that Miss Johnston's "To Have and To Hold" will make a successful play. They think that the unerring instinct of Charles Frohman has obtained for him the best thing in the dramatic world at this moment. Many actresses have been proposed to fill the rôle of *Joslyn Leigh*, and *The Evening Sun* (New York) suggests Mary Mannering as the American actress ideally fitted for the part.

SHAKESPEARE as a figure in fiction is not so very uncommon. Besides the unpublished romance by Mr. Lang in which the bard is said to speak (in blank verse, a reader of *The Academy* (London) calls attention to the fact that the bard appears in "Judith Shakespeare" by the late William Black; in "The Jolly Roger," by Hume Nisbet; in "Master Skylark," by J. Bennett; and in "Shakespeare and His Friends," published anonymously in Paris in 1833.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.

ALTHO it is yet too early to announce whether any noteworthy additions to our scientific knowledge have resulted from observation of the recent total solar eclipse, the accounts in the daily press make it evident that conditions on the whole were favorable. Probably no total eclipse was ever observed by so many trained astronomers. In this country North Carolina was a favorite region. At Wadesboro were four groups of observers, respectively from the Smithsonian Institution, Princeton University, Yerkes Observatory, and the British Astronomical Association. Professor Hale, of Yerkes Observatory, is reported to have said that never before in the history of the study of eclipses were preparations for observing every detail of the phenomenon on anything like so large a scale as those made at this place. At Barnesville, Ga., the eclipse was observed by Professor Updegraff, Dr. T. J. J. See, Professor Lord of Ohio State University, and others. At Norfolk, Va., were observers from the United States Weather Bureau, Harvard, and Yale. Two hundred and fifty thousand persons saw the eclipse from this point, including the President of the United States, who was on board the despatch-boat *Dolphin*. Rutgers College sent a party to Winnsboro, S. C., the Lick Observatory one to Thomaston, Ga., and Harvard and the Massachusetts School of Technology to Washington, Ga. In fact, the whole belt of totality was strewn with trained users of telescope, camera, spectroscope, and polariscope. The press despatches all pronounce the weather to have been perfect. The correspondent of the New York *Sun* thus describes the preparations at Wadesboro, N. C.

"The eastern sides of the hills on which this beautiful little Southern town stands has from a distance the general appearance of being fortified. It bristles with astronomical artillery. The polished tubes of great telescopes gleam in the sun like brass field-pieces, and the glittering surfaces of many mirrors, in the brilliant light which has shone all day, keep up a heliographic play upon the green underlying hills which stretch in a magnificent sweep leagues and leagues away to the horizon. If one did not know that it was only to bombard old Sol with personal questions that all these batteries were drawn up, some of the ordnance would look formidable enough. For instance, the Smithsonian gun, with its five-foot bore and barrel 135 feet long, stretched out horizontally and about five feet from the ground, looks as tho it should be able to hurl earthquakes crashing against the defenses of the moon. Then close beside is a similar piece of scientific ordnance of the Yerkes Observatory, 62 feet long. From these monsters the weapons range all the way down through all grades of telescopes, big and little, to field-glasses and opera-glasses."

The following paragraph gives an idea of the size of some of the photographic apparatus used:

"The Yerkes telescope camera is 62 feet long, the same length as the Yerkes telescope, to which it will be attached after its use here. The Smithsonian telescopic camera is 135 feet long. Both are built on the same plan as the great telescopic camera on view at the Paris Exposition, and which is larger than the tower of Notre Dame Cathedral. These enormous cameras are in a horizontal position about five feet from the ground, and the image is reflected into them by a mirror four inches thick which is adjusted by clockwork to follow the movements of the sun."

Of course the principle of division of labor prevailed. Thus, at Wadesboro, for instance, Prof. C. A. Young, the veteran Princeton spectroscopist, confined his attention chiefly to the green spectrum line identified with the corona and believed by physicists to be the same as the solar "line of 1474." Unfortunately, for some unexplained reason, he was not able to get a sight of this line at all. Dr. Miller, of the Case School at Cleveland, observed only what are called the "flash lines," that sud-

denly appear and disappear just before totality. Professor Hale, of Yerkes, made only bolometer observations on the heat radiation of the corona, and Professor Barnard occupied himself solely with coronal photography. Among the most interesting observations were those on the curious "shadow-bands" that accompany totality, which have not been closely investigated before. The results of the Rutgers party are thus described in the New York *Evening Post*, May 28:

"In observing the shadow-bands, two assistants watched closely a white sheet spread on the ground, four-square to the points of the compass. They were instructed to place long rods along the bands and note the direction of the movement. The direction of the rods thus placed was afterward carefully measured by Professor Breazeale with a compass. The observations of the assistants were confirmed by other members of the party standing near-by. They unite in testimony to the reality of the bands, their rapidity of movement, and general wavy character, some being straighter than others. While easily observable, they required close attention on account of their fineness. Their distance, estimated, was from one to two inches."

The bands were photographed successfully by Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian. Their direction of motion differed in different places and is thought to be connected in some way with atmospheric conditions.

THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF ALCOHOL.

A NOVEL suggestion for the decrease of alcoholism is made in *La Science Française* (May 11), by the editor, M. Emile Gautier. His idea is that use of alcohol in the arts and for industrial purposes may be made to supplant its consumption in beverages. M. Gautier's article, which is entitled "The Supreme Vice," is only one evidence among many of the attention which scientific men in France are giving to the recent increase of drunkenness in that country, and of their realization of the importance of putting a stop to it. After nearly a page of statistics, which we need not repeat here, M. Gautier goes on to say:

"Doubtless the progress of alcoholism is in direct ratio with the quantity of alcohol consumed. But quality is a more important factor still. Our fathers drank as well as we—possibly even more than we. But in those days alcoholism was practically unknown; in any case it limited its ravages to a few isolated victims, so that it did not threaten the whole fabric of society. . . .

"Now that chemistry has taken a hand, the same is not true. How many so-called cognacs and alleged 'fine champagnes' are only commercial alcohol—from which neither the aldehyds nor the furfural have been extracted—more or less adroitly flavored with artificial 'bouquets'!

"Last, but not least, there is absinthe, the horrible absinthe, mother of madness, crime, and death . . . which may be regarded as bottled epilepsy.

"The thing to despair of is that we can see no means of counteracting all this. . . . The immense difficulty of the problem may be conceived when we remember that the equilibrium of [French] national finance is assured only by alcohol, for alcohol alone pays five hundred millions of our budget. Alcohol, in other words, is, as it were, the only plank that stands between us and drowning. What would become of our treasury if the homicidal consumption of alcohol should diminish by half—or should even decrease slightly?

"There is, perhaps, a means of saving our race, in spite of all this, while protecting the interests of all—it is the industrialization of alcohol. The day when alcohol can replace petroleum in the heating and lighting industries, and in the cheap production of energy, the day when we shall gain more by emptying it into our stoves and motors than into human throats, will be a day when just so much material will be taken from the drunkards, and it is my belief that the death of alcoholism will then be very near.

"From this point of view, which is not at all paradoxical, in my estimation, the example of Germany is encouraging. Like France, Germany produces alcohol in enormous quantities, for

from her 12,500 rural distilleries came in 1897 no less than 60,000,000 gallons of alcohol made from apples alone!

"But that which is the ruin of France has made the fortune of Germany. Why? Because the Germans, instead of getting drunk on their alcohol, have decided to make it work for them. Thus they have gained the acknowledged control of the world's market of chemical products and dyestuffs, of which, thirty years since, France had a monopoly.

"Here is something to remember and think about.

"But who could have foreseen that the automobile, as a great consumer of hydrocarbons, may some day have a rôle to play in the fight against alcoholism?

"Truly, everything comes to pass—and all is in everything!"
—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENTIFIC KITE-FLYING.

A POPULAR account of the recent uses of kites for scientific purposes, as in aerial photography, weather indication, or military signaling, is contributed to *The Home Magazine* by Theodore Waters in the form of an account of a visit of the writer to William A. Eddy, of Bayonne, N. J., who is one of the chief experimenters with kites in this country. Mr. Waters describes Mr. Eddy as "literally submerged in kites," and goes on to say:

"He has dozens of them. Some are taller than a man could reach upward and wider than he could stretch with both hands outward; others are small—one, in fact, is just the size of Mr. Eddy's opened hand. He made this small one and raised it just to show that a kite of any size can be flown. The big muslin-covered nine-foot specimens are the most interesting. Stacked against the wall they look unwieldy, but their natural element is the air, and they go up into it with the readiness and ease of great birds. A boy with an old-fashioned long-tailed kite exerts more energy in flying it than does Mr. Eddy with his big tailless affairs. The 'unwieldiness' is only in looks. They are easily handled. . . .

"'Come,' he said, after some introductory remarks, 'we will go



A VIEW OF BATTERY PARK AND UPPER BAY.
Taken by one of Mr. Eddy's kite cameras.
Courtesy of *The Home Magazine*.

out and take the temperature of the upper air.' He picked up a self-registering thermometer and a reel of heavy cord and went out to the greensward near his house. The reel was attached to an old soap-box, which served both as a stand for it and as a seat

for the kite-flyer. This was placed at one end of the field, while the line or cable was paid out about one hundred yards. The kite was tied to the end of the line and the thermometer was hung by a string of its own a few feet from the kite. While I



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LOWER NEW YORK.
Taken by one of Mr. Eddy's kite cameras.
Courtesy of *The Home Magazine*.

held the kite high in the air, Mr. Eddy grasped the cable halfway between the reel and the kite, shouted to 'let go,' and ran perhaps twenty feet. The great kite careened to the side and dived apparently to the shelter of a near-by fence, but missed it neatly, and, describing a great arc, sailed swiftly upward, the thermometer swinging like a pendulum. Mr. Eddy paid out the line rapidly until the reel spun round and the thousand-foot mark was reached. Then he secured the reel with a bolt and sat down on the box to rest. The thermometer stopped swinging after a while, and the kite, looking small enough now, floated steadily, like a soaring bird. But it was pulling on the line like a young horse, and the weight which held it down was by no means too great. After a while the kite-flyer pulled the thermometer down to the ground, and asserting that the upper air was slightly warmer than the surface air, he made a highly mathematical calculation, and announced finally that the weather would be 'fair and warmer' the next day.

"'I suppose,' said Mr. Eddy, 'that the greatest amount of utility in kite-flying will be obtained by the Weather Bureau. It is only by the increase of our knowledge of the upper regions that we are going to be able to say with certainty what subsequent weather conditions will be like. It is impossible for observers to ascend and make records, and kites furnish the cheapest and most available means for sending automatic instruments into the clouds. The Washington officials are constantly sending up recording instruments on kite lines.'"

In response to an inquiry regarding the detection of distant thunder-storms, Mr. Eddy replied that this was done by means of Leyden jars sent up on the kite-string. Sparks are drawn as in Franklin's experiment, only more complicated apparatus is used, and the experiments require fine weather:

"'Do you mean that you get lightning from a clear sky?' [asked the reporter].

"'Oh, yes. The air is always full of atmospheric electricity. You may draw sparks when there is not a cloud above the horizon. The nearer you are to a thunder-storm, however, the greater will be the intensity of the atmospheric electricity. Thus I can always tell by the length of the spark how far off the

thunder-storm center is located. By observing whether the sparks get longer or shorter after an hour or two, I can tell whether the storm is approaching or going away from us. But I will send up a Leyden jar and you may see for yourself just how much atmospheric electricity there is around us."

The experimenter not only made good his word by drawing lightning—in the shape of short sparks—from a clear sky, but even worked a small motor with the celestial electricity. This motor, which of course could not be used in practise, consisted of a toothed wheel which received the sparks successively on its teeth, turning a little at each impact. Said Mr. Eddy:

"The electricity we get from the clouds is not the same precisely as that produced by the dynamo. That is, it is electric current of course, but it is manifested in a different way. To be sure, one can not be certain that atmospheric electricity will not be utilized eventually. Tesla is working in this line, and has made some startling announcements of what will be accomplished with what he calls the 'earth's charge'; and when we think of the wonderful things that have been accomplished during the past half-century it would really seem more conservative to state that the impossible is possible than that it is not. Rather a paradox to be sure, but true enough in its point. So, while I see no way of utilizing lightning for power purposes, except by the use of gigantic collectors, yet some one may hit upon a plan for doing it."

The direct pulling power of a kite-string has already been utilized in some ways. Of this Mr. Eddy says:

"Wagons have been pulled at a very swift pace by kites. So have boats. But whether the pull can be utilized to operate a stationary engine will have to be proved by experiment. I think it is quite feasible. . . . At Brenton's Reef Lightship experimenters were able to pass a 200-fathom cable out to sea by means of a kite, and later they sent this same cable to a previously determined spot on the shore. . . . A kite was [also] made to tow a buoy from North Brother Island to Riker's Island, in New York harbor. These kites were steered in almost every direction by means of guide-lines. This fact that kites can be 'controlled' makes them invaluable for life-saving purposes. As a matter of fact, they can be steered across the wind with as much facility as a yacht. It is possible, even, to steer a boat almost directly against the wind for a certain distance if the propelling kite is rightly controlled. So, if there be a wreck on the coast, and the wind is blowing obliquely inshore, a boat with a life-line attached and rudder properly fixed may be made to go out to the wreck if the start is made some distance up the beach, and the kite is adjusted to fly across the wind. The kite will go inshore at an angle, but the boat, like a tacking yacht, will go obliquely outward."

Mr. Eddy regards attempts to make "kite-ascensions" as dangerous. He says of these:

"Since I can not always hold down my own kites when I have several in tandem, and therefore have to use mechanical means for drawing them in, it is plain that they would make capital lifters of men. But I would not trust myself to be lifted by them, not even a dozen feet above the earth. . . ."

"But there are other experimenters less timorous than I. There are traditions of the ancient Japanese sending men aloft on kites, and several modern observers have made ascensions."

"Captain Baden-Powell, of England, now Colonel, whose brilliant defense of Mafeking compensates Englishmen for all their defeats in the Boer war, made a daring ascension in June of 1894. He reached an altitude of 100 feet, made observations, and came safely to the ground. Hargrave, the Australian, allowed himself to be pulled up sixteen feet by the box-kites which he invented. That was in November, 1894. Lieutenant Wise, U.S.A., caused himself to be lifted over Governor's Island during January, 1897, and Lamson, of Maine, ascended in June of the same year. All of these observers had sent up dummies or weights to test the lifting power of their kites before the final ascensions were made, so that little beyond an added human interest was gained by these ascensions."

Among other kite-flying wonders exhibited by Mr. Eddy are

the now familiar aerial photographs taken by kite-supported cameras, and the "vistascope," his own invention. The kite takes up an optical contrivance in which, by means of a telescope, the observer can view from the ground the surrounding country as if he were himself in the lofty position of the kite. After an exhibition of various ways in which kites can be used for signaling, Mr. Eddy stated his belief that kites will be used in future for wireless telegraphy. To quote his final words:

"The distance messages can be sent by the Marconi method depends directly on the height of the vertical wire from which the ether waves start forth. Now a kite can be used to hold up a vertical wire over two miles and a half high, an altitude already reached at Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston. Two of these wires hung from kite-strings should make possible communications over very long distances. In fact, there really seems to be no end to the uses to which kites may be put. New ideas suggest themselves every day, and all are connected with the vital departments of human life. The art, on the other hand, is quite in its infancy. Altho kite-flying was an ancient Japanese achievement, the science of the business was never worked out until recently, because of the great difficulty of flying tail-kites in variable winds of variable velocity. If we make as rapid strides in the future as we have in the past, we shortly shall come upon a world of wonders of which the public reckons nothing at present. We are on the edge of it now, and at any time we may make the discovery which will give us a vista of the country beyond."

MOSQUITOS AND MALARIA—A CRUCIAL TEST.

FROM June till October next two English physicians—Drs. L. W. Sambon and G. C. Low—are to live in the most malarious district of the Roman Campagna. They are to dwell in a mosquito-proof hut, and their confidence in the theory that malaria is contracted only through inoculation by the mosquito is so great that they have no fear of the deadly Roman fever. If they are well and strong in October they will have demonstrated the truth of a theory that may save thousands of lives and



MOSQUITO-PROOF HUT ON ROMAN CAMPAGNA.

turn many a miasmatic region into one of health and safety. If they perish, on the other hand, those who believe with them in mosquito-inoculation will probably maintain that a stray mosquito or two succeeded in getting into their hut with his malarial poison, and there will be plenty of other observers to repeat the experiment with a still more insect-proof dwelling. The details of the experiment were described as long ago as March 15 by Dr. Manson in an address at the Colonial Institute, London. Says *The British Medical Journal* (May 12), in a report on the subject:

"He said that a hut, such as would be suitable for the habitation of Europeans in tropical Africa, was to be erected in the most malarial part of the Roman Campagna. The hut was to be furnished with wire-gauze door and window-screen and other devices to render it mosquito-proof. Two skilled observers and their two servants were to live in this hut from June till October of this year—that is, during the entire malarial season. They would be at liberty to go where they liked during the day, but from an hour before sunset to an hour after sunrise they were to be in the hut. If they escaped fever, Dr. Manson said this would

be a proof that by very simple and inexpensive means the human body could be protected from the malarial germ, for to sleep but for one night unprotected in the place selected for the experiment was regarded by the Romans as certain to result in the contraction of a malarial fever of a virulent type. The object of the experiment is not so much to afford additional proof of the doctrine of the transmission of malaria by mosquitos as to give the public an object-lesson that will carry conviction and supply a principle of action as regards the means of protection to be adopted against malaria. Mr. Chamberlain has shown the greatest interest in the matter and has made a grant of money to defray the cost of the experiments."

The accompanying illustration shows the design of the hut that is to be used. To quote again:

"The principal points to be kept in view in the construction of such dwellings are warmth in winter, coolness in summer, perfect ventilation, with every provision for the rigorous exclusion of mosquitos.

"To comply with these requirements Messrs. Humphreys, Limited, have designed a house, the roof of which overhangs the walls to the extent of some 3 feet around the entire building and reaches to within 8 feet of the ground. The window openings are thus protected from the sun's rays, and to guard against mosquitos there is a permanent wire-gauze screen of no fewer than seventeen meshes to the inch; the entrance is likewise protected, having double doorways with a mosquito-curtain fitted between them.

"In regard to ventilation, Messrs. Humphreys have provided that a space about 18 inches deep shall be left open around the entire house immediately under the overhanging eaves (where the cool air collects). This opening is fitted with wire gauze similar to that provided for the windows, and a further precaution against the entrance of the mosquito is taken by having similar wire gauze fitted in the ventilating panels let into the ceilings of all the rooms. The floor is composed of best yellow tongued and grooved boards; the outer walls are covered with inodorous felting, boarded externally with specially struck rusticated rebated boarding, which when painted presents a fairly agreeable appearance. The roof is constructed of tongued and grooved boarding covered with patent wire-wave roofing felt, which is not only watertight, but also airproof, thus preventing the escape of the cool air which at night will find its way into the air-tank created by this form of roof. By a special treatment the black appearance which a felt roof usually presents is entirely done away with, and the roof is quite white.

"If the result of the experiment is to show that by shutting out mosquitos malaria also is shut out, we understand that it is probable that the Colonial Office will direct that dwellings similar to the one here described be constructed for all colonial servants in Africa. It is likely that this example will be followed by the Government of India."

Dr. Sambon, one of the two observers who are to live in the hut, spoke as follows about the approaching experiment, in an interview printed in the *London Express*:

"My companion and I feel just like guinea-pigs. You know we are going over there simply to be experimented on; we shall not be allowed to take any quinin or other precaution against illness—only against mosquitos. We are to mix freely with the people in the Campagna, and practically all of them have malaria. They are trying to reclaim some of the less infected parts of the plain, and these people are the laborers. They're not Italians—Italians refuse to go there—but peasants from Normandy and the south of France, who come there great, strong, lusty fellows, but last only a little while, dying, or becoming so weak with disease that they have to go home. And they never get well. That's the worst of malaria; it comes on slowly, clings to a man, and, when it finally goes, leaves him open to all sorts of diseases. In Italy two million suffer from it every year. Of these fifteen thousand die, and this is an enormous number, considering that we have a specific treatment for this fever—7.75 for every thousand attacked."

New Experiments on Carnivorous Plants.—The nepenthes, or pitcher-plants, have long been considered and described as carnivorous, but it is now asserted by M. Rapell

Dubois that this is not so. If the liquid collected from the "pitcher" be sterilized it has no digestive properties, and he therefore attributes the pseudo-digestion of the open pitcher to the action of microbes. "The question of the digestive power of the liquid," says *Cosmos*, "was thus decided by him in the negative. Nevertheless, M. Vines has recently attacked M. Dubois's conclusions. He has, he reports, obtained digestive phenomena after adding to the liquid one per cent. of cyanhydric acid, which prevents the action of the microbes. From researches of M. E. Couvreur on the question, it results that M. Vines mistook for real digestion the formation of an acid albuminoid by fibrin in an acid medium. The acid introduced to stop the action of ferments had itself therefore a digestive action. The results noted by M. Vines could have been obtained entirely apart from the addition of any ferment, and the opinion of M. Dubois is the correct one."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Elevator Disease.—The constant riding up and down in an elevator may give rise to serious heart trouble, if we are to believe Dr. R. H. Brown, a Chicago physician. A recent elevator runaway was accounted for by a sudden attack of heart failure, which temporarily paralyzed the elevator man's arm, so that he could not manage the lever. According to Dr. Brown this trouble is very common among persons who run elevators, especially in lofty buildings. He says: "The sudden ascent and descent and often the shock of a too hasty stop soon tell on the action of the heart when this vocation is followed at an altitude of a mile above the sea level. Of course, the faster the elevator goes the more aggravated will be the heart trouble of its manipulator, and in a high building the chances of serious results to his health are more certain than in a lower building. The air at the top of the shaft in a 'sky-scraper' is lighter than at the bottom, and the rapid change from one altitude to the other made so often has a most serious result. It can not be otherwise. The ordinary transient in this part of the world is affected most uncomfortably by walking upstairs at a fair speed. The ascent in an elevator at many times that speed does more harm. The guests at the hotel or the visitor to the public building does not notice it much, but the pilot who remains in the elevator for hours at a time, day after day, is permanently injured in due time. I was an interested visitor to the State Capitol on Saturday. But a few hours before the accident at the Brown Palace Hotel I was conversing with the pilot of the State Capitol elevator on this very subject, and he told me that he was already feeling the effects of his vocation, and was at times during the day obliged to leave his post and secure the services temporarily of some other state employee to do his work until his heart resumed its normal action. This is the same story told me everywhere I go. It is one of the threatening fatal results of what we call 'modern improvement,' which, in other words, is the refined manner of self-torture and risk of life and health in order to do something a little faster and thus make a few dollars more than we otherwise could do. There is a point of speed beyond which as a matter of protection to life, limb, and health, elevators and all other vehicles of locomotion should not be allowed to go. The mad rush in this country, of which the frightful speed of the elevator and the bicycle 'scorcher' are typical, must stop somewhere. The fatal results of these things are most apparent."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"It is perilous to say anything in favor of alcohol," says a recent writer, commenting on the discussion to which Atwater's experiments have given rise, "as misrepresentations and exaggerations are the certain results. All Professor Atwater may say to qualify his remarks as to the utility and advantage of this agent as a food will not prevent his being quoted as an advocate of its steady use as a diet. That he desires this is not to be supposed, hence his position as an honest investigator in this subject has its disadvantages, but they seem to be unavoidable."

OYSTER INFECTION.—The dangers involved in the use of oysters and the clams due to infection of these bivalves by sewage are again pointed out in a recent number of *The British Medical Journal*. "The oyster lives upon diatoms (bacteria obtained from the slime covering the sea bottom and the stems of seaweeds). Typhoid fever germs have been found both in the oyster juice and in the stomach and other portions of the body of the oyster. Many epidemics of typhoid fever have been traced to the use of infected oysters. It would seem much safer and wiser to leave the oyster to attend to its business as a scavenger of the sea, instead of terminating its usefulness by swallowing it, alive and kicking, germs and all."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AND ITS WORK.

THE twenty-third Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which came to an end at Chicago on May 29 after a session of four weeks, is regarded as perhaps the most noteworthy since the days when Methodism was divided over the question of slavery. It was not only the largest in the history of the church, but it has effected many radical changes in the laws and polity of the denomination. One important change only of those proposed—the removal of the ban on amusements—failed of passage. Among the last subjects considered by the conference was the appointment of trustees for the proposed great Methodist institution of higher learning at Washington, to be known as the American University. Among those named and approved was President McKinley.

The scenes of disorder which prevailed on several occasions during the consideration of important subjects, when tumult and angry debate for the moment seemed to obscure the religious character of the assembly, have been severely commented upon by some journals of other denominations, especially those of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal faith. One defender of the Methodist conference has recently pointed out, however, that whereas the occasional disorder at the conference was merely similar to that of the ordinary political convention, the scenes at the great ecumenical councils of Nicaea and Constantinople, where the most sacred doctrines of Christian theology were formulated, including the divinity of Christ, violence and even bloodshed prevailed. Mr. Henry Frank, in an article on "The Making and Unmaking of the Creed" in *The Ideal Review* (New York, June) quotes from Dean Stanley's "Christian Institutions" (p. 289) an account of the Council of Constantinople, in which the well-known incident occurred of one archbishop (Flavian of Constantinople) being dashed to the ground in the council chamber and then kicked to death by another archbishop and by an excited mob of ecclesiastics.

The Churchman (Prot. Episc., May 26) finds in the conference much to encourage those who desire a closer union of the great divisions of Christendom:

"A generation ago it would have been incredible, a decade ago it would have seemed strange, that sectarian division, the founded on the inevitable limitations of the human intellect, should be pronounced at such a conference to indicate 'serious defects in Christian knowledge and character.' This conference recognizes such honest differences of opinion as inevitable, but difference of opinion, it says, should not imply alienation, and rivalry is a dishonor to the Prince of Peace. Their bishops, therefore, in their address to the conference, propose 'to seek opportunities to express Christian fraternity and cooperation.' They do not look forward to speedy organic union, tho they would be willing to accept the historic episcopate, if that were 'intended only to designate a form of church government which has had wide extension through many centuries.' . . . They, for their part, believe that the church, the one body of which Christ is Head, consists of all who acknowledge Him as Lord and Savior. Now, there is a sense in which this is true, and the interests of visible unity in the Catholic Church will be promoted by frank recognition of it."

Commenting on the results, already to be observed, due to the equal representation of laymen and clergy in the conference, *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., May 23) says:

"The laymen, by virtue of the magic of equal numbers, feel that what they say will command a more respectful hearing. And it does. There are quite a number who have had wide experience in the practical affairs of life, and they speak with authority and assurance when they address the body. They plainly feel the power, opportunity, and responsibility of equal representation, and have grappled with the problems of the church in a

way that promises well for its future welfare. And if the members of the conference feel the quickening of latent interest and powers by equal representation, what may be said of the effect produced on the men of the church at large? It is logical that they, too, should feel the thrill of a greater degree of authority, opportunity, and responsibility.

"In this conference the laymen have been careful, conservative, and business-like. Many of them are forceful speakers. They insist upon business-like methods in doing the business of the church. The inquiry into the management of the publishing business is due to the aggressiveness of the laymen. The action disposing of one of the subsidized papers, and practically saying that it must prove its right to live by getting along without outside help, was due to lay influence. They argued from the business standpoint. It was a wise action."

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND CREED REVISION.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (North) which has just adjourned at St. Louis has, in the general opinion, closed one period of doctrinal strife and trial through which the church has been passing since the heresy cases of Profs. Henry Preserved Smith, Charles A. Briggs, and Arthur C. McGiffert first came up some years ago. Altho one of the most conservative of all the Protestant bodies, the Presbyterian church, in the opinion of many judges, is now beginning a period of doctrinal revision and readjustment which will enable it to fulfil its mission with a renewed spirit and increased effectiveness. The St. Louis assembly took two radical steps, one an administrative change of much importance, the other relating to doctrinal questions. Of the significance of these the *Philadelphia Press* (May 29) says editorially:

"As in most large bodies meeting infrequently, the conduct of the General Assembly's business is practically in the hands of its committees. These committees have been appointed by the moderator. The moderator is led or guided by the small group of men who give their entire time to the government of the Presbyterian Church. This group is, and always has been, intensely conservative in its view. The new plan provides for the appointment of assembly committees by a nominating committee. In all bodies those who give attention to its business will always have more weight in it than those who do not. The group which has so long managed moderators will doubtless continue to manage the new nominating committee; but its task will be more difficult, and a nominating committee will be more open to the influence of new currents in the church.

"These set toward a revision of the creed. The same assembly which has sought thus radically to alter the future organizations of assemblies has ordered a revision committee. This is not the first. It will not be the last. But revision is inevitable. The Presbyterian Church began it with Prof. H. P. Smith, a decade ago. His trial was not opened before Professor Briggs's trial was under way. Professor Briggs disposed of, Professor McGiffert appeared. He left, and before comments were over Dr. Parkhurst had made his declaration of independence. Ten years ago he would have been tried. Twenty years ago he would have been excused at the least. Neither will happen now.

"Over thirty years were needed from the time the Presbyterian Church turned out Dr. Barnes before the entire church had accepted his theology as satisfactory. It will take less time to adjust the action, interpretation, and confessions of the church to meet present needs and close the lamentable series of heresy trials for ten years past. Creeds are made by men. They change with them. No one claims them to be infallible—least of all Protestants. No one believes in an 'inerrant manuscript' for a creed, and the belief in one for the Bible will slowly adjust itself to the knowledge of the truth."

It is believed that the relative strength of the conservative and liberal parties will be clearly revealed before the meeting of the next General Conference in New York next May, when the committee on creed revision, after having learned the mind of the local presbyteries throughout the country, will hand in its report

to the assembly. The two opposing views within the church are fairly represented by the *Philadelphia Presbyterian* and the *New York Evangelist*. The former (May 23) says:

"Various specimens of a new creed for our church are being put on the market. One is the 'Articles of Faith' of the English Presbyterian Church, and the other is the 'New Evangelical Catechism.' These are given prominence and urgency by *The Interior*; but if nothing more definite and valuable than these are to be submitted to our presbyteries for consideration they will fall flat and stale upon the Presbyterian public. They will not stand the test of careful criticism and will never carry enough votes to secure their adoption. They are at best compromises, and would put the Presbyterian Church at a disadvantage in view of her past deliverances on important fundamental questions, and because of their defective character in several particulars, as expressions of what she has heretofore maintained as her full and abiding faith. Neither ultra-conservatives nor ultra-liberals will be satisfied with such formulations, and they would prove strong enough to prevent their ratification.

"But the new-creed movement has a far more faith-minimizing tendency. It means only a minimum of truth-affirmation. It calls for merely generalizing statements. The idea seems to be to give the ministers and people as little as possible to believe, so as to bring in all shades of opinion and build up our church on broader lines. For instance, one presbytery suggests the Lord's Prayer as a creed. Dr. Parkhurst regards the declaration, 'God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life,' as sufficient. Another agitator suggests that our 'one Confession be the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man.' This is belittling the whole subject, but shows what absurd ideas in regard to it prevail among innovators upon old-fashioned Presbyterianism.

"But our church still has positive convictions. It represents something distinctive. It stands for witness-bearing. According to its genius it must have more in its creed than that which is common to all denominations. It has a peculiar life of its own and must maintain a distinct development. It is the product of ages of belief, culture, and service, and will go to pieces if it loses its distinctiveness of faith and order. Its chief right to live as a denominational organism is its creed and polity, which have made it a blessing and a power in the world; nor is its mission ended as a distinct religious agency; it is still needed as an educating, dominating, and saving agency. Mankind would be the poorer without it, and there could be nothing to take its place along lines where it has accomplished great things for the home, for the state, and for the race.

"The more the new creed is discussed, the more the difficulties in its way multiply. It means so many changes, and the harmonizing of so many conflicting views, that it seems neither wise nor politic to commit our church to its preparation, especially when we are in the midst of agitation, and when so much work is to be done by our ministers and members at home and abroad."

In *The Evangelist* (May 24), Prof. Douglas P. Putnam, of Princeton, who is a moderate liberal, and a believer in predestination, writes:

"It is rapidly ceasing to be a question of expediency and becoming the imperative duty of the church to provide herself and give to the world an entirely new statement of her faith. Under our present terms of subscription I have, personally, no trouble whatever with our Confession as it is. It is only when I come to its use with others that I find my difficulty, and if a creed is not for use, I can not conceive its right to be. . . .

"What is a creed but an instrument of work, or a weapon of spiritual warfare, forged out of the inexhaustible mine of God's Word? The ordinance which called together the Westminster Assembly of Divines, two hundred and fifty years ago, declared that there were 'many things in the liturgy, discipline, and government of the church which do necessarily require a further and more perfect reformation.' (Can not the same thing be said of our church standards now?) This ordinance further asserted that some things were 'a great impediment to reformation and growth of religion.' (Can not this also be truly asserted of the Confession for present use?) What are these statements but a recognition of the fact that the tools with which they were at

work needed repairing? And when they attempted such repair of their thirty-nine 'Articles of Religion,' after working over fifteen of them, they set them all aside, and forged out of the Word of God entirely new implements for their spiritual warfare, better adapted to the work immediately before them.

"That the Westminster Assembly did not regard its work as above all possibility of imperfection, is sufficiently attested by the statement which they put into the Confession that 'All synods and councils since the Apostles' times may err.' Is it not clear that history is repeating itself in the present situation as to confessional revision? The attempt to repair the old tools ten years ago has failed, just as the similar attempt failed two hundred and fifty years ago. And manifestly it is becoming the church's duty to provide herself with the very best implements possible for her aggressive work. The revision train is certainly on the side track, and will stay there. *The New-Creed* movement is on, and the church will not be satisfied until her faith is rewritten. This faith is surely Calvinistic, because that which we mean by 'Calvinistic' is Scriptural, and it alone is truly reasonable.

"It may be said that the present is not a propitious time for creed-making, that there is too much controversy in the church and too much of personality would enter into the work. But who does not know that it is in the midst of controversy, when men's minds are at white heat, that convictions, political, social, and religious, are formed and the best opinions are shaped? The truths of Scripture, like the metals in nature, need the fiery blast and the furnace heat to fuse and temper them, and cast them into the best forms for use. The only question is as to whether the controversial heats in the church are yet sufficiently intense to fuse and recast the truth."

A PROPOSED NEW PROGRAM FOR THE GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLICS.

IN our issue for December 30 reference was made to the scheme for a federate union of the nearly four dozen Protestant state churches in Germany as proposed by the veteran professor of theology at Halle, Dr. Beyschlag. An alleged Catholic counterpart to this plan, aiming at the organization of a national German Catholic church for the empire, with more or less independence from Rome and with a friendly disposition toward Protestantism that even surpasses that of the Old Catholics, comes from a Roman Catholic author of some note in a work entitled "*Der Katholicismus am Scheidewege*" ("Roman Catholicism at the Parting of the Ways"). The Munich literary journal *Odin* publishes twelve propositions of the author, and from this source we reproduce for what it is worth the following outline of this curious scheme, which will doubtless surprise the Roman authorities as much by its naïveté as by its novelty:

The Pope is to acknowledge Rome as the capital of the Italian kingdom, and is to receive the sum of money which the Government of that country has offered him since 1870. In turn the Pope discards the right of bestowing the rank of nobility, or titles, or orders.

Each pope is to be selected from a nationality different from that of his predecessor. The Jesuit order is to be permitted to die out and no novices are to be admitted. The property of the order is to fall to the papal chair.

The Catholics of Germany are to constitute a German national church with relative independence. The primus is to be the Archbishop of Cologne.

Every ten years a national Catholic Congress of Germany is to be held in Cologne in the Dome. The only official church language in the country is to be the German. Correspondence with the Pope and with the cardinals is to be carried on only in this tongue. Decrees from Rome are to have authority only when sanctioned by the primus of the country.

Provisions are to be made for the education of the clergy in accordance with the needs of the times. Free Catholic universities, after the model of those in existence in England, are to be established. The German college in Rome is to be discontinued. German priests are to be educated in the fatherland and in the spirit of patriotism. All are to study in German universities,

just as do the Protestant clergy. All mechanical religious exercises are to be abolished. A new breviary in good German and a new German translation of the Bible based on the version of Luther are to be prepared.

The Roman Index of Prohibited Books is to have no binding authority for the Germans. A German Index for the church of the empire can be made, but this to serve only as a warning. Everybody is to be guided by his own conscience in selecting what books to read. All indulgences are to be removed from the prayer-books, and everything that may tend to show forth the glory and the greatness of God, no matter what the commands of the church hitherto have been, is to be studied, for example, such things as Hindu and other Oriental philosophy.

Protestants are to be recognized as Christians of an equal standing, *i.e.*, as true members of the Catholic Church, and to be treated as such. He who attends the services of the Evangelical Church shall be considered as having heard the mass. A cooperation of the clergy of both churches is desirable in the interests of peace and a better understanding. The church press is to cease its bitter polemics. Catholic text-books are not to be allowed to bring perversions of the truth, and are to admit the weaknesses of the church in the past openly. As a visible sign of recognition, the German Emperor is to be crowned, after the ancient manner, in the Dome in Berlin, with the crown of Charlemagne. He is himself to place the diadem on his brow, but is to be anointed by a legate of the Pope. The Emperor, by virtue of his office, is to be the regular protector of the church, and to guarantee to the Pope his position and security. The ecclesiastical and the secular heads are to labor hand in hand.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WAS THE AUTHOR OF HEBREWS A WOMAN?

TO the old yet ever-new question as to the authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews, Professor Harnack, of the University of Berlin, in a lengthy discussion in the first issue of the new theological journal, *Zeitschrift für neutestamentliche Wissenschaft und die Kunde des Urchristentums*, sets up the novel theory that the many answers which have during more than fifteen hundred years been given to this vexing and perplexing problem are all incorrect, and that the best of historical evidence points to the fact that the chief if not sole author of this letter is the Priscilla of the Acts, the wife of Aquila. The run of thought in this article of the famous German savant, an international authority on New-Testament and early Christianity problems, is substantially the following:

In some respects the investigation of the Hebraic question has made decided progress in recent times. Especially through the researches of Professor Zahn, of Erlangen, has it been practically established that this letter was addressed originally to a small band of Christians in Rome, the only undecided matter in this connection being the question whether these were necessarily converts from Judaism or might also have been Gentile Christians. Zahn inclines to the former view, but the probabilities are in favor of the latter. At any rate, the heading "To the Hebrews" is not authentic.

Virtually no progress, however, has been made in determining the authorship of the letter. Origen already despaired of a solution when he declared that "only God knew for a truth who had written this letter." Zahn expressly declares that his investigations have led him to the same results. There are, however, excellent reasons for believing that Priscilla and Aquila are the authors, especially the former, and that Luther's guess, who thought of Apollos, was in so far correct as it made the letter a product of the Pauline circle of friends, but he was mistaken in the identification of these exact persons. The reasons why the probabilities point to Aquila and Priscilla is because on this hypothesis *all* of the characteristic features of the letter can be readily explained; and, secondly, too, because on this basis the loss of the name of the writer can naturally be accounted for. In the New Testament there are six passages that speak of this noteworthy couple, and from these passages it appears that they were both prominent in the instruction and conversion of Apollos, and that in general they were very active in the extensive mis-

sion enterprises of the whole church of that period. Paul expressly declares that not only he but "all the churches of the Gentiles" were indebted to them. Their activity must have been almost as widespread as Christianity was at that time. And a further comparison shows that in this work the leadership belonged rather to the woman than to the man, as her name is more than once placed before that of Aquila.

The following eight reasons can be assigned for ascribing the Epistle to the Hebrews to this couple and especially to Priscilla:

1. This letter is the production of a highly cultured and skilled representative of the Christian cause; and this Aquila and Priscilla were, as is evidenced by their teaching even the Alexandrian Apollos.

2. The letter is written by a person who belonged to Paul's circle of friends; and this was especially true of these two.

3. The writer stands in intimate relationship to Timothy and knows that he is his equal in rank. Of Priscilla and Aquila we know that they labored together with Timothy in Corinth for eighteen months as missionaries and teachers, and then joined him in Ephesus.

4. The author of Hebrews wrote his letter after the death of St. Paul, and probably some time after this event. Priscilla and Aquila were certainly yet living when Paul wrote the last document which we still possess from his hands (2 Tim. iv.), and there are no reasons for doubting that they lived two decades after his departure.

5. The author of this Epistle must at one time have been a member of a smaller band of Christians in Rome (a house congregation), and must have occupied a high rank in this circle, probably that of a teacher. In his letter he still feels himself to be a member of this band and talks to his readers in the manner of a companion with authority. Priscilla and Aquila came originally from Rome and after a number of years returned to that city and there became the head of a household congregation, and at a later period again left Rome. This combination of historical facts explains at once what was hitherto enigmatical in the relation that existed between the writer and his readers.

6. The Epistle to the Hebrews is the work of a single writer, but back of the author stands a closely connected communion, indicated by the repeated "we" of the letter, and the noteworthy exchange and interchange of this "we" with the "I." All these conditions are well met by the position occupied by this teaching and preaching pair.

7. The most paradoxical feature in connection with the Epistle to the Hebrews is the fact that the church has lost altogether all tradition as to the name of the writer. If Barnabas or Luke or Clemens or Apollos had been the writer, this loss could not be naturally explained. If, however, these two were the authors, or especially Priscilla had been prominent in the composition, then the disappearance of the name can be explained without any difficulty whatever, and an excellent reason can be assigned for the suppression of the name when the letter was sent out from Rome in the beginning of the second century. For a good reason the letter could not be sent out to the churches as the production of a woman. Paul already in several of his letters had expressed himself unfavorably to the prominence of women in the churches, but had made exceptions to the rule, as is indicated by his judgment of Priscilla. In post-apostolic years more rigorous views against the teaching of women in the churches prevailed. This condition of affairs explains why the name of this couple was suppressed, and the thoroughness of this suppression can be best explained on the hypothesis that not the husband but the more gifted and active wife had the chief part in the composition of this letter.

8. But we are not confined to generalities in this matter. We have actual historical evidence to prove that in the early period of the church systematic efforts were put forth to suppress the prominence of Priscilla in the primitive church, and that even a letter which she had sent out was declared to have been not from her pen and was ascribed to another author. The details of this matter, based on changes made in a number of Greek New-Testament manuscripts, have been given in the Reports of the Prussian Royal Society of Sciences, January 11, 1900.

A combination of these facts and data makes it at least possible and indeed probable that Priscilla was the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, possibly in conjunction with her husband Aquila. Should anybody take offense at the idea that a New-Testament book is the production of a woman's pen then too must he take

offense at the fact that St. Paul recognized this same woman as his coadjutor. At any rate, of the many theories concerning the authorship of Hebrews none explain all the facts, both those of a positive and those of a negative character, so well as the supposition that Priscilla penned this letter.

THE ARCHBISHOPS' DECISION ON RESERVATION OF THE SACRAMENT.

ALTHO the question of the legality of reservation was first argued before the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in July, 1899, it was only last month that they rendered their decision, or, more properly, their "opinion." The English correspondent of the *New York Churchman* (May 26) gives the following summary of this document:

"The Archbishop of Canterbury begins by saying that reservation has three forms, first, for administration to sick persons dwelling near-by, who may communicate during the service in the church; second, for sick persons who may communicate at other times during the same day; and, finally, for any case of sudden emergency during a week or more. Dr. Temple then rehearses the requirements of the rubric, the practices of the early church, and the changes at the Reformation. 'To say that the Church of England may not discontinue an ancient practice which has led to abuse is to say that the church must not profit by experience.' It is true that the chief object at the prohibition was to prevent external acts of devotion, but even the administration direct from the church at the time of service gives opening to this abuse. On the other hand, the administration of the Holy Communion to those who are too ill to understand what they are doing is certainly not to be desired under any circumstances. 'The Holy Communion is not to be treated as if it worked like a magical charm, without any cooperation on the part of the recipient. . . . But there are, no doubt, cases in which the sick person is fully conscious, and is able to follow a short service not exceeding a few minutes and to make an act of faith, and yet is not really fit for more.' Here the minister may plead the law of necessity and may 'shorten the service to the length which medical direction prescribes,' using the Consecration Prayer, the Words of Administration, and as much before or after as may be. If that is not possible, the sick person can not be regarded as capable of receiving. To those clergymen who protest that they must celebrate fasting, the archbishop replies that 'to treat fasting before receiving the Holy Communion as a rigid obligation which is to interfere with ministerial duties, or with the comfort of the sick, is quite alien from the spirit of such teaching.' And in support of this he cites St. Chrysostom."

The opinion of the Archbishop of York does not differ materially from that of his brother of Canterbury.

Naturally, the decision is the foremost subject of religious interest and discussion in the English press. The secular papers in general are disposed to welcome the decision, tho *The Daily News* declares that the reply of the archbishops "satisfies neither the Erastian nor the sacerdotalist." Most of them, including *The Times*, think that a change in the law might profitably be made sanctioning reservation for communion of the sick and dying. *The Spectator* discountenances disobedience, but would like to see the law altered. *The Guardian* admits that the archbishops have declared the present law, but thinks that a national church should hesitate to condemn or ignore a practice so widely followed in the universal church. Lord Halifax, the leader of the High-Church party, writes to *The Pilot* that "the laity will not consent to run the risk of dying without the sacrament. Reservation can not be given up."

In the Protestant Episcopal Church in America reservation is practised in many churches, and adoration of the sacrament of the altar—a somewhat different matter—is not uncommon, as in the churches of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Ignatius, New York. The American church is, however, not directly affected by the archbishops' opinion, but naturally American Episcopal interest in the subject is keen. The view of the *New York Churchman* is

similar to that of *The Guardian*, quoted above. *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia, May 26) says:

"The official opinion of these two most reverend gentlemen is of no legal effect, since it is not delivered in a judicial capacity, using the word judicial in the legal sense. Its value, such as it is, is this, that however it may be regarded by the law of the state, the opinion of the archbishops, so given, is the deliberate and 'godly judgment' of the men to whom the Church of England expressly commits spiritual authority in questions of doubt pertaining to such matters. Whether it was worth while to deliver another judgment, of which it could be predicted with certainty that it would change no man's opinion, and affect no man's official conduct, while it would lead to not a little crimination and recrimination, is doubtful. The judgment itself is one of those matters in which the American church may have a sincere interest, but by which she can not be directly affected, since it is of no effect whatever outside of the Church of England."

Christian Work (undenom., May 24) thinks that neither party in the church can claim a victory:

"The ritualists are practically told to go ahead and agitate in opposition to the declared law of the church. The cumulative force of three notable decisions—that of Archbishop Benson in the Lincoln case, that regarding incense and lights, and now this last one on the question of reservation—undoubtedly has impaired the confidence of the laity that they may look to the church authorities to enforce the law. Dissent and discontent have found expression in the public prints consequent upon the last decision, so that the time seems to be approaching when the irreconcilable opposition between the Protestant and the Catholic party within the church must compel each to go its own way. At least that is the outlook at the present time."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE prominent part taken by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends in the recent Conference on Foreign Missions has drawn especial attention to his death shortly after the adjournment of that gathering. It is thought that the criticisms to which he was subjected on account of his famous speech on "comity" between Christian denominations may have hastened this event. Dr. Behrends, who was born in Holland in 1835, had been pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Brooklyn since 1884. Among his works are "The World for Christ," and "Socialism and Christianity."

A novel experiment in church activity is to be made by the First Christian Church of Columbus, Ind. Instead of spending a considerable sum of money on a steeple, the congregation has decided, in planning for its new church, to erect a simple edifice with a roof-garden on top. During the hot summer months service will be held here amid the scent of flowers and under the waving branches of palms and other trees. Groves and elevated places are believed to have been the primeval places of worship, and this new plan from Indiana appears to be a reversion to the customs of the Babylonians, the early Hebrews, and the Druids.

THE statement recently made in these columns concerning the relative numerical strength of the Anglican Church in England and Wales as compared with the Free Church bodies—based on an estimate lately made in a non-conformist English journal—is believed to be inaccurate in some respects, although correct in its main argument, namely, that the Church of England is no longer the church of the majority of the English people. Exact figures are not obtainable, however, as no official religious census has ever been taken. According to "Whitaker's Almanack," the estimated membership of the Church of England is 11,000,000, out of a population of about 22,000,000 in England and Wales. This is partly based on the fact that the Church possesses 6,200,000 sittings.

THE Edinburgh *Scotsman* expresses surprise that the American Presbyterians should wish to discipline ministers who reject the clauses in the Westminster Confession which relate to the total depravity of man, the eternal damnation of non-elect infants, and the unending pains of hell. Few Presbyterians in Scotland, it says, trouble their heads about the clause in the Confession to which Dr. Hillis recently referred. Indeed, the Presbyterians of both Scotland and England have for some time possessed a revised form of the Confession, from which these features are eliminated. A religious writer, commenting on this fact, lately remarked that just as there are Roman Catholics who are said by their fellow churchmen to be "more Catholic than the Pope," so in this case American Presbyterians appear to be more Calvinistic than the land of Knox and the Covenanters.

THE "Old First" Presbyterian Church on Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, New York, which for some time has been struggling to raise an endowment fund that would enable it to maintain itself down-town, has just reported that this fund has now reached nearly \$76,000. The same problem has confronted all the Protestant down-town churches, owing to the up-town trend of population. The Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, where Dr. De Costa lately lectured on the subject "From Canterbury to Rome," was once an Episcopal church, and Dr. De Costa called attention to the fact that since the Roman Catholics moved in no less than twelve Protestant churches had abandoned the densely populated district comprised within a radius of five blocks. The Episcopal Church of the Ascension, which is doing a widely useful institutional work in the region below Washington Square, is also making a strenuous effort to raise an endowment fund in order to maintain itself in its present location for all time.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

HOW THE BOER "COLLAPSE" IS VIEWED IN EUROPE.

WITH both the Boer republics seemingly in the grasp of Lord Roberts, the European press are asking whether there will be any more serious resistance to the British arms. In England the war is regarded as practically over; but on the Continent many critics incline to the opinion that most of the Boers,



THE CONQUEROR.

JOHN BULL: "What do I want with a twig? Give me the whole tree."
—L. B. Berlin.

or enough to make a strong stand, at any rate, will not give up without another determined struggle. Captain Allum, the Norwegian military *attaché* in the Transvaal, writes of the Boer tactics, in the Copenhagen *Politiken*, in the main as follows:

President Steyn, at a meeting of the commanders, declared that it was useless to occupy strong positions in future. The English, he thought, had learned to maneuver in such a way as to render these positions useless, especially as the British have a great advantage in point of numbers. It is, therefore, best to



KRUGER TWISTED THE LION'S TAIL, AND—
—South Australian Critic, Melbourne.

An Afrikaner correspondent of the Amsterdam *Han-*
delblad admits that large numbers of the Free-Staters have deserted. He writes:

"The old pioneers, who know what it is to be under the yoke of the Briton, and who have made the Free State what it is, will

continue to fight. The younger, grown up in luxury and ease, and not knowing what it means to be under the Englishman's heel, followed their elders into war from a sense of duty only. Many of these are returning to look after their families and property. Hence the many prisoners lately taken, and the abandonment of strong positions, for what commander would attempt to hold a position with half-hearted troops? But these desertions will not end the war. The Transvaal may be congratulated upon this sifting of its forces. . . . What the Transvaal troops lose in numbers will be gained in quality and uniformity of purpose."

Dr. Albrecht Wirth, who is said to have the distinction of not having written an erroneous statement in his many articles on South Africa, hazarded the opinion in an article a few weeks ago that the Boers would yet make their best fight. He wrote in the main as follows:

Until the occupation of Bloemfontein the Boers were overconfident. Much work that could have been left to women was done by young men. At the end of February there were still 7,000 men who had never yet been called out. In Johannesburg balls were given and cricket was played, in Pretoria articles intended for the Paris Exposition were being prepared. But the very fact that the Boers had not exerted themselves to the utmost shows that their strength is not exhausted. I still believe that England has no army capable to overcome the Boers if the latter choose to fight. The troops sent over the Beira road will accomplish little if anything. Once before in Afghanistan Roberts made a quick march to the enemy's capital, but he had to retire and leave the Afghans to themselves. I still believe that only the appearance of a third party will end the war.

Prof. Hans Delbrück, the editor of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, in which the above appeared, nevertheless believes that Dr. Wirth greatly overrates the Boers. "They have done their best," he says, "but they are, after all, only farmers." He attributes their success to the inferior quality of the British army, and even doubts if the British army in South Africa ever was as strong as



SHYLOCK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"There is no power in the tongue of man
To alter me; I stay here on my bond."
—Lustige Blätter, Berlin.

it is described to be. Certain it is that it is very difficult to obtain reliable information on this subject. Nor is there any uniformity in the estimate of the British losses. The statements range between the government report—24,000 up to the end of April—and 70,600, as given in the *Cape Times*.

W. T. Stead, in the *London Review of Reviews*, says:

"The Boers do not propose to fight any more pitched battles. Their one object is to harass, embarrass, and worry the invading army, heading it everywhere possible, but never staying to fight a general action or to risk capture. It is Parthian policy—with this difference, that these modern Parthians have to cope with an army whose lines of communications are both more extended and more vulnerable than those of the Romans."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN CRITICS ON OUR COLONIAL TROUBLES.

THE South African war has largely diverted international attention from the difficulties we experience with our own possessions. Criticism on the Continent has long since been spent. Anglo-Saxon promises of independence, good government,

and freedom are not treated as anything more than mere words by some of our foreign critics. The postal scandals in Cuba and the long duration of the war in the Philippines, however, are bringing out some flings at American "imperialism." The London *Saturday Review*, which persistently refuses to give space to communications setting forth the exploitation of British India, says:

"Civil-service clerks who were receiving at Washington \$1,200 to \$1,500



HOW THE SPANISH CONCEIVE THE NEW SITUATION.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: "Here is liberty for you."
—Don Quixote, Madrid.

a year are now receiving in Cuba as much as \$4,000, charged of course on the revenues of the 'liberated' Cubans. But the post-office accounts are the most instructive of all. Director Rathbone, who has charge of all the postal affairs of the island, is receiving \$6,500 per annum, he has \$5 per diem for his living expenses, he lives in a house in the Cerro for which Cuba pays the modest rent of \$3,000 a year. The revenues of the island also supply him with a carriage and horses, coachman, footman, and servants. Altogether it is stated that this gentleman lives in republican simplicity on \$16,000 a year from the Cuban revenues. We are far from saying that he is not well worth the money, but it is not surprising that many underpaid civil servants in the United States are eager to take up the white man's burden in the 'liberated' lands."

The greatest interest, however, still centers in the Philippines. Many foreign papers, like the *St. Petersburg Zeitung*, are grateful for the precedent established by the Americans. "It is in future," says the paper, "only necessary to invade Anglo-Saxon territory, declare it annexed for the sake of humanity and civilization, and deny the rights of belligerents to the inhabitants who resist. They will be merely rebels and bandits." According to the accounts of European merchants in the Philippines, the time when live Filipinos will cease to protest against American rule is still distant. The Paris *Temps* goes so far as to declare that American accounts of engagements are absolutely unreliable, as our officials never mention a serious reverse. A manifesto published by Aguinaldo which reads to the following effect is regarded with much sympathy by some of the European press:

What the object of the Americans really is may be gathered from the utterances of Mr. Beveridge, who calls us barbarians, modified by contact with a degenerate race. He tells us in plain terms that we are like cattle, and invites young Americans to exploit us, which, as he thinks, could be done with little capital. The God of the Americans is the dollar alone. Their talk of humanity, freedom, civilization, and progress is valueless. Business profit is all they want, never mind the cost in blood.

A story is going the rounds in the continental papers that an

act of tyranny equaled only by Gessler has been performed by an American officer at Pagsanjan, not far from Manila. The American flag was hoisted on a public road, and passing natives were beaten by the American soldiery "if they did not do obeisance to the hated emblem of tyranny." Complaints were not considered, altho even some of the American papers in Manila thought this too much. The Manila correspondent of the Hong-kong *Overland China Mail* advises the wholesale butchery of Filipinos as the only means to accelerate predestined Anglo-Saxon domination in the islands. He nevertheless says:

"But in all this we are counting without our friend the enemy. He is partially provided for, it is true, by declaring him to be an outlaw and treating him as such, but the rainy season is approaching and then the insurgents have the big end of the horn. During the dry season we can operate against him to our heart's content; we can move artillery, cavalry, infantry, and stores, and we can strike him morning, noon, and night. In the rainy season all this transportation becomes a thousand times more difficult and about all the American army can then do is to sit on a cracker-box and watch it rain, while the insurgent, used to the rains and able to move without the impedimenta required by our soldiers, will have many good chances to practise his guerilla tactics of fighting. Just what they will do during the rains is problematical; we have plenty of evidence that they are organizing and preparing for activity after June, and it is known they have recently received fresh supplies of arms and ammunition from an outside source. . . . Some of their leaders still believe their future independence hangs on the election of Bryan; they fail to realize that his most favorable statements concerning their cause and future is nothing more than political stock-in-trade, launched with the intention of catching votes at home and not with the intention of an ultimate fulfilment should he be elected President."

Whatever the "insurgents" may do, the majority of British papers believe that the military operations will go on. The London *Spectator* says:

"Our friends across the water are not the kind of men to give up any project because it takes time and money, and to be beaten in a piece of work in which the English always succeed will gall the national pride. They will, we conceive, resolve 'to worry through' as they did in the Civil War, and will come out at last on the other side, having spent no doubt more millions and more lives than were at all necessary."

The only complaint in England is that many Americans should censure Britain's efforts to humanize and civilize the Boers by the same methods. The Newcastle *Chronicle* says:

"Senators sympathize with the Boers. But what about the Filipinos? We suppose it never occurred to our good-natured friends in Washington that they are a struggling people too. A counterblast to the proposal submitted to the Senate would be a proposal in the House of Lords that the English Government should offer its friendly offices to bring the war in the Philippines to a speedy conclusion. . . . General Otis, the American commander, told an interviewer the other day that as many troops as he had now would be needed for at least a year, and perhaps longer. An even more gloomy view of the situation in the Philippines is taken by Judge Canty, who recently visited the islands as representative of the Minnesota state government. 'Many competent military experts,' he says, 'have declared that it will take an army of half a million men ten years to suppress the insurrection.' Since, then, the Filipinos are more troublesome to the Americans than the Boers are to us, our excellent cousins might fairly be asked to cast out the beam from their own eye before bothering themselves about the mote in ours."

The Newcastle *Chronicle* is an out-and-out "jingo" organ, publishing statements from correspondents showing that Boer sympathizers are easily knocked about by Englishmen in the United States, but its influence is greater than that of many metropolitan papers.

The Shanghai *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd* relates that business is at a standstill in the Philippines. There are no imports, it says,

except for the American army, and the Filipinos will not allow exports. Attempts have been made to open some ports, but only with the result that an extensive trade in arms and ammunition was carried on. The Filipinos do not want the Americans, it avers, and only force can keep them in subjection.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IN THE FAR EAST.

THE disturbances about Peking and the landing of foreign troops are being watched with considerable anxiety by the press the world over, and are considered as sparks that may perhaps ignite the great powder magazine of the far-Eastern question. In view of these recent events the comments of the latest British, Russian, and Japanese papers to reach this country are of considerable interest and significance. Russia's acquisition from the Korean Government of the site for a naval depot at Masampo, about half-way between Vladivostok and Port Arthur, is believed by the foreign press to give the Russians a great additional advantage in the far East. The *London Times* observes that "these recent developments in Korea have taken place while it was supposed that the power of the British empire was hampered by the war in South Africa," and it is generally supposed that Russia will still further strengthen her position in Asia, much to the detriment of British prestige. The *Westminster Gazette* says:

"Russia, we are often told, is the peace-keeper of the world, and The Hague Conference is witness to her enthusiasm in the cause of international good-will. In courteous and Christian language she invited us all to mend our manners and modify our ambitions. Yet her love of peace is not inconsistent with a business-like alacrity to reap advantage from other people's wars. At the beginning of the year a well-known Russian diplomatist was asked if there was any danger that his country would attempt to interfere with our proceedings in South Africa. 'Interfere?' he replied. 'Why in the world should we do anything to alter a state of affairs which is so eminently to our advantage?' The longer Great Britain is kept occupied in South Africa, the better for us. It would be madness to intervene.' The public can judge for themselves how much of the wisdom of this world there was in that answer. . . . We can not suppose that even the present Government was unaware of what was going on in Korea. The warnings have been many and urgent and, if the time has gone by for effective protest, we must suppose that they made up their minds that nothing effective could be done. If so, they were at least well advised not to enter again upon a policy of threats and withdrawals. We can not do everything, and we have our hands full in South Africa. Nevertheless, the debit side of the South African balance-sheet is growing apace."

The *Calcutta Times of India* moralizes on Russia's wickedness. "British representatives," it says, "never make use of that shameless mendacity which is resorted to by Russia to obtain new territory. England is never immoral in her actions, but our principles stand often in our way." All English papers hope that Japan will remonstrate, but Japan does not seem inclined to attack Russia without help. In fact, Japanese politicians seem to doubt if it is wise for the Japanese to oppose Russia in everything. According to the *Tokyo Nippon*, Viscount Watanabe, ex-minister of finance, recently expressed himself in the main as follows:

Japan should promote friendly relations with both Russia and Great Britain to further her own interests, without giving particular preference to either. Japan can not altogether abandon Korea, but neither can Russia. But Korea is not worth the cost of a war to either power. The main object of interest is and remains China. If China is to be divided, Japan must insist upon an equitable share. That China can maintain her integrity is quite unlikely.

The *Hongkong Overland China Mail* says:

"In a sense, Japan has more to lose by Russia's presence and

predominance in Korea, Manchuria, and North China than Great Britain. . . . Leaving out of consideration Japan's ultimate position in the far East, it is self-evident that the Japanese are smarting to counteract Russia's aggressiveness. Marquis Ito may try to make the world believe that the feverish anxiety of Japanese statesmen to place the army and navy on a substantial footing is prompted by fear of interference with Japanese commerce—that the Japanese are merely taking precautionary measures for defensive purposes. If Japan thought she could aim a successful blow at Russia to-morrow, the blow would be struck. She is not overconfident; but her statesmen are preparing for the day—perhaps not far distant—when Russia's policy will clash with Japan's interests."

According to the Japanese press, however, no immediate action is planned. The *Tokyo Yoruichi Choho* says:

"Our Government seems to know that a war with Russia is inevitable sooner or later, and do not hesitate to make every possible sacrifice in order to equip our army and navy to such a degree of efficiency as, when such a time arrives, will leave the stability and honor of the empire unhurt. Such war preparations are being constantly made in Europe nowadays, and if Japan is making one there is in it nothing particularly strange to be wondered at or to cause an anxiety that the relations between Japan and Russia are strained to breaking-point."

The Russian press has more than once hinted that the relations between Russia and Japan would be more satisfactory if Great Britain did not interfere. The *St. Petersburg Novoye Vremya* says:

"In the strained relations between Japan and Russia the influence of a third power can be traced, and it is not necessary to be convinced that the interests of the third power in question do not harmonize with those of Japan. Pulling chestnuts out of the fire for doubtful friends is not worthy of the far-sighted Japanese politicians."

The *Kessiya* boldly admits that the present is the most favorable time for pushing Russian interests. It says:

"An energetic policy has now every chance of success. Japan is not likely to disturb us; her ally, England, hardly yet knows how to escape the entanglement into which she has run in South Africa. England can not even pay subsidies, she needs every penny of her money, and Japan's finances are not in the best condition, owing to scant harvests. Germany can easily be won by promises of non-interference with her own plans. England would stand anything rather than be forced to stop her butchery in South Africa. Now is the time for action. When the wish of all civilized humanity is fulfilled, and the South African struggle has come to an end, the situation may be less favorable for us."

Meanwhile the time for extensive internal troubles seems to have really come for China, and the powers are ready to interfere at a moment's notice. The *Berlin Ost-Asien*, a monthly published under the auspices of the Japanese embassy to Germany, describes the situation to the following effect:

The Manchu or Conservative Party fight for the preservation and observance of the old laws and customs. Foreigners they regard as barbarians or animals, whom it is well to kill or get rid of by any means. They will not learn, being convinced that they have nothing to learn from others; nor will they hear of the innovations or improvements of foreign devils. They are the bitterest enemies of the Christians, and are responsible for the persecution of missionaries and converts.

The conscientious conservatives really believe that China is the most powerful empire in the world, and that it is the light of creation; they are utterly incapable of realizing that their sun is setting; in every change they scent danger. They have so far succeeded in rendering of no value the concessions made to the reformers and to foreigners.

Among the Manchus are many who are conservatives only through personal interest. Such are those who have passed a state examination, and have obtained government employment. They understand well enough that the present condition of affairs can not continue, and that a change would be for the benefit of their country; but they object to a change which would call into office those with European culture, for they fear, and rightly, that they would be swept out of their positions under a system which would put an end to the trickery and chicanery of the present régime.

The Reformers, or Cantonese, consist of those whose aim and object is the progress of their country. They see that the intro-

duction of foreign culture and improvements in the laws would aid in the development of China, and might give it new life, whereas the present condition is the stiffening before death.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LORD SALISBURY ON THE NEED OF BRITISH DEFENSE.

LORD SALISBURY'S speech before the Primrose League, in which he declared that the Transvaal war is responsible for much ill feeling against England, which may sooner or later lead to war, and asked Englishmen to prepare for the defense of their homes, by strengthening the military defenses, as their navy alone is not sufficient, has stirred up a great amount of comment abroad.

The London *St. James's Gazette* thinks that the navy is still the most important if not the only effective weapon of Great Britain. It says:

"In what sense did his lordship [Salisbury] mean that blows at the heart ruined the naval power of Spain, Venice, and Holland? But leaving aside academic discussion and historical examples, which must be widely chosen and thoroughly defined in order to be of value, there can be no doubt that a blow driven home to the heart will kill any organism. The question for a naval power, however, is just 'Where is the heart?' Lord Salisbury seemed at least to take it for granted that with us it is on the land in this island of Great Britain. . . . When, however, it comes to invasion by an army, our position in the world is gone, even tho we cut the invader to pieces. We live by importing food for which we pay by sending out coal and manufactured goods. This we can do only by ruling on the four seas. The enemy who can come to invade can come to stop our commerce, which under penalty of death we must not let him do. Our place in the world depends on this, that we can keep up an unshaken grip on the four seas and yet make our power felt by great fleets all round the world. When the day comes that we have failed even for a week, to do both, the British empire, as it is now, will have become a thing of the past. Every shilling we spend for home defense should go to ships and not to forts."

The London *Lloyd's Weekly* has another form of criticism for the Premier's utterances. It says:

"But indignation comes in when the head of the most powerful ministry of modern days, looking to the possible dangers that may threaten the empire in the future, calmly repudiates the responsibility of government to make provision in the matter of defense. He advocates the introduction of a system of national rifle practise, and says that 'the duty must be done by the population themselves preparing to take part in the struggle for liberty and independence, and themselves provided and endowed with the practise and knowledge which would enable them to take part with success.' Instead of a government to govern, a war office to conduct the operations and prepare for war, we are to have parochial rifle corps, the patriotic duty of managing and drilling which is to devolve upon the Primrose League. If the British people wish to remain great, Lord Salisbury says they are to seek to become 'such a nation as the Swiss are.' Blundering utterances of this character are altogether beyond criticism."

A few papers, such as *The Westminster Gazette*, the Manchester *Guardian*, and most of the trades-union papers in Great Britain, and the Calcutta *Statesman*, and Toronto *Weekly Sun*, to mention Colonials, would prefer a less defiant attitude, and even suggest that Great Britain has herself to thank for the dislike with which she is viewed. The most pointed utterances of this kind come from Prof. Goldwin Smith, who writes in the last-named paper as follows:

"What is England's attitude toward the community of nations? Is it not one of isolation and menace? Can the world be expected to acquiesce without a murmur in the claim of one overweening power to the empire of the sea? Is not the declaration that the colonies of Great Britain in all parts of the world form a band pledged to support the imperial country in every quarrel, right or wrong, likely to excite general resentment and alarm? What is the language of the British press? . . . Venice, when she was

the great sea power, assumed an attitude of selfish isolation, pursuing at the same time a course of unscrupulous aggrandizement. The consequence was the League of Cambray. No object that has ever been assigned for this South African war was worth the universal odium which Great Britain has drawn upon herself by using the gigantic power of her empire to crush the independence of a petty republic."

Other nations show irritation rather than fear in consequence of the menacing attitude of Great Britain. Nepotism and consequent incapacity, corruption, and the unwillingness to punish the guilty are charges laid against the British administration. The British army is valued rather "below par" and the quality of the navy is doubted. Lord Salisbury's utterance are, therefore, regarded as extremely injudicious. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* writes in the main as follows:

One can not help wondering if it is really the Premier of England who speaks thus. When Stread suggested the possibility of war with France, he was ridiculed. Lord Salisbury says the whole world is ready to attack Great Britain. Yet he has not the courage to take precautions, as that would cost money. It is to be doubted that the aged statesman believes himself what he says when he declares that shooting-clubs would increase the value of his countrymen as fighters. He mentions Switzerland as an example. But the comparison is only correct in so far as the British Foreign Office, like that of Switzerland, does not accomplish anything brilliant. Moreover, militia of the Swiss type would only be valuable if Britain's military organization were, in comparison, as good as that of Switzerland.

The Germans, tho described by some British papers as the real enemy, content themselves with describing Great Britain as an impotent braggart, and assume that, from the statesman's point of view, it is best to preserve the "power by courtesy," as Bismarck called England. Echoes of British threats are heard chiefly in France and Russia. "England has chosen," says the Paris *Temps*, "her policy is to be one of right above might, of brutal force above moral influence."

The Paris *Journal des Débats* declares that England is indeed in a position of isolation, but it is not splendid. This brutal attack upon the independence of two small communities of European race, it says, has shown the world the real value of British "humanity and civilization." The same paper says further:

"It is clearly shown how very intolerant is the doctrine of imperialism which at present reigns on the other side of the Channel. It is all the more dangerous as it pretends to be disinterested, and refuses to other peoples their freedom under the pretext of liberating them. 'We know that we are about to give to South Africa the only chance it has of peace and prosperity.' He asserts further that England made war upon the Boers in their own interest. The British are conceited enough to be dissatisfied, shocked, in fact, because the Boers prefer their independence and their flag to the advantages which the British conquerors promise them. This imperialist sentiment, this hankering for a mission of violence and intolerance to the rest of the world is no less intolerant than our own Jacobinism at the end of the eighteenth century, which pretended to regenerate people whether they wanted it or not."

The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* believes that Lord Salisbury knows well enough that every honest man understands England's "thieving propensities," and explains the attitude of continental governments as follows:

"For the sake of peace the governments are silent. War is a dreadful thing, and the fear of war stays their hand, but that does not mean that they consider England's cause as just. . . . Lord Salisbury has shattered the hopes of the friends of peace. The Boer war has not taught England the error of her ways, and her isolation will be more complete than ever. It is impossible for her to find a trusty friend."

The *Stiel* fears that the sentiment of the nations will sooner or later be too strong for the governments to curb it. The *Kurier* criticizes the hard-heartedness of the British, who, giving no heed to the suffering they have caused, think only of the money the war has brought into circulation. The *Rossya* says:

"Europe is quite able to do more than protest. She can threaten effectively, especially Russia. England can not hurt Russia, as the latter has no colonies that could be captured or devastated. Moreover, Russia has many accounts to settle with England and the time to settle them is now. When the English have destroyed the Boers, they will probably improve their military system, and bloody war will be necessary where mere threats are sufficient now."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

In regard to the proposed railway in the Azores, Consul Pickereil sends from St. Michael's, February 19, 1900, original and translation of the contract about to be let for the building and equipping of a modern narrow-gage railway to connect that city, Ribeira Grande, and Furnas, a local resort noted for its hot springs. Mr. Pickereil says:

"I desire to express thanks to Mr. William Clinnie, now of New York, an engineer of known ability in works of this and similar character, and also Mr. Joan de Moraes Pereira, a native of this place and professor in the high schools of this city, for the very complete and intelligent manner in which they have done the work of translation. The best and most enterprising citizens fully believe that the enterprise will be a success. Under the law by which this railroad was authorized, it will be useless to make a bid for more than that given in the estimate of cost. This observation is based on the decision of the original maker of this contract after considerable discussion, and is the opinion of others well versed in Portuguese laws. I believe that Americans would have an equal chance with other foreigners in obtaining the contract, and would be pleased to have an opportunity to assist any who may desire to make a bid. The proposed contract (the full text of which is filed for reference in the Bureau of Foreign Com-

merce, where it may be consulted by interested parties) is summarized below:

"The junta general of the district of Ponta Delgada is authorized to grant the construction of a railroad between the cities of Ponta Delgada, Valle das Furnas, and Villa da Ribeira Grande. If no offers can be accepted, the junta is authorized to construct the road on its own account.

"The contracting company is to construct a road starting from the vicinity of the custom-house in Ponta Delgada and running along the coast, past S. Roque, Livramento, Atalhada, Lagoa, Agua de Pau, Ribeira, Cha, Praia, Villa Franca, Ribeira das Tainhas, and Ponta Garca, to Furnas; and a branch line to Ribeira Grande from Pranchinha, running near Rabo de Peixe. The plans are to be approved by the Government, and shall include the general plan of the road, with stations, water, courses, and roads crossed, buildings and other accessories; a longitudinal profile giving distances and grades; cross sections showing the type of road; detailed plans of construction; and an explanatory report. The company is to keep the line and rolling-stock in good order and is to construct a telegraph line. After the road is completed, the company shall within one year mark out the road in kilometers and make a cadastral plan, with description of the same, and deliver one authenticated copy to the Government and another to the junta general. The road is to have a single line, except at stations; the width at the upper surface of the ballast shall be 3.2 meters (7.2 feet), whether in embankment or excavation. The width of the line shall be 4 meters (10 feet 1.2 inches). The radius of the curves shall be 100 meters, except for sidings. The rails are to weigh not less than 20 kilograms (44 pounds) per meter. They must be made in accordance with the latest improvements. The sleepers must be of iron or some wood that holds spikes securely. The road is to be fenced. Platforms must be provided at stations, and viaducts, bridges, etc., must be of stone, iron, or brick. Gates must be provided at all level crossings.

"The Government concedes to the company the exploitation of the road for ninety-nine years, the charges for transportation to be approved by the Government. It shall then become the property of the junta general. After the expiration of the first fifteen years after the completion of the line, the junta shall have the power to redeem the concession, on the basis of the net earnings of the road during the preceding seven years. The junta guarantees to the company an annual net return up to 5 per cent. in relation of the cost of each kilometer constructed, including interest and amortization of capital; but the actual sum paid by the junta shall in no case exceed 4 per cent. of the cost. When the net proceeds of the line exceed 4 per cent. per annum, half of the excess shall belong to the junta until the sums advanced by the said junta in respect of the guaranty of interest are repaid, as well as interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The company shall have exemption from imports general or municipal for twenty-one years after the beginning of the work; in this exemption are not included transportation and stamp taxes imposed on the fares for transportation of passengers and goods as laid down in existing legislation. No special contribution of any kind shall be levied on the railroad during the concession. The company can import free of duty, for six years, rails and fastenings, switches, material for bridges, locomotives, carriages and cars, machinery, tools, etc., used in the construction of the line. Lands belonging to the Government which may be necessary for the construction and working of the road are conceded gratuitously. The Government is to assist the company in making expropriations of land that may be necessary.

"The company is to deposit in the treasury 50,000 milreis as a guaranty of the fulfillment of this provisional contract, pending its authorization. If the contract is approved, the company shall within a month increase the deposit to 100,000 milreis, short in money or bonds of the Portuguese public debt. This deposit can be withdrawn only when the company has done work to the value of double the deposits. The surveys and technical details of the project and works of construction shall be prepared and presented for approval within one year from the date of the definite contract. The construction of the railroad shall begin within sixty days after the project is approved by the Government, and the road must be open for traffic within four years.

"The junta shall appoint engineers to inspect the construction of the road. The company can, with the approval of the Government, transfer its rights to another company or individual; but if the latter is foreign, there must be a clause in its statutes to the effect that it renounces privilege of nationality.

"The basis of the licitation shall be the sum of 21,300 milreis, island money, at which is calculated the maximum per kilometer of the cost of construction."

A report recommending the construction of the railroad, attached to the documents transmitted by Mr. Pickereil, says that the total population served by the road will be 60,364, and calculates the gross earnings in the first years as 90,000 milreis, of which 50,000 milreis will be for passengers and 40,000 milreis for goods.



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is eight inches in diameter and three and a half inches high. It is cut glass—hand cut (not acid), hand finished, hand polished, which guarantees its perpetual brilliancy. The glass from which it is made is the very best it is possible to produce. The bowl is thick, heavy and deeply cut. It rings clear as a bell. A brilliant ornament for sideboard and dining table.

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In order to reduce our stock of Spring and Summer materials, we will make to order fashionable suits and skirts, at great reductions from former prices. One-third has been cut off the price of nearly every cloth suit and skirt in our line, and every wash suit and skirt has been reduced to one-half of former prices; but the quality of materials and workmanship is right up to our usual standard—just as good as if you paid double the money. Order from this Reduced Price Sale as freely as you wish; send back anything you don't like and we will refund your money.

Tailor-Made Suits, \$10; reduced to \$6.67.

\$15 Suits reduced to \$10. \$20 Suits reduced to \$13.34.

Separate All-Wool Skirts; former price \$6; reduced to \$4.

\$7 Skirts reduced to \$4.67.

Handsome Wash Suits, former price \$4; reduced to \$2. \$5 Wash Suits reduced to \$2.50.

\$6 Wash Suits reduced to \$3.

Wash Skirts, former price \$3; reduced to \$1.50.

\$1 Wash Skirts reduced to \$2. \$5 Wash Skirts reduced to \$2.50.

Reduced prices on Bicycle Suits, Separate Bicycle Skirts, Rain-day Suits and Skirts.

We are also closing out a few sample garments, which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom, at one-half regular prices. We tell you about hundreds of reduced-price garments in our Summer Catalogue and Bargain List, which will be sent FREE, together with samples of materials, to any lady who wishes them.

Write to-day for Catalogue, samples and Bargain List; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first.

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PERSONALS.

THE true story of how Admiral Dewey got his assignment to sea duty in 1897 and thereby became world-famous is thus narrated by *Success*: Before the Spanish-American war broke out the air in Washington was full of excitement for the officers of both the army and the navy. Active service was in prospect at last,—and everybody wanted to go to fight. The naval men in particular grew restive, for they saw chances ahead. They were in the habit of dropping into a business office on Sixteenth Street, situated nearly midway between the clubs and the department buildings. It was there, one afternoon, that Dewey, Porter, and a few others fell to discussing the prospects of war and their own chances. Porter was an Annapolis graduate who had gone with the South at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was the first Confederate officer to come over the side of Farragut's flagship after the fight at Mobile, and Dewey and the other Annapolis boys aboard the flagship were the first to greet him. They have been friends ever since. Well, on this particular afternoon, Dewey was lamenting the fact that he would soon be on the retired list, and that if he did not get a trip of sea duty, he would die in his bureau. "Why don't you try for it?" said Porter.

"I have," he replied, "but they won't change the seniority rule. I am doomed to grow old in this plagued bureau,—while I know I could do something if I once got a whack at the Spaniards."

"Go to Proctor," suggested the ex-Confederate, "he stands well with the people down the street."

"Off Dewey trotted to see the Senator. The Senator called on Secretary Long the next day.

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"No," said the Secretary, "I can not do such a thing; he must take his turn. Every one wants to go, even the retired folks."

But Senator Proctor went straight to the President.

"Do you want this very much, Senator?" the President asked.

"Yes, because George Dewey is from my State, and he says the chap that gets the first chance to give the Spaniards [hades] will be able to whip them and settle the dispute."

"All right," said the President, "I'll order it done." And he did.

CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS, the brilliant French composer, is extremely near-sighted. One evening at Paris he was at a party, when the host asked him to play something. He for a long time refused to do so, but being earnestly pressed he took his seat at the piano. His hair was tossed back, his eye gleamed with excitement. Now he would bend over the piano, then he would throw himself back; and all the while his fingers would run over the keys as he extemporized in the most brilliant fashion. The company were delighted. After an hour pleasure gave place to weariness. Two hours afterward some of the guests began to leave; their example quickly became contagious, and by degrees nobody remained in the room except the master of the house (the hostess had long since gone to bed). Saint-Saëns, more inspired and more tumultuous than ever, utterly unconscious of the incidents around him, played on as fast and as frenzied as ever. At last, about 1 A.M., seeing Saint-Saëns playing with more ardor than ever, the master of the house, completely overcome with fatigue, became desperate, and, laying his hand on the composer's shoulder, said: "I beg pardon, my dear sir, but pray are you not a little fatigued?" Saint-Saëns replied, without leaving the piano, "Not in the least!" and, to show how fresh he was, struck into a new improvisation with wilder enthusiasm than ever. The host gave up, stole out of the room, and went to bed. At daybreak Saint-Saëns rose, gravely bowed to the tables and chairs, and went home, completely ig-

A Prosperous College.

The Western College, Oxford, Ohio, has just issued its catalogue for 1899-1900. The catalogue shows a large number of new elective studies in all departments. The faculty numbers twenty-six. The students are from twenty-one different states and countries. The complete list of students shows an enrollment of one hundred and seventy-three. The tone of the catalogue is scholarly and Christian. This catalogue should be in the hands of all who are interested in higher education for women.

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norant that the chairs and tables had been for hours his only audience.

THE following anecdote about Lord Kitchener is told by the war correspondents:

While Lord Kitchener was engaged in suppressing the Pretoria rebellion he ordered the destruction of a certain farmhouse. Not seeing any signs of his orders being carried out, he rode over with his staff and found an interesting situation. In the doorway of the doomed farm stood a pretty young Dutch girl, her hands clasping the door posts and her eyes flashing fire from beneath her dainty sunbonnet. The Irish sergeant in charge of the party of destruction was vainly endeavoring to persuade her to let them pass in, but to all his blandishments of "Arrah, darlint! Wishee now, weeshla," etc., the maiden turned a deaf ear, and a deadlock prevailed.

Kitchener's sharp "What's this?" put a climax to the scene. The girl evidently guessed that this was the dreaded chief of staff, and her lips trembled in spite of herself.

Kitchener gazed sourly at her, standing bravely, tho' tearfully, there, and turned to his military secretary. "Put down," he growled, "that the commander's order with reference to the destruction of Kitchener's farm could not be carried out, owing to unexpected opposition. Forward, gentlemen!"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Retort Courteous.—"Why do you wag your beard so constantly?" inquired the impudent dog of the goat. "Because I chew," replied the goat. —*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Highest Form.—A school teacher lately put the question: "What is the highest form of animal life?" "The giraffe," responded a bright member of the class. —*Tribune.*

Financial Stringency.—DICK: "I lost \$5,000 in less than half a minute last night."

PETER: "How did it happen?"

DICK: "I proposed to Miss Bullion, and she said 'No.'" —*Chicago News.*

At the Dinner-Table.—"Georgie, don't stare at Mr. Crumley that way. It isn't polite." "I was just waitin' to see him pick up his glass of water, ma. I heard pa tell you that he drinks like a fish." —*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

He Felt Put Out.—"How do you suppose Mr. Quay felt when he heard the result of the vote in the Senate?" asked the observant boarder. "I suppose he felt put out," replied the cross-eyed boarder. —*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Heard in London.—SMYTHE: "Haven't seen dogs in an age."

WOODFALL: "He's on the race-track now."

SMYTHE: "Newmarket?"

WOODFALL: "No; Pretoria." —*Chicago News.*

How to Grow Good Fruit.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticulture Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It will not be sent to the disinterested. Owners of fruit trees, stating if at all interested in fruit culture, will get this book. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent to fruit growers, or owners of estates, enclosing fifty cents, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

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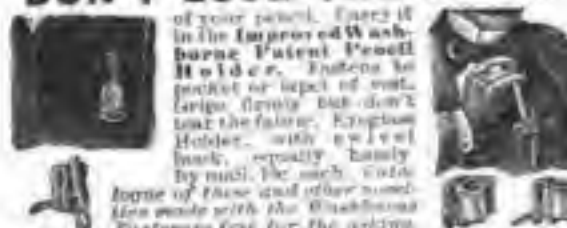
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One Idea of Strategy.—CAPTAIN: "What is strategy in war? Give me an instance."

SERGEANT: "Well, strategy is when you don't let the enemy discover that you are out of ammunition, but keep right on firing."—*Exchange.*

Even Sooner.—FOSTER: "Do all your employees drop their tools the instant the whistle blows?"

PLYER: "Oh, no, not all of them. The more orderly ones have their tools put away before that time."—*Barbar.*

Extreme Cases.—"Brethren," said Parson Black, earnestly, "dere am some folks in which de still, small voice ob conscience keeps a-gettin' stiller an' smaller, until at las' it 'd habber 'dard de deaf an' dumb langwidge if it wants ter attract deir attention!"—*Pack.*

Repertee.—After a recent ecclesiastical gathering, as the clergymen were trooping into luncheon, one of the most unctuous observed: "Now to put a bridle on our appetites." "Now to put a bit between my teeth," retorted the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Randall Davidson.—*Exchange.*

Not a Tragedy.—"Strike!" The Irish girl gazed steadily at the big strapping fellow with the oak stick. "Strike!" Again her high-pitched voice rang out. "Strike!" This time he dropped the stick and ran. It was not a threatened tragedy; it was merely a girl in the grand-stand sitting as umpire.—*Chicago News.*

Satan Pushed Him.—MOTHER: "So you have been at the jam again, Adolphus?"

SON: "The cupboard-door came open on itself, mother, and I thought—"

MOTHER: "Why didn't you say, 'Get thee behind me, Satan'?"

SON: "So I did, mother; and he went and pushed me right in!"—*Broadway Life.*

Prayer Unnecessary.—At one time, during the border war (says Mrs. Julia Ward Howe to her "Reminiscences"), John Brown had taken several prisoners, among them a certain judge. Brown was always a man of prayer. On this occasion, feeling quite uncertain as to whether he ought to spare the lives of the prisoners, he retired into a chamber near at hand, and besought the Lord long and fervently to inspire him with the right determination. The judge, overhearing this petition, was so much amused at it that, in spite of the gravity of his own situation, he laughed aloud. "Judge —," cried John Brown, "if you mock at my prayers, I shall know what to do with you without asking the Almighty!"—*Exchange.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

May 28.—Lord Roberts reports that his forces reach Klip River, eighteen miles from Johannesburg, yesterday afternoon, the Boers beating a hasty retreat.

General Rundle's troops are pushing eastward from Senekal, to cut off the commando at Bethlehem.

May 29.—Lord Roberts reports that he has encamped within a few miles of Johannesburg, and expects to enter the city within a day.

May 30.—President Kruger is at Watervalboven on the railway north of the city.

Lord Roberts in Johannesburg dictates the terms of surrender.

General Buller's forces invade the Transvaal from Northern Natal and occupy Utrecht.

May 31.—Lord Roberts reports the occupation of Johannesburg by his troops, the British flag being hoisted over the government buildings.

General Rundle defeats a Boer commando at Senekal.

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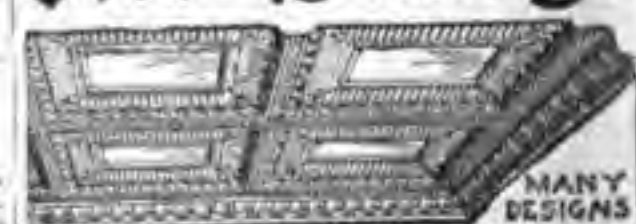
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June 1.—Communications with Pretoria are suspended. Reports again assert that Kruger is a captive.

June 2.—Lord Roberts reports severe fighting in the Orange River Colony.

President Kruger is at Mochadodorp on the Delagoa Bay railway.

June 3.—Lord Roberts announces the capture of a few Boer guns, and one hundred prisoners, including a commandant Botha, during the fighting around Johannesburg.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 28.—Chinese rebels are reported to be marching on Peking.

The session of the French Chamber of Deputies is suspended, owing to an uproar arising from attacks on the Government in connection with the Dreyfus case.

May 29.—Philippines: Small engagements are reported in various islands, the insurgents losing many men.

The situation at Peking is growing worse, the rebels being massed outside the city.

The Marquis de Gallifet, French Minister of War, resigns, and General André is appointed in his place.

May 30.—American, British, Japanese, German, Italian, Russian, and French troops are ordered to guard the respective legations in Peking.

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May 28.—Great excitement is manifest in China and foreign troops go to Peking.

Philippines: In Luzon, Corbin, governor of Benguet Province, an active partisan of Aguinaldo, is captured by American troops.

June 1.—The arrival of bluejackets in Peking results in a quieting effect.

June 2.—The Dreyfus amnesty bill is passed in the French Senate by 251 to 24.

June 3.—The Philippine Commission arrives at Manila.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

May 28.—Senate: Consideration of sundry civil bill nearly completed.

May 29.—Senate: An amendment to the sundry civil bill, appropriating \$500,000 for the St. Louis Exposition of 1904, is adopted.

House: Sundry Senate amendments to the naval bill, including the provision for armor, are rejected.

May 30.—House: One hundred and ninety private pension bills are passed.

May 31.—Senate: The sundry civil appropriation bill is passed.

June 1.—Senate: The Cuban extradition, general deficiency, and emergency river and harbor bills are passed.

House: The anti-trust bill, amending the Sherman law, is passed by a vote of 273 to 1.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 28.—Eclipse of the sun is successfully observed.

The United States Supreme Court decides that Admiral Dewey and his men are entitled to prize-money at the rate of \$200 for each man on the Spanish ships at Manila, instead of the \$500 claimed by them.

May 29.—The President nominates Brigadier-General Elwell S. Otis to be major-general in the regular army, in place of General Merritt, who retires on June 16.

The quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church ends its session which lasts for one month.

May 30.—Memorial Day celebration is held with the usual ceremonies.

Major-General Otis arrives from Manila.

May 31.—The strike still continues in St. Louis.

June 1.—The Navy Department has decided to reestablish the European station under command of Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers, with the battle-ship *Albatross* as flag-ship.

June 2.—The Naval War College at Newport, R. I., is opened.

June 3.—Two requests for the impeachment and removal from office of Mayor Van Wyck have been made to Governor Roosevelt.

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 477.

By MAX FEIGL.

First Prize *Tägliche Rundschau* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 478.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

First Prize, *L'Espece* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

The Rev. C. I. Taylor, Dr. H. H. Chase, and C. L. Luce, Linden, Mich.; Dr. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; N. L. G., Colgate University, and Mrs. Dr. P. got also 4/5.

A Consultation Game.

We begin a series of games today which ought to be interesting and instructive. The special features are these:

(1) The move to be made will be that of the majority; (2) Notes or comments by the players and others. As the first of these games we give the opening moves of the Jerome Gambit. The author of this Opening, Mr. A. W. Jerome, Springfield, Ill., writes that in offering this Opening he has an interested motive, *to test the soundness of the Gambit, and to furnish a basket, perhaps five pecks, of fun.*

THE JEROME GAMBIT.

White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	B-B4
4 B x P ch	K x R
5 Kt x P ch	Kt x Kt
6 P-Q4	

As Mr. J. says, "Here is where the fun begins." We will give the first of the comments:

(a) This is a very risky opening and can not win against a player of equal strength. At the same

time, Black must make the proper defense. In all games of this kind, White, in a sense, presupposes that Black will make a false move.

Send Black's 6th move, with reasons for making it.

Manhattan and Franklin Match.

The fifth annual team-match between the Manhattan Chess-Club of New York and the Franklin Chess-Club of Philadelphia was played on Memorial Day, in New York City, and resulted in a tie, each club scoring seven points. The score is as follows:

Franklin.	Manhattan.
Reichelm..... 1/2	Samuels..... 1/2
Young..... 0	Hynes..... 1/2
Kemeny..... 0	Lipschutz..... 1/2
Voigt..... 1/2	Hodges..... 0
Hampton..... 1/2	Schmitt..... 1/2
Harrelson..... 1/2	Etlinger..... 1/2
Newman..... 1/2	Delmar..... 1/2
Markowski..... 1/2	Kochler..... 1/2
Griffith..... 1/2	Rosenthal..... 1/2
Shapiro..... 1/2	De Visser..... 1/2
Mager..... 1/2	Isaacson..... 1/2
Kaiser..... 1/2	Halpern..... 1/2
Smart..... 1/2	Hochman..... 1/2
Firm..... 0	Raubitschek..... 1/2
Total..... 7	Total..... 7

The Composite Game.

Ray Lopez.

White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	Kt-KB3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P-Q4	P-Q4
6 Q-K7	P x P

A. H. Weitbrech, Denver, sends White's 7th move, B-K K5.

Mr. W. doesn't tell us why he makes this move, which is not in any sense a proper continuation. In fact, it destroys the whole purpose of the Ray Lopez attack.

The Paris Tournament.

Marshall, the young American, has had a very large feather placed in his cap by winning a game from Champion Lasker, and drawing with Tschigorin. If the Brooklyn Boy keeps up his present pace, he will finish among the leaders.

At the time of going to press the score stands:

Draw Lost	Draw Lost
Emery..... 2 6	Mieses..... 6 3
Born..... 5 4 1/2	Morphy..... 4 2
Didier..... 6 0	Pillsbury..... 7 1/2
Janowski..... 7 1	Rosen..... 1 8
Lasker..... 7 1	Schlechter..... 4 4
Marcel..... 6 2	Shawalter..... 4 1/2
Maroczy..... 6 2	Sterling..... 3 7
Marshall..... 6 1	Tschigorin..... 4 3
Mason..... 2 6	

Brooklyn beats Chicago.

A team-match on twelve boards was played by telegraph, on Memorial Day, between the Brooklyn and Chicago Chess Clubs. Brooklyn won 4, drew 5, and lost 3. One game was unfinished.

Characteristics of Chess.

We have received a very interesting article from Lieut. Col. Cyrus Sears, Harper, Ohio, and we regret that we can not, for want of space, give it in full. Colonel Sears is nearly seventy years of age, and began playing Chess five years ago. He says that while he realized that he had Chess-talent enough to enable him to get great "comfort and pleasure from the matchless game," yet he was not composed of "the stuff of which champions are made."

"One of the chief points of interest in Chess is its practically exhaustive illustrative character." . . . "I am persuaded that in Chess-playing, or anything else, a few years of diligent study and practice will place any one on his maximum level, above which he can not climb. A penitulum must be content to swing anywhere within, but can not go beyond, its length."

"It has been figured that a game of Chess admits of countless billions of different moves and combinations. . . . Yet it is doubtless true that at any stage of a game there is but one best move. Each move will prove good, indifferent, or bad as not only immediate, but remote, consequences

are considered. . . . So also in the game of human life: at every stake there are countless moves for hand or brain,—bad, indifferent, and good,—and one, only one, best. The problem is for the player to select and make his best move as nearly as he can, for move he must; and he is liable to suffer or prosper ever after according to the move he makes. . . .

"Verily, according to its players Chess illustrates all styles, moods, stratagems, and tricks of trade and business; all varieties of generalship, from the most cautious and conservative to the daring, reckless, daredevil style, that frequently wins by unmitigated audacity; all kinds of warfare, from bushwhacking to the most carefully planned and skillfully executed campaigning." . . .

"I spent several years working very hard and diligently trying to make money. If I had hired a man at \$100 and board per month to play Chess with me, and had attended strictly to the business of Chess, I would have been financially better off." . . . "In regard to the time I have 'fooled' away on Chess, at this the eleventh hour of life, I not only have no regrets, nay, on the contrary, I am much disposed to apply the philosophy of David Harum, and declare to all younger lovers of this matchless game: It is not the time I have spent in playing Chess that I regret; but the Chess I might have played and didn't."

Not an Unpleasant "Check!"

At the annual dinner of the London City Chess-Club, Sir George Newnes presented a check of £50 to Mr. Blackburne. This check is the national testimonial to the great master as the representative of England in the numerous tournaments in which he had competed during nearly thirty-eight years.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

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WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

THE record of the first, or long, session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which came to an end last week, arouses characteristic sentiments among the Democratic and Republican press. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) thinks that the record has been "disgraceful" and that the "congressional abdication" to the executive "has been complete." To the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), on the other hand, it seems that "all in all, the session has been characterized by industry, by firmness and sagacity on the part of the majority, and by such results in legislation as demonstrate anew and with convincing force that in Republican principles lie the hopes of this nation for continued progress, prosperity, power, honor, championship of human rights, and leadership in spreading the blessings of liberty and civilization."

The newspaper comment is directed alike at what Congress

has done and what it has left undone. The most noteworthy matters that were accomplished, in the view of both Republican and Democratic papers, were the following:

Enactment of the gold standard law.
Enactment of the Porto Rican tariff and civil government law.
Establishment of a form of government for Hawaii.
Provision for schools and civil government in Alaska.
Enactment of the "Free Homes" law.
Provision for the addition of two battle-ships, three armored cruisers, and five submarine boats to the navy.
Provisions for a government armor plant in case the Secretary of the Navy can not buy armor at a reasonable price.



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Promoted to be a Lieutenant-General.

Enactment of a law providing for the extradition of persons in the United States charged with committing crime in territory under the control of the United States.

The exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from the House and W. A. Clark and M. S. Quay from the Senate.

The promotion of Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, to be a lieutenant-general.

The confirmation of John R. Hazel, of Buffalo, to be a federal judge.

The passage of about 200 private pension bills.

Appropriations of over \$700,000,000.

Other matters that were mooted were:

The shipping subsidy bill.
The Nicaragua canal bill.
Provision for civil government of the Philippines.
Ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.
Reduction of the war-revenue taxes.
A Pacific cable.
Resolutions of sympathy with the Boers.
Reciprocity arrangements with France and other countries.
Reform of the consular service.
Reorganization of the army.
Legislation against the trusts.

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) selects as the two features of the session which are "of the greatest interest to the nation on the verge of a national election," "the discretion accorded to the

executive in the trying business arising from the results of the Spanish war, and the establishment of the gold standard. In both," it believes, "Congress has been in sympathy with the real sentiment of the country, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt that the coming election will show it." The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.), after remarking upon the rejection of Roberts, Quay, and Clark as "a moral triumph for the law, the Constitution, and free and pure elections won by the Republican Party," goes on:

"A session which was marked by this wholesome defeat of polygamy in Utah, the machine in Pennsylvania, and bribery in

Montana, has as its most noteworthy achievement in legislation the uncompromising enactment of the exclusive gold standard. Here again men doubted if a Republican Congress would be equal to its convictions. It was, Political expediency called for delay and a temporizing policy on the currency. Principle and right demanded action. The statute enacted went further than any one anticipated. It established the gold sole standard.



SERENO E. PAYNE, OF NEW YORK.
Republican Leader in the House.

It divided the note and fiscal departments of the Treasury. It re-funded the national debt. It widened the national banking system. It provided for maintaining the gold standard in perpetuity, tho Mr. Bryan declares that, if elected President, he will overturn it, as he undoubtedly would. No law could protect the gold standard against a hostile President and hostile Secretary of the Treasury.

"Carrying out its earliest policy, the Republican Party in the Congress just closing opened to free settlement all lands purchased of Indian tribes. The direct loss to the Treasury is great. The indirect gain will be greater. Nothing has been so profitable to the United States as a whole as the policy of free land sales to actual settlers. A policy as liberal was adopted toward pensioners, whose aging years are made easier by the Grand Army pension act.

"But while these liberal measures were enacted, no lavish appropriations were permitted. River and harbor appropriations were excluded, tho the eve of a general election is the usual season for a rush of such local grants. Public buildings were restricted. Various costly schemes, public and private, general and local, were either excluded altogether or fell between the Senate and House—passed by only one body. Lastly, the first sound steps were taken in a colonial policy. The principle was established, in the face of public clamor and partizan outcry, that the limitations of the Constitution do not extend to newly annexed territory. Hawaii was given its organic law. Porto Rico was provided with the largest measure of self-government possible and a liberal grant in aid of its development. The Philippines are left for future disposition.

"These are noteworthy results. The country will ratify them at the next election and history will approve them. Moreover, the three men excluded from seats in the past session, Messrs. Roberts, Quay, and Clark, will not appear for admission in the next session."

Not to all the press, however, does the record of Congress appear in this rosy light. The *Baltimore Sun* (Ind.), for example, says:

"Among the sins of omission of this Congress is the failure to

reduce the war taxes. A surplus is piling up in the Treasury, but the Republican majority in Congress has refused to lighten the burdens of the taxpayers, doubtless with the view of accumulating an immense fund to carry out the imperial projects of the Administration. The reciprocity treaty with France was not ratified, altho it was distinctly to the advantage of American consumers. The protected interests objected, and as they are all-powerful the Senate yielded to their demands. The bill providing for the reorganization of the consular service, a meritorious measure approved by the business interests of the country, was allowed to die a natural death. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, providing for the neutrality of the Nicaragua canal, was held up in the Senate by the advocates of an interoceanic canal owned, controlled, and fortified by the United States. The House passed a canal bill, but the Senate postponed action upon canal legislation until the next session of Congress.

"The country is to be congratulated that the Republicans did not have the courage to force action by Congress upon the shipping subsidy bill. This measure is designed to enrich a few ship-owners at the expense of the taxpayers. It provides for an extravagant system of bounties to be paid out of the national Treasury. The measure was favorably reported in both Houses, but was not pressed to a vote. There is little doubt that it will be enacted into law if the Republicans control the next Administration. Action has been deferred to prevent the Democrats from making the bill a campaign issue. In the closing days of the session the House passed an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act, but the Senate referred the amendment to its committee on judiciary. The Republicans in the House also voted for a constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to regulate and control trusts. The Democrats opposed it and the amendment failed to receive the two-thirds vote necessary for its adoption.

"With the exception of gold-standard legislation the record of the Republican majority in Congress is not one which will add to the strength of the party. It is a record of phenomenal extravagance in appropriations and of surrender to the trusts and protected interests, especially in the matter of the Porto Rican tariff and the reciprocity treaty with France. Judged by the work of this Congress the party richly deserves defeat next



JAMES H. RICHARDSON, OF TENNESSEE.
Democratic Leader in the House.



THE TERRIBLE ONSLAUGHT OF CONGRESS ON THE TRUSTS.

—The Detroit News.

November, altho there is an element in the Democratic Party which, by advocating an extreme policy, seems bent upon perpetuating McKinleyism and continuing the Republicans in power for another period of years."

An anti-expansionist's view of the record of Congress on the Philippine problem is seen in the following comment from the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.):

"As for the Philippines, Congress has simply 'scuttled.' Judge Taft went to Manila expecting the passage of the Spooner bill, yet even that measure has been abandoned. The Filipinos are called upon to disarm and submit to the authority of the United States, yet Congress, which alone can define their political

status or promise anything to them in the future, refuses to speak, and leaves the President under the vague war power an absolute despot over 10,000,000 people, their lives and property. And Congress has done this in the face of Dr. Schurman's emphatic statement that 'nothing could so much contribute to an adjustment of our Philippine troubles' as an 'authoritative declaration' by this Congress. If that be true, the failure to make a declaration of policy toward the Filipinos is a



JOHN R. HAZEL, OF BUFFALO.
Confirmed as Judge of the United States Court of
the District of Western New York.

political crime of no slight magnitude. The war there continues, and is likely to go on indefinitely, because nothing has been done to satisfy the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Filipino people."

The promotion of General Miles to be a lieutenant-general is approved by many on the ground that the general commanding our army ought not to be of lower rank than lieutenant-general; but several papers think that the way in which the promotion of General Miles and the promotion of Adjutant-General Corbin to be a major-general were passed (as a "rider" to the military academy bill) was anything but dignified or commendable. The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) says of these promotions and of the confirmation of John R. Hazel, of Buffalo, to be a federal judge (considered in these columns last week):

"No arguments can be brought out which will make the advancement of Corbin and Miles other than a most severe blow to what little there is left of the merit system in the army. It serves notice on every young officer that the true way to high rank is by the path of the politician, of the Washington bureaucrat, and of the unblushing seeker of easy positions in the vicinity of high personages, and will correspondingly

discourage every officer who strives to rise by attention to duty and devotion and self-sacrifice in the field.

"Hazel's appointment simply means that, so long as Mr. McKinley is President, the two Republican Senators from a State can secure the filling of any office by any man upon whom they can agree, no matter how grossly unfit he may be. The President will comply with any demand from the senatorial pair, and then the rest of the Senators will stand by their two associates."

The appropriations made by this session of Congress are considered in the following paragraphs from the *Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind. Rep.):

"The appropriations made by the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress reach the enormous total of \$709,729,476. This includes the sum of \$131,247,155, estimated to be incidental to the war with Spain, leaving \$578,482,321, or what may be designated as the ordinary appropriations made during this session for the support of the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. This is an increase of \$49,747,242 over the appropriations for the year 1898, which immediately preceded the Spanish-American war, and an increase of \$62,637,127 over the appropriations for 1897. Included in the outgo for the next year is the new and large item of \$9,000,000 for the census. The principal increases in the old items of expenditure over those of the year 1898 are: Navy, \$7,081,916; pensions, \$3,981,350; postal service, exclusive of recently acquired island possessions, \$17,782,900. . .

"The ordinary appropriations for the next year, that is to say, those exclusive of the \$131,247,155 for war account, reach \$578,482,321. The figures are startling in comparison with those of the years preceding the troubles with Spain, and mark the departure from the economical government, which all parties in their ante-election promises pledge themselves to maintain. Congress, so far from responding to the reasonable request of the business world to be relieved, at least in part, of the burden of the internal revenue of war taxation, to the end that annoying exactions may be ended and the large sums collected by the Government may be kept in the channels of trade, has greatly increased the ordinary expenses of Government, and the remission of war taxes is apparently relegated to the distant future."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

IN spite of the repeated declarations of the Boer leaders that the war is not yet over, the American press, pro-British and pro-Boer alike, agree that farther resistance by the Afrikaners will only postpone, by useless bloodshed, a result that is inevitable. "The war is not yet over," Secretary of State Reitz is re-



THE FORMER TRANSVAAL - PRETORIA.

ported to have said in an interview last week in the railroad car which has become the Boer capital. "Guerilla warfare will continue over an enormous area," he went on; "we intend to fight to the bitter end, and shall probably retire upon Lydenburg, where we can hold out for many months"; and President Kruger is reported to have added: "Yes, it is only now that the real struggle has begun. I fear that there will still be much bloodshed, but the fault is that of the British Government. The time has passed for us to talk. We have done plenty of that, but it has done us no good. There is now nothing left for us to do but to keep on fighting, to keep on fighting!" Mr. Wessels, of the Boer Commission in this country, said last week that "the fight will continue." From now on, he added, "the burghers will pursue much the same tactics adopted by the Filipinos. We may surrender, but we will never be conquered."

The report that the Boers have torn up twenty-one miles of the railway on which Lord Roberts depends for his supplies leads many papers to believe that the British troubles are not yet done. The London correspondent of the Associated Press says: "The rapidity of the advance of Lord Roberts can not have permitted him to accumulate large reserves of stores. Therefore an interruption of the railway, even for a week, must embarrass the army, and may bring the forward operations to a standstill. This raid on the railway, the strenuous opposition to General Rundle, and the nimble escape of Commandant-General Botha's division have forced the War Office observers to the reluctant conclusion that the war is not yet over, altho even the occasional civilian Boer sympathizer can not see how the Boers will be able to do anything to change the result."

Most of the newspapers comment upon the situation as if the

conquest of the two republics were already an accomplished fact; altho one or two strongly pro-Boer papers say, like the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), that the capture of Pretoria "no more ends the war than the capture of Philadelphia by the British brought our own war for independence to an end. There are no signs that the Boer army intends to disintegrate or surrender." The *Boston Transcript* (Rep.), however, remarks that "great nations have many times regained their captured capitals, but the Transvaal is not in this category." The Boers, it adds, "have fought their fight well. They ought, in the interests of the 'humanity' which they have failed to 'stagger,' to read the handwriting on the wall for what it is, the indelible decree to which they must bow."

AMERICA AS A HOME FOR THE BOERS.

AS it becomes evident that the Boer territory will soon be under British rule, a number of suggestions are heard that the Boers be invited to make another "trek," this time to America. The *Philadelphia Times* says:

"Why should they not come to the United States? Here are millions of vacant acres. Among the plateaus of Colorado may rise a second Pretoria. In Arkansas a delightful climate and 14,000,000 acres can be theirs for the asking. The governor of Arkansas will say so. Already the Union Pacific Land Company has offered one million acres in the Platte River valley, and will bear the expenses of enough colonists to settle it. Where can there be found a more practical philanthropy than thus to hold out the hand of welcome to a despairing people? The wealthy Holland Society of New York will promptly take steps to direct the exodus. The Boers will be welcomed here because they will make good citizens, and assimilate with the foreign races already represented on the frontier. Here they will find true liberty—civil and religious. If that be what they sought to attain for themselves, they need never go to war to possess it."

"Since the day that slavery was abolished, the United States has been the haven of all manner of distressed and disappointed men. Without arguing the question whether the Boers are likely to be oppressed or not, grief at the failure of ambitions for which so many gave their lives renders new homes in a new land desirable. Far better that they come here than trek once more into the wilderness."

The *New York Herald* says: "There are millions of acres of unoccupied lands still included in Uncle Sam's national domain. They could not possibly be occupied with a braver or better people than these God-fearing, liberty-loving descendants of old Holland."

Richard Harding Davis, South African correspondent of the *New York Herald*, asked President Kruger how the Boers would look at an offer of a hundred acres of land in America to each burgher. He replied: "We thank you for the generous offer of land; but the burghers are determined to fight for their own land and independence to the bitter end." In spite of this unfavorable reply, however, a belief is entertained by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* and other papers that "whether the majority of the Boers remain in their own land under the British domination or not, it is reasonably certain that many of them will be found among the annual influx of immigrants to this country hereafter." The *Globe-Democrat* notes that conditions of discontent and rebellion in other lands, such as Ireland, Austria, Hungary, and Italy, have always been followed by extensive emigration to America; and continues:

"The quantity, the fertility, and the cheapness of the



LORD ROBERTS AND THREE OF HIS STAFF.

A snapshot of four prominent officers taken by the correspondent of the *London News and Army Illustrated*. Lord Roberts at the railway station in Bloemfontein consulting with Lord Kitchener, Colonel Rochfort-Boyd, and Major Bailey.

lands in the United States, coupled with the freedom from oppression and the opportunity for every one to carve out his own destiny in his own way, was the chief consideration which impelled immigrants to come to this country when the conditions in their own land were no longer bearable. Millions of acres of public lands still remain in the United States, and other millions of acres can be obtained at low figures. Nearly all the States west of the Mississippi and some of those east of the river have lands which can be got so cheaply as to be an attraction for settlers from all over the world. In the list of immigrants landing on the shores of the United States are some from almost every country in the world, tho the two little republics of South Africa have thus far contributed but slightly to the total. A change in this particular is likely to take place now. A large part of the next great trek of the Boers from the Orange Free State and the Transvaal will undoubtedly be to the Western States of the American republic."

The *Washington Star* thinks that the transportation companies may be encouraging the Boer immigration idea from selfish motives, and condemns the agitation as unwise; and the *Chicago Chronicle* believes that the Boers are far more likely to stay in South Africa than they are to emigrate to so distant a land as ours. Other papers think that they may emigrate to some of the German South African territory.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE revolt of the "Boxers" in China, which daily assumes more and more threatening proportions, has become a leading topic in the American as well as in the European press. "The center of international interest," says the *New York World*, "now shifts from South Africa to China." On Monday of last

week Minister Conger cabled to the State Department at Washington that the "Boxers" were pillaging and murdering outside of Peking, and, moreover, that the Chinese Government was making only half-hearted attempts to suppress the rebellion. This news is confirmed by the Peking correspondent of the *London Times*, who declares that the Chinese General Nieh, with

to land there. On the other hand, Japan is said to be already driven to the last limits of endurance by Russia's actions in the East, and to be rapidly mobilizing her fleet and assuming a militant front. Reports of fighting between the "Boxers" and the imperial armies, with a loss of hundreds of lives, come from both Tien-Tsin and Peking. The powers are taking an aggressive stand, and threaten to send 10,000 troops to Peking to quell the rebellion, if necessary. The damaged railway line between Tien-Tsin and Peking is being repaired under supervision of the foreign admirals at Taku.

The American newspapers are full of the liveliest speculation as to the outcome of these grave developments. The interest of America in the struggle is increased by the fact that there is talk in diplomatic circles of the United States being requested to take a leading part in the settlement of Chinese problems. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* says:

"There might be a disposition on the part of all the powers to turn to the United States as the safest guardian of the mutual interests of all. The sincerity with which Secretary Hay urged the policy of the open door upon the powers and the equality of treatment accorded to all nations in the Philippines would afford the assurance of the impartiality and enlightened policy of the United States. Such a mission would not be courted by the Administration, but it might not be possible to refuse it, from the



REAR-ADMIRAL KEMPF,
Commanding our naval forces in China.



EDWIN H. CONGER,
United States Minister to China.

his troops, was actually recalled by the imperial Government and condemned for firing on the "Boxers." On June 5, Admiral Kempff, commanding the flag-ship *Newark*, reported that he had landed fifty more marines, in addition to the hundred already sent. The gunboat *Helena* has been ordered from Manila to China, and there are now twenty war-ships in Chinese waters representing the powers. A Shanghai despatch states that 600 marines have already been landed from the British fleet. The Russian troops, of which there are 14,000 at Port Arthur, and 11,000 more near Tien-Tsin, are also very active, and Russia is represented as making an open bid for the privilege of doing police duty at this time, in the hope that such action will strengthen her hold on the Chinese empire. A despatch from Tien-Tsin dated June 5 states that 500 Russian troops are about



"JUMP!"

And the verdict will be suicide, of course. — *The Denver News*.

point of view of students of diplomatic problems, if it were imposed by the united voice of such antagonistic governments as those of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and France. The Government of Japan would undoubtedly support cordially any proposition which made the United States the guardian of the neutrality of the Orient."

It is generally assumed that the long-anticipated "break-up" of China is now at hand, but most of the American press think that the United States ought not to feel itself compelled to join the European powers in the scramble for the pieces, altho the *Springfield Republican* sarcastically remarks that "the only logical thing for Mr. McKinley to do, in order to vindicate his expenditure of blood and treasure in the Philippines according to the principles of commercial imperialism, is to take his slice of China." The *New York Evening Post*, however, says: "If the Chinese Government confesses itself unable to suppress internal disorder, we must join the other powers, not in attempting to reform or govern China, but in trying to rescue our own countrymen from the fury of an irresponsible mob." The *Baltimore American* also declares that "the United States should be absolutely neutral while the scramble continues." The *Philadelphia Times* maintains that "it is to our interest to keep China undivided, but subject to some kind of foreign administration or influence that will make it also safe." The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says: "America is especially interested in preventing the dislocation of the Chinese empire, which Russia is suspected of desiring. With the United States in this endeavor will stand England, which has its hands free on account of the virtual close of the South African war, and it is believed that Germany is with England on this issue. Nobody supposes there is any formal agreement between the United States and either of these two powers beyond the necessity for the defense of their citizens in China and the preservation of the empire, but there are so many elements of uncertainty and embarrassment in the situation that the outcome will be awaited with interest by the entire world."

A PROPOSED SHOTGUN POLICY FOR THE NEGRO.

THE present wide discussion of the relation of whites and blacks was given a new turn last week by the speech of Thomas Fortune, editor of the *New York Age* (Afro-American), before a meeting of blacks in Brooklyn. In an address that was received with enthusiastic shouts of approval by his hearers, Mr. Fortune is reported to have said:

"No man has any respect for a coward, and the great trouble is that most of the negroes are a lot of curs. When they and their people are discriminated against, insulted, and outraged they should demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. They should be brave and ready to follow their leaders of courage whether they led to Calvary or to a West Virginia scaffold where John Brown died in behalf of the negro.

"If the negro can't be a man in the South he should leave there, but if he proposes to stay there he should stay as a man and fight his way up. I propose to start a crusade to have the negroes of the South leave that section and to come North or go elsewhere. It is useless to remain in the South and cry 'Peace! Peace!' when there is no peace.

"I believe in law, but if the law can afford us no protection then we should protect ourselves, and if need be die in the defense of our rights as citizens. The negro can't win through cowardice, but as soon as he strikes the first blow for his freedom it will echo around the world, and the world will respect us. I am not for any compromise: there can be no compromise in a life-and-death struggle.

"It has been said that we should make friends of the Southerners, but we must not make friends with any man who would deprive us of our rights as men and as citizens. The only way to get even with the Southern white man is to get even with him

with a bludgeon. If the South wants peace and prosperity let it deal squarely with the negro. If it will not, then the negro must protect himself, as not even God has any respect for a coward."

"There are now 10,000,000 of us, with 2,000,000 fighting men, and there will come a time when they will get at the throats of the white men who have tried to wrong and outrage us as citizens."

Interviews with negro clergymen in New York and Philadelphia show that they do not agree with Mr. Fortune on the wisdom of this plan. The *Washington (D. C.) Colored American*, however, says: "What would 10,000,000 of white people do, were they persecuted, outraged, and discriminated against as negroes are? Only the ashes of great cities would be left to reply!"

Newspaper comment seems to agree that Mr. Fortune has hurt the cause of his race by his speech, far more than he has helped it. The *Brooklyn Eagle* says that "such a foolish speech as Mr. Fortune made with impunity in Brooklyn would, if delivered in the South, rouse just the race hatred which would, more powerfully than anything else, stand in the path of negro progress," and the *Hartford Post* declares that "the man who gives to the colored people such advice as Mr. Fortune imparted yesterday is not their friend, but their foe." The *Philadelphia Bulletin*, too, thinks that such talk "only serves to inflame still further the animosity of the more lawless elements toward the black man." The *New York Times* observes that "for good or ill the whites and the blacks in the South must live together, and the men, white or black, who try to breed strife and bad blood and violence between them are bad men, doing a bad work. They should be condemned and repressed by the sensible and right-minded men of either race as public enemies of a peculiarly odious kind."

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN OREGON.

PAPERS of every political complexion agree that the Oregon election last week, which the Republicans won by a margin of 8,000 or more, was an event of considerable political significance. The campaign, it is said, was fought out on the issues of expansion and the currency, and as Oregon was considered a doubtful State, the Republican papers are greatly elated over the result. The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) says of Oregon:

"It is a State in which the silver folly long had great influence, a State smitten more than most others by the Populist epidemic, a State fronting on the Pacific and more liable than almost any other to be unfavorably affected if any invasion of cheap Asiatic labor should come through the nation's back-door. What State in the Union which can be called even fair fighting-ground is likely to object to the great policies of the Administration if Oregon does not?"

"All things considered, the election in Oregon appears to leave the Democrats without reasonable hope of obtaining electoral votes from the Pacific States. Even in that section which has the strongest direct interest in pending questions of foreign policy the Democrats appear to have chosen an issue on which they have not one chance of gaining anything, but many chances of losing votes."

The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), which has often assailed the Administration, especially on its expansion policy, admits that "the result must be considered an indorsement of the policy of the McKinley Administration in this respect. The far Northwest appears to favor this policy more warmly than any other part of the country, and the Republicans in the neighboring State of Washington expect to profit by an appeal to this feeling next fall. The probabilities now seem strong that Bryan will not be able to carry Washington again this year." The *Richmond Times*, one of the papers which left the regular Democratic ranks in 1896 on account of Mr. Bryan and his silver views, expresses a sentiment found in many other Gold Democratic papers when it remarks that "if the men who insist upon making William J.

Bryan the next Democratic nominee for President can not learn from the Oregon election that it will be fatal to do so, then we fear the case is hopeless, indeed."

Perhaps the most interesting view of the election, however, is the one taken by the followers of Mr. Bryan. The *New York Journal* (Dem.), in the light of the Oregon result, admits that if the democrats lose New York State next fall, they will lose the election. "The Oregon election has made clear," it says, "that the Democracy can not safely count on any electoral votes this year from the Pacific coast," because "the Pacific States are for expansion." Five electoral votes that Mr. Bryan received in 1896, therefore, it says, are "to be looked for elsewhere, in addition to the 48 Bryan lacked of a majority in 1896." These 53 necessary votes, it figures, can be had by carrying Kentucky and New York and, in addition, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, or West Virginia. But let the Democrats lose New York, it declares, "and, as the Oregon election shows, they are gone."

The *Chicago Chronicle* (Dem.), too, agrees that the far Western States are lost to Bryan, and that "if the Democratic candidate for President is elected this year it will be by regaining the great formerly Democratic States at the East. . . . As long as the Republicans retain New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, and Indiana they will elect their Presidential candidates."

Some of the other state elections between now and November 6 are listed as follows by the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* (Dem.):

"After the Oregon election there will be a rest for some months. North Carolina holds an election August 2, when the fate of the suffrage clause disfranchising the negroes will be known—and there does not appear to be much doubt that the amendment will carry. Alabama will elect August 6, Arkansas September 3, Vermont September 4, Maine September 10, and Georgia October 3. There is no element of uncertainty in any of these States. North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia will all go Democratic by large majorities, and Vermont and Maine will equally go Republican."

MR. BRYAN ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

SILVER, the trusts, and imperialism are, according to Mr. Bryan, the three great issues upon which the campaign of 1900 will be fought; and on each issue, he declares, the Democratic Party is on the side of justice and the common people, while the Republican Party represents the plutocracy. "The issue presented in the campaign of 1900," he writes in the June number of *The North American Review*, "is the issue between plutocracy and democracy. All the questions under discussion will, in their last analysis, disclose the conflict between the dollar and the man—a conflict as old as the human race, and one which will continue as long as the human race endures."

No hint that the silver question is a "dead issue," or that it will be relegated to the rear in the coming campaign, is seen in Mr. Bryan's article. Indeed, he gives it first place in the discussion. After reflecting upon the "duplicity" and "deception" practised by the Republican leaders in their handling of the money question, Mr. Bryan goes on:

"The contest between monometalism and bimetalism is a world-wide contest—a contest which must go on until silver is once more a money metal equal with gold, or until the gold standard becomes universal. He takes a very narrow view of the subject who considers merely the present volume of money in this country. It is true that we have largely increased our supply of gold in the last three years (the Republicans neither promised nor expected the increase), but the action of England in placing India upon the gold standard is likely to cause a drain on the gold supply of the United States and of European countries. The gold blanket must now be stretched to cover nearly

three hundred million people in Southern Asia, and China has yet to be considered. After six thousand years of search and saving, the total volume of gold and silver money is about eight billions, nearly equally divided between the two metals.

"Upon this basis of metallic money rests a large volume of paper money, and upon the various forms of money rests the world's indebtedness.

"Those advocates of the gold standard who know the real purpose and scope of the gold-standard scheme desire to contract the basic money to one half its present volume. This would enormously enhance the value of each dollar, represented by money, notes, and bonds, and would enormously oppress the producers of wealth."

Next comes the trust issue, which no one seems to consider either a dead or dying question; and here, too, Mr. Bryan be-



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A FROZEN ARGUMENT.

—Harper's Weekly.

lieves that, "as on the money question, the line is drawn between those who believe that money is the only thing to be considered and those who believe that the people have rights which should be respected." Private monopoly he declares to be "indefensible and intolerable," for "the power to control the price of anything which the people need can not safely be entrusted to any private individual or association of individuals, because selfishness is universal and the temptation to use such a power for personal advantage is too great."

One of the favorite arguments which the Republicans bring against their opponents is that the Democrats, while continually crying out against the trusts, have no practical remedy to offer. Here is the remedy that Mr. Bryan proposes:

"While state legislatures can do much, congressional action is necessary to complete the destruction of the trusts. A State can prevent the creation of a monopoly within its borders and can also exclude a foreign monopoly. But this remedy is not sufficient; for, if a monopoly really exists and is prevented from doing business in any State, the people of that State will be deprived of the use of that particular article until it can be produced within the State. Instead of shutting a monopoly out of one State and leaving it forty-four States to do business in, we should

shut it up in the State of its origin and take the other forty-four away from it. This can be done by an act of Congress making it necessary for a corporation, organized in any State, to take out a license from the federal Government before doing business outside of that State, the license not to interfere, however, with regulations imposed by other States. Such a license, granted only upon evidence that there is no water in the stock of the corporation, and that it has not attempted and is not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise, would compel the dissolution of existing monopolies and prevent the creation of new ones.

"The Democratic Party is better able to undertake this work now than it was a few years ago, because all the trust magnates have left the party. The Republican Party is less able than ever before to make a successful war against the trusts, because it numbers among its membership all the trust magnates it ever had, and in addition to them it has all the Democratic Party formerly had."

But while many newspapers and political leaders think the silver issue dead, and while the Republican leaders, in Congress and out, are trying to show that they abhor the trusts with as bitter a hatred as any Democrat can, there is a third question that has the merit of being at the same time alive and a matter of wide difference of opinion. "The Philippine question," says Mr. Bryan, "is even plainer than the trust question, and those who will be benefited by an imperial policy are even less in number than those who may be led to believe that they would share in the benefits of a gold standard or of a private monopoly," and here again, he remarks, the Republicans "dare not outline their policy." He goes on:

"If the Filipino is to be under our domination, he must be either citizen or subject. If he is to be a citizen, it must be with a view to participating ultimately in our Government and in the making of our laws. Not only is this idea negated by the McEnery resolution but it is openly repudiated by every Republican leader who has discussed the subject. If the Filipino is to be a subject, our form of government must be entirely changed. A republic can have no subjects. The doctrine that a people can be kept in a state of perpetual vassalage, owing allegiance to the flag, but having no voice in the Government, is entirely at variance with the principles upon which this government has been founded. An imperial policy nullifies every principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence."

"The theory that our race is divinely appointed to seize by force or purchase at auction groups of 'inferior people,' and govern them, with benevolent purposes avowed and with trade advantages on the side, carries us back to the creed of kings and to the gospel of force."

"Lincoln condemned this doctrine with characteristic vigor in a speech made in 1855. He said that it was the old argument employed to defend kingcraft from the beginning of history; that 'kings always bestride the necks of the people, not because they desire to do so, but because the people are better off for being ridden.'"

"One of the great objections to imperialism is that it destroys our proud preeminence among the nations. When the doctrine of self-government is abandoned, the United States will cease to be a moral factor in the world's progress. We can not preach the doctrine that governments come up from the people, and, at the same time, practise the doctrine that governments rest upon brute force. We can not set a high and honorable example for the emulation of mankind while we roam the world like beasts of prey seeking whom we may devour."

Mr. Bryan believes that the republic is in serious danger. "No nation has ever traveled so far," he says, "in the same

space of time, from democracy to plutocracy as has this nation during the last ten years"; yet he believes, too, that the time of "deliverance from the Pharaohs who are enthroning Mammon and debasing mankind" is at hand.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE least Roberts can do is to invite Buller up to lunch.—*The Detroit News*.

THE circuses are afield, and Congress realizes that it is time to quit.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

ANOTHER peculiarity of the Boer warrior seems to be that he doesn't know when he is licked.—*The Boston Herald*.

WHEN the Russian Government has restored order in China, there is a job awaiting it in St. Louis.—*The Detroit News*.

THE present indications are that the convention of the Dewey party will be held under Dewey's bat.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

A JUST debate between all of the 1900 varieties of Democrats would be a good drawing-card this year.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

MR. ROBERTS of Utah will, of course, coincide with the views which represent the career of this Congress as a failure.—*The Washington Star*.

THE world is now holding its breath till it hears what rimes the poet laureate will find for Pretoria and Johannesburg.—*The Baltimore American*.

THERE is only one State in which the Dewey boom has everything its own way, and that is the nebulous state.—*The New York Mail and Express*.



THE CENSUS MAN IS ABROAD.

—*The Chicago Record*.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

AMONG the words lately made prominent in the South African war are the following:

Mafeking	mē'fē-king
Kroonstad	kroon'stāt (Dutch); bēth'le-hem (English).
Bethlehem	bēth'le-hem (Dutch); win'berg (English).
Winburg	win'bern (Dutch); krō'gers-dorp (English); krō'gers-dorp (Dutch).
Krugersdorp	krō'gers-dorp (English); krō'gers-dorp (Dutch).
Klipfontein	klip'fon-tēn (Dutch).
Witfontein	wit'fon-tēn (Dutch).

Potgieters-fust	pot'gīt-erz-rōst (English); pot'gīt-erz-rōst (Dutch).
Zantpan	zant'pan (Dutch); wat'er-val (English); wat'er-fal (Dutch).
Waterval	wat'er-fal (Dutch); laid'n-berg (English); laid'n-berg (Dutch).
Lydenburg	laid'n-berg (English); laid'n-berg (Dutch).
Laings Nek	lāngz'nek.
Volkroos	folk'rōst (Dutch).
Lyddite	līd'ait.
Crenset	crē'set (French).
Mauzer	mau'zer.
Krag-Jorgensen	krag'jōr-gēn-sen (English); krag'jōr-gēn-sen (Danish).

a (as in sofa), ā (arm), ā (at), ā (fare), an (angry), b (bed), c (cat), h (church), n=ch (loch), d (did), dh=th (then), dz (adze), e (net), g (over), ē (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), l (machine), ō (oasis), j (jost), k (kink), l (lad), l or ly=ll (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), ō (bon), p (ink), n (obey), ō (no), o (not), ō (nor), ol (oll), an (house), p (pay), ps (buss), cw=qu (quaver), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), ts (taste), u (full), ū (rule, equivalent to oo in cool), ū (mote), ū (dune), Ger., u (up), ū (burn), v (van), wā (waft), wī=we (weal), x (was), y (yet), yā (yard), z (zone), zh=az (azure).

LETTERS AND ART.

THE POET LAUREATE AND HIS MAFEKING ODE.

THE glee with which the critics and the press pounce upon each poetical product that falls from the pen of Mr. Alfred Austin is now so familiar a phenomenon that we expect it as a matter of course upon each occasion of this nature. Mr. Austin has, once more—in the popular view—thrown himself open to opprobrium through the appearance of a poem on the relief of Mafeking. The verses, as originally telegraphed to the American press, were as follows:

Loud yelled the bullet's
ping,
Sharp flashed the sabre's
sting,
As on to Mafeking
Sped we with force
meet,
While the brave garrison,
Steady by trench and
gun,
Faltered not, no, not
one,
Living on horse-
meat!



ALFRED AUSTIN.

Oh! when they saw us come,
Drubbed well was every drum,
And shrill the life's tum-tum
Poured till the ear split!
Grimly the foe retired;
Nathless he frequent fired,
Till beaten, moody, mired,
His van and rear split!
As pressed the foe more near,
Only with naked spear,
Ne'er knowing what to fear,
Parley or blench meant;
Forward through shot and shell,
While still the foremost fell,
They with resolute yell,
Stormed his intrenchment.
Then when hope dawned at last,
And fled the foe aghast,
At the relieving blast,
Hard in the melly;
Oh! our stout, stubborn kith,
Kimberley, Ladysmith,
Mafeking wedded with
Lucknow and Delhi.

These four stanzas of the poem, which as a whole first appeared in the *London Times*, were cabled to the *New York Sun*. The character of these lines led some of *The Sun's* contemporaries to hazard the opinion that the verses were in reality a parody penned by one of that clever paper's "bright young men." The poem has at least afforded pleasure, even if of a melancholy nature, to the pro-Boer press, which finds comfort in the thought that Mr. Austin's ode is a fitting one for the occasion. The *Washington Post*, for instance, says:

"If Tennyson's splendid poem, 'The Charge of the Light Brigade,' was an adequate and faithful tribute to the magnificent valor of the English at Balaclava, Mr. Austin's degraded gibberish is, comparatively speaking, quite as worthy of its subject in this instance. If in poetry Tennyson is to Austin as an eagle to a mousing owl, so, in morality, is this war in South Africa to the charge of the six hundred at Balaclava as the foulest highway plunder to the most shining deed of chivalry. . . . But let no one say that Mr. Alfred Austin is not the proper laureate for

England at this time. History shows us that great emergencies have always evolved the man for the occasion. Alfred Austin, as England's laureate, while 300,000 British troops are engaged in exterminating 30,000 Boer fighting-men, represents, perhaps, the most suitable arrangement that could possibly have been made. Indeed, it may be said that his pathetic drooling helps to soften the outlines of the infamy."

Even the editor of *Harper's Weekly* prods Mr. Austin's Pegasus in the following fashion:

"The only deplorable result of the raising of the siege of Mafeking was the inspiration it has given the poet laureate of England to show how poor a hack is the Pegasus he rides. We imagine that Baden-Powell himself, when he reads Mr. Austin's lines about his achievement, will feel sorry that Mafeking has been relieved. There is, after all, something in life beside which death hath no terrors."

On the other hand, the English papers for the most part take the ode as a serious contribution to the literature of war, and *The Times* and other papers comment on its "stirring lines." Among the purely literary journals, *Literature* in particular comes to the defense of the laureate. It says:

"The man who scrambles to the top of the tree naturally attracts the arrows of criticism. To criticize our generals and our poet laureate has become a favorite pastime of the press. Mr. Austin's poem on 'Mafeking,' in *The Times*, certainly gives some opportunity for this pastime. The rime here and there is a little weak; the word 'with' occurs twice at the end of a line. 'Kith' used by itself, divorced from 'kin,' is archaic, and the spear in the hands of the Boer is an anachronism. One critic objects to the poet riming 'Cecil' with 'wrestle.' It is not a perfect rime, but in Drayton's 'Ballad of Agincourt,' upon which the laureate has modeled his meter and his rime, there is much the same sort of manipulation in order to bring in the proper names—'ran up' riming with 'Fanhope.' Two blacks do not make a white, but turn again to 'The Charge of the Light Brigade,' which is also similar in its meter to 'Mafeking.' There we have 'hundred' riming with 'blunder'd,' 'wonder'd,' and 'thunder'd.' . . . The fact is that as a rule the poets are much less particular about correct riming than their critics are. The English vocabulary is peculiarly poor in rimes, the average number to each word being about three as against more than double the number in French and Italian. In challenging comparison with Drayton the modern war poet is at a disadvantage, inasmuch as war is not nearly so picturesque a subject as it was in Drayton's or even in Tennyson's time. He can, of course, seek refuge in the dialect of the camp and treat his readers to the details of the barracks and the battle-field. But Mr. Austin is not one of those who offer cheap realism as a substitute for the picturesque. His latest poem—with all its faults—is true to the tradition of Tennyson and the older poets of stirring times, inasmuch as it founds itself on the models of classical literature."

Ruskin's Will.—It has been said Ruskin inherited greater wealth than any other notable writer in English literature. By the will of his father, Mr. John James Ruskin, of the firm of Ruskin, Telford & Domecq, importers of wine, Ruskin became possessed of an estate of £200,000. Yet when he died this spring, the gross value of Mr. Ruskin's estate was sworn to be £10,660 7s. 2d. The difference between these sums represents the extent to which Mr. Ruskin carried his love for his fellow man and his sincere attempt to put into practise some of his theories of social reform.

By his will of October 23, 1883, Ruskin, after appointing his executors, said:

"I leave all my estate of Brantwood aforesaid and all other real estate of which I may die possessed to Joseph Arthur Paliser Severn of Herne Hill, in the County of Surrey, and Joanna Ruskin Severn, his wife, and to the survivor of them and their heirs for their very own, earnestly praying them never to sell the estate of Brantwood or any part thereof, nor to let upon building lease any part thereof, but to maintain the said estate

and the buildings thereon in decent order and in good repair in like manner as I have done, and praying them further to accord during thirty consecutive days in every year such permission to strangers to see the house and pictures as I have done in my lifetime."

All his unpublished manuscripts, memoranda, diaries, and other papers not specifically disposed of in his will he left to Mrs. Joanna Ruskin Severn and Prof. Charles Elliot Norton, of Cambridge, Mass., to be dealt with as they should see fit. Valuable gifts of books, mineralogical cabinets, and drawings were bequeathed to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, to be kept apart and known as "the Ruskin Gift."

A WAGNERIAN MUSIC DRAMA BY A RUSSIAN.

IF Russian critics are to be believed, a new operatic masterpiece, constructed on Wagnerian lines, has just been added to the international repertoire. In music, the Russian composers have been credited with profound originality, the Wagner's influence has been felt and acknowledged. Now, however, one of the younger composers, C. Uferov, has applied all the essential principles of the German music drama in a work on the story of Antony and Cleopatra. Like the master, Uferov has written his own libretto in verse, and has endeavored to make the music thoroughly characteristic, dramatic, and expressive of the actions, scenes, and emotions portrayed. The music drama does not depart from the facts of history, the psychologic rather than formal truth is aimed at. It is in four acts and a prolog. An elaborate analysis in the *Novoye Vremya*, by M. Ivanov, a leading critic, gives the following details about the opera, already translated into French:

In the prolog, there is no dramatic action; but the music is rich, beautiful, and brilliant. Cleopatra, arrayed in splendor, is seen sailing up the Cydnus in a gorgeously decked galley to meet Antony. The people are gathered on the shores and express their admiration and joy in song. The sailors on the galley respond. Antony meets the Queen in the harbor, the moving scenery being so arranged as to illustrate her progress. Antony at once yields to her fascination.

The first act is laid in Alexandria. Antony and the Queen are at a banquet, and the former is urged to quit Egypt and return to Rome. But he can not tear himself away and yields to the entreaties of Cleopatra. In this act there is a fine hymn to Cleopatra and Oriental dance music, as well as an *ensemble*, which, tho somewhat "Italian" in character, is required by the dramatic exigencies of the music drama. The second act represents a "triumph" to Antony at Alexandria, and the music is naturally of a majestic character. Antony is informed that the Senate had declared war upon Egypt and deprived him of power. Victory for Antony is predicted by the priests, provided Cleopatra accompanies him. There is general enthusiasm and rejoicing.

In the third act Antony's fortune changes. Cleopatra is accused of treachery to him, and he is plunged into grief and despair. An interview with Cleopatra follows, then the summons to the engagement. The music in this act is highly poetical and significant. In the fifth act—in two scenes—the Egyptian army deserts Antony; he kills himself; but before dying he is carried into Cleopatra's presence and a scene of reconciliation ensues. Suffering, love, and death exalt the crimes of the hero and heroine, and the music glorifies them. There is a most impressive funeral march in this act.

As in Wagner's music dramas, Uferov has resorted in this tragedy to "leading themes," descriptive of the characters, emotions, and situations. There is not so much repetition of the themes as in Wagner. Each is modified, developed, and transfigured in accordance with the mood of the moment. The development is "logico-melodious." The melody itself furnishes its own contrast. The result is a remarkably organic and vital relation between the action and the music. Like Wagner, again, Uferov does not try to round out his numbers and to provide set

melodies. The critic says that the music has grandeur, grace, freshness, and beauty, and that the orchestration is rich, sonorous, and imposing. Grand opera, he continues, has been enriched with a work which reveals both poetic and musical gifts, and he hopes that the universal interest in the subject, which is a common heritage, coupled with the solid merits of the tragedy, will insure it a speedy hearing in the musical centers of the world.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TENNYSON AS A LITERARY ARTIST.

PERFECTION of expression has often been regarded as the most striking characteristic of Tennyson's verse. The method by which the late poet laureate arrived step by step at his mastery of poetic form is made clear in Mr. Churton Collins's critical edition of the "Early Poems" of Tennyson, just published. *The Westminster Gazette* (May 21) gives the following illustrations of the way in which Tennyson, as described by Mr. Collins, touched up his lines and substituted excellence for mediocrity:

"The alteration in the couplet in the 'Dream of Fair Women'—

One drew a sharp knife through my tender throat,
Slowly,—and nothing more,

into

The bright death quiver'd at the victim's throat;
Touched; and I knew no more.

is described as magical, while the slight change in the verses.

'To J. S.,'

A tear dropped on my tablet as I wrote,

into

A tear dropped on the letters as I wrote,

corrects what Mr. Collins describes as 'one of the falsest notes ever struck by a poet.' Again, in 'Locksley Hall' a 'splendidly graphic touch of description is gained by the alteration of 'droops the trailer from the crag' into 'sings the trailer.'

"Tennyson took great care with his phraseology, and there is a striking instance of this in 'The May Queen.' In the 1842 edition 'Robin' was the name of the May Queen's lover. In 1843 it was altered to 'Robert,' and in 1845 and subsequent editions back to 'Robin.' There is an alteration in 'Cenone,' Mr. Collins points out, which is very interesting:

'Till 1854 this was allowed to stand:

The lizard, with his shadows on the stone,
Rests like a shadow, and the cicala sleeps.

No one could have known better than Tennyson that the cicala is loudest in the torrid calm of the noonday. . . . At last he altered it, but at the heavy price of a cumbrous pleonasm, into "and the winds are dead."

Tennyson also, we are told, allowed many years to elapse before he corrected another error in natural history. In 'The Poet's Song,' in the line

The swallow stopped as he hunted the bee,

the 'fly,' which 'the swallow does hunt, was substituted for what it does not hunt for very obvious reasons.'

"Some curious examples of Tennyson's putting common things in an uncommon way, which led him into 'intolerable affectation,' are likewise given by Mr. Collins:

"Thus we have 'the knightly growth that fringed his lips' for a mustache, 'azure pillars of the hearth' for ascending smoke, 'ambrosial orbs' for apples, 'frayed magnificence' for a shabby dress, 'the secular abyss to come' for future ages, 'the sinless years that breathed beneath the Syrian blue' for the life of Christ, 'up went the hush'd amaze of hand and eye' for a gesture of surprise, and the like. One of the worst instances is in 'In Memoriam,' where what is appropriate to the simple sentiment finds, as it should do, corresponding simplicity of expression in the first couplet, to collapse into the falsetto of strained artificiality in the second:

To rest beneath the clover sod
That takes the sunshine and the rains,
Or where the kneeling hamlet drains
The chalice of the grapes of God.

These peculiarities, Mr. Collins reminds us, are less common in the earlier poems than in the later; 'it was a vicious habit which grew on him.'

or bad pen, his rapid or tardy flow of thought. His writing instantly reflected his mental attitude and pictured his sensitive organization. His handwriting, like that of the majority of men, was at its best between the twenty-fifth and fortieth years of life. In some instances, his penmanship was remarkably beautiful, but as time went on it deteriorated, and altho to the last it retained its elementary characteristics, it became more and more difficult to read. The manuscript of 'Dr. Grimshawe's Secret' is, for the most part, as Julian Hawthorne avers, 'hardly to be deciphered save by flashes of inspiration,' while other manuscripts less rapidly written are easily made out. 'The Blithedale Romance' is an example of his best workmanship, and bears on its pages few of the corrections which mar the appearance, while adding to the interest, of many of his manuscripts. . . .

"The handwriting of Whittier was as beautiful as his own moral influence. Without further early educational advantages than those offered by the 'district' school, his methods of production were the most painstaking and scholarly, and even in his latest years his writing was a pleasure to the eye and an example to all careless and indifferent laymen.

"Lowell, the master of an exquisite and finished style, was also master of an elegant and graceful handwriting. Systematic, particular, and critical in all his methods, the charm of his work found fitting expression in his delightful workmanship.

"Bryant wrote a clear, concise, and rather business-like hand, as may be seen by the example shown.

"The handwriting of Holmes was eminently fair, uniform, and legible, and almost to the last retained its firm, clear, and pictorial quality. His manuscript was neatly and carefully prepared, and bore traces of only an occasional correction."

Of two great British novelists of a past generation Miss Ticknor writes:

"Dickens's crabbed writing must, especially in later years, have proved very hard reading for the compositors. His signature, as may be seen in the example of his writing, is particularly indistinguishable, and might be translated into almost anything by one who did not know that it stood for Charles Dickens; indeed, an edition of his works, which was issued with a facsimile of his autograph upon the cover, was dubbed by the book trade the 'Snarleyow' edition, on account of suggestive resemblance presented by the great author's signature. . . . He expended much time and energy upon the preparation of his manuscripts, writing and rewriting a thought many times before its expression satisfied him. Friends who were with him during this process of construction were surprised at the apparent smallness of copy which each day's setting seemed to have produced. Those familiar with the original manuscripts of his works, many of which he had bound and kept at his home at Gad's Hill, describe them as full of interlineations and alterations. In his description of 'Dickens-Land,' Mr. Whipple remarks that 'some put blood in their ink, some water,' and he might have added that the author in question made use of 'indigo,' as a marked peculiarity of Dickens was his invariable use of blue ink. He would write with no other kind, and wherever he went his bottle of bright blue fluid accompanied him. Even the briefest note transcribed during his stay in America was indited in his favorite blue ink, which he had brought with him across the Atlantic, having no confidence in the ability of American ink-makers. . . .

"Penmanship was with Thackeray one of the fine arts, and he was wont to affirm that if all trades failed he would earn sixpences by writing the Lord's Prayer and the Creed in a space the size of that coin. He greatly delighted in fashioning exquisitely penned little notes, which were embellished with the characteristic pen-drawings which he could so cleverly produce. He also enjoyed puzzling a correspondent by writing in so small a hand that the letter could not be read without the aid of a magnifying-glass. The use of a pen was to Thackeray such an absolute pleasure that he would wholly disregard some vital business or important engagement in order to produce a few artistically traced lines in just the manner he desired, or to complete a fanciful pen-and-ink sketch which happened to express some passing thought."

And of George Eliot she says:

"Her correspondence was attended to wholly by her husband, Mr. Lewes, who also transacted all business with her editors and publishers. Even her most personal letters were almost invari-

ably written by him, so that letters and notes in George Eliot's own chirography are exceedingly rare. The extract given is from a note to an intimate friend, and exhibits her clear, fine hand to good advantage."

VERGA, AND THE BIRTH OF THE ITALIAN NOVEL.

THE novel, which has become the most distinctive form of literary expression in the present age, just as the drama was the distinctive literary *genre* in the Elizabethan days, has for the most part developed a well-marked national type in each of the leading countries of the world. We have, for instance, the French novel, the English, the Russian, the Scandinavian; and the past year has seen a surprising birth of the American spirit in fiction. The Italian novel, however, like the Spanish, has long been under certain disadvantages of environment. Owing to the vast political, artistic, and literary predominance of France in Southern Europe, where it has so long held the hegemony of the Latin races, the Italian and the Spanish novelists have been overshadowed and have largely turned to Gallic writers for models. The greatest of Italian novels, Manzoni's "I Promessi Sposi," has no national tradition, and even Ariosto's marvelous poem-novel, "Orlando Furioso" is founded on the knightly legends of France and England. But with the birth of Italian unity and with political and religious freedom, a fermentation began which has resulted in the development of a national type, as represented in such well-known writers as Verga, D'Annunzio, Matilde Serao, D'Annunzio, Capuana, and Fogazzaro.

A writer in *La España Moderna* (Madrid), whose article is translated in *The Living Age* (May 26), calls attention to the fact that even this new school of Italian fiction is a distinct offshoot of the naturalistic school of Zola. He says:

"It is true that naturalism is out of fashion to-day, but Zola's work still produces its effects. The Italian writers, helped by their own good sense and by their own good taste, kept themselves free from overexaggeration, contenting themselves with adopting the standard of naturalistic simplicity that has made the representation of life, in all its various forms, and the environment of the individual, as well as of groups of humanity, more accurate and realistic. Before Verga reformed the Italian novel after the model of French naturalism, the most audacious writers exaggerated, in the spirit and in the letter, the latest tendencies as well as the social and sentimental antitheses of romanticism. Dumas *fils* was a great leader of Italian minds until Zola's art unfurled its victorious banner. Even Verga, in his first novel, showed himself to be a docile, passionate imitator, of the romantic-aristocratic art of the author of 'La Dame aux Camélias.' But, influenced by the new formulas, he became converted at once into a strong and rigid naturalist. . . . In truth, there is no novel more impersonal than 'Malavoglia.' The author has effaced himself completely from the book, and there remain in action only the characters who see with the eyes, think with the brain, and speak the rude language of fishermen. 'Malavoglia' is more than a *tour de force*, it is a true revelation. . . .

"With 'Mastro-don Gesualdo' the Italian novel enters with flying colors into the grand kingdoms of human truth. There is not in any work of Zola a more vast or profound observation than that contained in this novel and in 'Malavoglia.' The first steps having been taken, it was easy to advance along the open road. Both behind Verga and at his side there has surged a throng of creators of 'the Italian novel' which is worthy of occupying a most honorable and well-earned position in the literary history of the world."

It is announced that James Lane Allen has written a new story which is entitled "The Reign of Law, a Tale of the Kentucky Hemp-Fields." *The Book-Eater* (June) says that "the hero is a representative of the lowest stratum of Southern society, and the heroine sprang from the highest. The story is of the mingling of their lives and fortunes—a general idea which formed the mainspring of Miss Glasgow's recent novel, 'The Voice of the People,' and of Mr. Robertson's 'Red Blood and Blue.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME OPTICAL ILLUSIONS IN THE EXPOSITION.

A PROMINENT citizen of New York City, recently returned from the Paris Exposition, condemns it roundly in a published interview as being at present chiefly a collection of "Bowery lake shows." In this somewhat sweeping phrase he doubtless includes those features that are to the casual visitor the most interesting in the Exhibition, as well as some that command the admiration of the scientist for their ingenuity. Among these latter are a number of panoramas that give the illusion of motion



FIG. 1.—STEREORAMA VOYAGE FROM BONE TO ORAN. THE SPECTATOR IS REALLY AT REST WHILE THE SCENERY MOVES.

so perfectly that they are said to be absolutely realistic. These are described in *La Nature* (Paris) by M. G. Mareschal, part of whose article we translate below. Says this writer:

"Panoramas are numerous at the Exposition; they are everywhere to be met with; but all have not the same importance, and some are dioramas that exhibit the products of a particular country, like that of Serajevo, which fits in so charmingly at the end of the Bosnia-Herzegovina pavilion. At the Alpine Club we find a demi-panorama, showing the mass of Mont Blanc seen from the Mer de Glace, and several small dioramas of the Vosges, the Dauphiny Alps, the Pyrenees, etc. . . .

"The Marchand expedition is not all shown in one entire diorama; we find in the corridors interesting scenes of detail. Among complete panoramas we may mention those of Scheidegg: the Swiss Village; that of Madagascar, in the midst of the exhibition of this colony; and that of the Tour of the World, whose interest does not correspond with the importance of the building that shelters it. . . .

"In general, in nearly all the installations of this kind of spectacle, one feels that the space is limited, and the scenery at the background, being too near the spectator, does not give a complete illusion of reality.

"We have mentioned so far only the pictures—those that go no further than the ordinary panoramas with which we have so long been familiar; in others the exhibitions have ventured to extend the illusion and give the impression of movement. For this purpose they have had recourse to an optical illusion well known to travelers who, being in a train at a standstill, are persuaded that they have started, when they see an adjoining train move in the opposite direction.

"That the effect may be produced, it is sufficient that the eye should not be able to make any comparison with the ground or with objects at a distance; the visual ray should be limited to the objects in motion. This principle has been applied in different ways: in the stereorama the spectators are supposed to be travelers in the cabin of a boat; in the Trans-Siberian they are in the cars of a railroad train; the cineorama supposes them to be in the basket of a balloon; and in the mareorama they are on the bridge of a transatlantic steamer, which has all the motions of rolling and pitching. In all of them it is really the scenery that moves."

In the stereorama or "Sea Poem," by Messrs. Fraucovich and Gadau, we are told, the spectator is placed, as shown in Fig. 1, in a sort of dark semicircular chamber; his view is limited by a series of windows in a thick wall. Looking through one of these, the spectators see passing the whole of the Algerian coast from Bone to Oran. The variations in weather, the state of the sea, and the scenic features of the coast are all rendered with great fidelity. To quote again:

"The background is all painted on a cylindrical surface, as with panoramas generally. This rests on a circular platform of a diameter much greater than its own, so that there is a wide border all around it. The whole arrangement may be represented roughly by a high hat. It is furnished with wheels which run on a circular rail, and is moved slowly by an electric motor. . . . On the wide border already mentioned have been arranged concentrically forty vertical steel bands (see Fig. 2) supported by iron rods and rising slightly one above the other. On these bands are painted waves, and to them are fixed models of ships. To reproduce the smoke of the steamers a very ingenious artifice has been employed, consisting of sheets of very thin glass properly painted and placed one behind the other.

"This arrangement of the part of the panorama nearest to the public is wonderfully successful. It harmonizes as well as possible with the background and gives a remarkable effect of relief, so that the whole effect is startling in its truth.

"The Trans-Siberian Panorama put up by the International Sleeping-Car Company . . . is presented in a peculiarly interesting fashion. The spectator finds himself in a real car belonging to the company; there are but three of these, but they are 20 meters [65 feet] long, and contain salons, dining compartments, smoking-rooms, bars, sleeping compartments, etc. . . .

"To give the visitor the impression of a real journey, all that is of interest in the trip from Moscow to Peking is caused to pass before him—9,574 kilometers, which can be traversed in five days when the road is completed; at present it reaches only to Lake Baikal. . . .

"From a railroad train all points of the landscape do not appear to move past with the same speed. The roadbed, which is nearest, flies past very swiftly; next, the bushes and shrubs that border it move a little less rapidly; the more distant houses, trees, etc., are still slower, and finally the distant objects pass very slowly indeed. This effect has been aimed at in the panorama: in a great ditch that extends the full length of the build-



FIG. 2.—THE STEREORAMA, SHOWING METHOD OF PRODUCING THE ILLUSION.

ing has been arranged machinery that moves four sections of the landscape at different speeds."

These different sections are shown by illustrations. The section representing the roadbed is a horizontal strip of cloth, on which has been glued sand and pebbles and which moves at the rate of 1,000 feet a minute. The section representing bushes by the side of the track moves about 400 feet a minute, the one representing the middle distance 150 feet and the furthest only about 20 feet a minute. The scenery represents the chief cities along the route, including Moscow, Omsk, and Irkutsk, as well as the shores of

the Baikal, the great Chinese Wall, and finally Peking. The whole journey takes 45 minutes; but two trips are never exactly alike, for the speeds of the different scenic sections being different, the combinations of the four are never precisely the same, and an indefinite variety of landscape thus results.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CURES FOR OLD AGE.

THE point of view from which old age is regarded as a disease and remedies or palliatives are sought for it, is characteristic of recent science. No miraculous fountain of youth is now sought for; but an attempt is being made to identify the bodily alterations that constitute physical old age and to ascertain whether they may not be affected by medical treatment. Metschnikoff's old age serum, so widely exploited in the sensational press, was an example of one of these attempts. The Russian physiologist believes that in old age what he calls the "nobler" cells of the organism are devoured by coarser cells, and that we can retard this process by the injection of serum from more youthful organisms. M. S. Marinesco, a more recent investigator still, disagrees on some vital points with the Russian scientist. He regards the aging of the cell as a normal result of its growth—a failure of equilibrium between its elements. The weakened cell may be devoured by antagonistic cells, but these are not the "macrophages" or coarse white cells of the blood, as maintained by Metschnikoff. M. Marinesco's original paper was read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, and an abstract, from the author's own pen, appears in *Cosmos* (May 12). He says:

"According to Metschnikoff, senile atrophy is the result of inner phenomena of the cells, of a strife between the elements of the tissues, a strife in which conjunctive tissue comes off the victor and in which the larger cells [macrophages] compass the destruction of the nobler elements, which are incapable of self-defense. The means of arresting this senile degeneracy would be the destruction of the macrophages by an appropriate serum."

This suggestive belief of the Russian scientist determined M. Marinesco, so he writes, to take up the study of the death of the nerve-cell. With this intent he has examined cells from the spinal cords and brains of individuals from sixty to one hundred and ten years old, and is now convinced that the modifications that constitute old age in the nerve-cell consist not only of diminution of the cell-body, but also of more interesting changes in its interior, of which some are visible under the microscope. He goes on to say:

"It is well known that in its normal state the nerve-cell contains in its interior geometric elements strongly colored by certain pigments. In the aged person, especially when dying at a very advanced age, these elements are reduced in volume and number; sometimes they change into granulations, and this final alteration, which I have named 'senile chromatolysis' * has its chief seat around the cell-nucleus. Besides, the [cell] contains a quantity of a pigmentary substance which is a product of disorganization of the cell itself.

"As the person grows older, this substance increases, and thus reduces the nutritive and respiratory capacity of the nerve-cell. The number of prolongations of the cell is considerably less than in the normal state, and their ramifications have disappeared. Finally, the volume of the cell diminishes in variable degree, amounting sometimes to actual atrophy. In a great number of preparations . . . I have never found macrophages destroying the nerve-cell; senile atrophy is therefore not due to the invasion of the nerve-cell by phagocytes. This is not the case, however, in certain diseased states; I have maintained since 1896 that when the vitality of the cell is suddenly lowered, it is being devoured by other cells to which I have given the name of 'neuronophages.'"

There is, therefore, according to this author, a strife between cells in old age, but only in diseased old age, and the combatants

are not the same as asserted by Metschnikoff. M. Marinesco holds that there is a special nerve-destroying tissue which is present in the body from the embryonic period, but which is retarded and antagonized in health by the action of the nerve-tissue. He believes that the nerve-cell secretes a peculiar substance that prevents the excessive development of its antagonist and thus preserves "nutritive equilibrium" in the central nervous system. Many of the facts of disease confirm him, he says, in this opinion. He goes on to say:

"We may say in general that when the achromatic substance of the nerve-cell loses its vitality, the nerve-destroying cells wake from their slumbers, multiply, and attack the nerve-cell. . . ."

"The age and death of the nerve-cell are inseparable from its life and functions. Like the organism of which it is a part, the cell appears, grows, declines, and dies. The reason for this growing old must not be sought in a strife between the elements of the nerve-centers, but rather in a lack of chemical synthesis in the cell itself. The normal edifice of the cell is maintained by equilibrium between the synthesis of growth and functional destruction. When this equilibrium is broken, . . . the disorganization of the cell follows. . . . To prevent these manifestations of old age we must stimulate the chemical synthesis of the nerve-cell by a dynamogenic substance. Among such substances the serum of young animals, . . . as proposed by Metschnikoff, may stimulate the enfeebled energy of the noble elements and retard in a certain degree the oncoming of old age."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

VEGETATION AND GOLD DEPOSITS.

IT is contended by some authorities that vegetation in the neighborhood of gold deposits may dissolve the precious metal to such a degree that the deposit may become impoverished. Dr. E. E. Lungewitz upholds this theory in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (April 28), and also states his belief that vegetation in past ages has played an important part in the deposition of "placer" gold. He notes that chemists have long suspected that gold might slowly dissolve in surface water, but that no analysis had been able to demonstrate this, owing simply to the fact, as the author believes, that the solution is almost infinitely weak. Dr. Lungewitz argued that if the surface water contained dissolved gold, it would naturally be drawn up by the roots of trees. He says:

"We assume that if gold is dissolved by surface waters it ought to be found in trees which are growing in the neighborhood of lodes or on placers. In a similar way we knew sea-water to contain iodine before it ever was detected in it, because this element was found concentrated in certain sea plants from which it was extracted on a large scale. In my investigation trees were felled and cut into pieces of convenient size. After this the bark was removed with about one inch of the outside wood. These pieces were placed upon a clean sheet of corrugated iron and fired. The ashes, which yet contained grains of charcoal, were collected and assayed. . . ."

"In the first sample of wood ash I obtained, gold was undoubtedly present, but its quantity was so small that an estimation of its amount was out of the question. The reason was, as I found out later, that my workmen had taken it easy and had felled one of those rather rare soft-wood trees. The next ones felled belonged to the so-called ironwoods, the ashes of which gave returns varying from \$0.10 to \$0.40 gold per ton. . . ."

"So far only the parts of the trunk near the roots had been used for these experiments. To see in which part of the tree the maximum of gold was to be found, the same experiments were carried out with larger part of the branches, and here I obtained the most interesting results. These parts were richer in gold than all others previously tested. The increase was not everywhere the same, but the highest result I obtained was \$1.17 per ton of ash. The percentage of ash in the wood of tropical trees has never been determined."

Dr. Lungewitz regards it as proved that gold is dissolved by

*Greek *chroma*, color, and *lysis*, a dissolving.

the surface waters traversing a gold formation. The solution must be so weak that nothing but the osmotic action of millions of cell-membranes is able to concentrate it sufficiently to precipitate the gold, and the gold in this solution must be in such a combination as to withstand the reducing action that untold numbers of cell-membranes and cell-contents must exert. What is the substance in the water that is able to dissolve the gold in this way? Dr. Lungewitz leaves its identification to future investigators, but he states chemical facts that lead him to the conclusion that vegetation must be held responsible for it. That this action continued through long years may have a disastrous effect on some gold deposits, and that it must have built up others by transferring gold in a state of solution, he regards as certain.

CROSS-EDUCATION.

THIS term is applied by Prof. E. W. Scripture of Yale to the curious results that appear in certain cases where practise or exercise with a limb or organ develops not only that particular limb or organ, but also the corresponding one on the opposite side. In an article on the subject in *Uplinton's Popular Science Monthly*, Professor Scripture asserts his belief that the discovery may have important bearing on educational methods. He says that his attention was first called to the phenomenon during experiments on the strength of the hand as measured by compression of a rubber bulb. It was found that after practising the right hand alone nine days, with a gain of about 70 per cent. in strength, the left hand, which had not been practised at all in the mean time, gained about 30 per cent. The same result appeared in other experiments, and was found to have been noticed by other investigators. Thus, Prof. Oscar Reif, who holds the chair of music in the Berlin Hochschule, writes to Professor Scripture as follows:

"In the spring of 1893 I made an experiment with twenty of my pupils. I began by taking the average speed of each hand with the metronome. The average of the right hand was 116 (= four times 116 in the minute) [464 beats], and for the left hand 112 [448 beats]. I gave them exercises for the right hand only (finger exercises, scales, and broken accords), to develop rapidity. After one week the average of the right hand was 120 [480]; after two weeks, 126 [504]; three weeks, 132 [528], etc. After two months the right hand yielded 176 [604]. Then I had them try the left hand, which averaged 152 [608], whereas in November the average was only 112 [448]. In two months' time, absolutely without practise, the left hand had risen from 112 [448] to 152 [608]. A few of my pupils had some difficulty in playing the scales in parallel motion, but were able to play them in contrary motion.

"The tenor of my work is that in piano-playing the chief requirement is *not* that each single finger should move rapidly, but that each movement should come at exactly the right time, and we do not work only to get limber fingers, but, more than that, to get perfect control over each finger. The source of what in Germany is called *Fingerfertigkeit* is the center of our nervous system—the brain."

These facts, says Professor Scripture, require further investigation; if practise of one hand educates the other hand, will it not also educate the foot? Again, if practise of one hand develops strength in other members of the body, may it not also develop their dexterity? If development of will power in one direction effects a development in another direction, why may not this be extended to the higher forms that go to make up character? To quote further:

"The outlook begins to be stirring on account of its vastness. If the last principle be admitted, there seems no argument against the claim that some forms of manual training, such as lathe work and forge work, are just the things to develop moral character. By the same reasoning we would be obliged to admit the often-made argument that training in Latin, Greek, and mathematics furnishes a means of general mental development. If we admit

the principle, we find ourselves at once involved in important educational controversies. However we may think in respect to these questions, it is plain that it is worth while to climb a ladder which has such an outlook at the top. Let us begin.

"In the first place, the fact of cross-education is established. Let us ask in what this education consists. On this point some curious observations have been made by Prof. W. W. Davis, now of Iowa College. The subject of the experiment began by raising a five-pound dumb-bell by flexing the arm at the elbow; this called into play chiefly the biceps muscle for lifting and the forearm muscles for grasping. This was done as many times as possible with the right arm, and then, after a rest, with the left arm. The subject then entered upon a practise extending from two to four weeks; this consisted in lifting the weight with the right arm only. At the end both arms were tested as at the start.

"The results were strange enough. . . . All subjects had gained power in the unpractised left arm, three of them largely and three slightly. All but one had gained in the size of the unpractised left biceps. Strangely enough, those who had gained most in power had gained least in size. The case was quite similar in regard to the girth of the forearm. The gains in power were unquestionably mostly central—that is, in the nerve-centers—and not in the muscles. Yet there was also a strange but unquestionable gain in the size of the muscles at the same time.

"We have arrived at the second step of the ladder, which is: The gain by practise which shows itself in cross-education consists in a development of higher nerve-centers connected with the two sides of the body. We must next ask: Is this effect of practise confined to the symmetrical organ, or does it extend to other organs? This question was answered by a peculiar experiment."

This experiment consisted in educating the feet to tap on a telegraph key, and its results, Professor Scripture tells us, show that the effects of such practise are unquestionably transferred to all parts of the body. He believes that sooner or later we shall be able to show that development of those forms of the will involved in simple muscular activities does also develop the more complicated forms that express themselves in mental acts. To quote again:

"It has long been claimed that sports, games, and manual occupations are among the best developers of character. Football develops solidarity of feeling and action; running rapids or cross-country hunting develop coolness in danger and promptness and firmness of judgment; wood-turning requires boldness and foresight; forge work requires regulation and reserve of power, and so on. This is no place for an account of the psychology of sports and occupations, but if the reader has ever tried any of these things and failed he will easily recognize the lacking mental quality.

"Yet there has never been but one attempt, as far as I can learn, to organize a system of manual occupations on the basis of this principle. The success of the attempt furnishes, I believe, the still-lacking laboratory proof of the principle itself. I refer to the remarkable experiment of Mr. Z. R. Brockway, superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory.

"Most of the young felons sent to the Elmira Reformatory are set to learning trades, by which they can support themselves on leaving. Those, however, who are too stupid to even learn the simplest trade are put into a manual-training school, in the hope that their brains can be sufficiently developed to enable them to keep out of the prison or the asylum. Those who are so stupid that they have difficulty in learning the alphabet or in counting their fingers are put into a kindergarten, where they practise on letter blocks and sticks and straws."

The results at Elmira plainly indicate, Professor Scripture asserts, that manual training may develop the mind. This, he says, is only one instance of the utility of cross-education, which he believes will come to be recognized as a powerful factor in all kinds of training. He concludes:

"When manual-training schools organize their courses on the principle of adapting the exercise to the ability to be developed, we shall have abundance of similar proof. When these facts have been incontestably established, there will be a means of satisfying the complaints of those who are constantly attacking

our schools because they develop intellect and ruin character. 'What is the use,' say they, 'of teaching children to read and think if you do not make them honest and truthful? How is it better for the community to educate liars and thieves merely that they may lie and steal successfully in business and politics, where they can not be caught, rather than to leave them in the slums, where the police can get them?' The accusation is bitterly unjust in many ways, but its force can be met by introducing a system of character-building based on a careful study of the means of developing truthfulness, honesty, carefulness, persistence, bravery, courage under defeat, and the other qualities that go to make up a true man. The foundation of this system is to be found, I believe, in the *principle of character-building by motor activity*.

"The ladder of cross-education will be slowly climbed by psychological investigators; if they find at the top a principle of such value and wide application, surely the climb will have been worth the time and trouble."

WOMEN'S AND MEN'S BRAINS.

THAT man's brain is proportionately larger than woman's is shown, according to an article in *The Nineteenth Century*, by a study of the most accurate measurements. The author of this article, Alexander Sutherland, is a believer in the equality of the sexes, and had formerly asserted that man's brain is no larger in proportion to his body than woman's in proportion to hers. The prevalent contrary notion, he believed, was a fallacy that could be disproved by statistics. The result of his investigations, however, has been to convince him that the generally received idea is correct. Mr. Sutherland made comparisons, as far as possible, between men and women of the same height and weight. In 102 men and 113 women between 64 and 66 inches tall the brains of the men averaged 46.9 ounces, those of the women only 41.9 ounces, a difference of 12 per cent. in the men's favor. When 21 small men were compared with 135 women of equal height the difference was 6 per cent.; in still another case it was 9 per cent. in the men's favor. The same difference appears when men and women of the same weight are compared. Says Mr. Sutherland:

"There are 91 men and 116 women whose bodies were between 30 and 39 kilograms. The brains of the men weighed 1,348 grams and those of the women 1,206, which gives the men an excess of 11 per cent. There were 206 men and 123 women whose body weights lay between 40 and 49 kilograms. The brains of the men averaged 1,362 grams, those of the women only 1,215. Here the men have the advantage by 12 per cent. Between 50 and 59 kilograms there were 148 men and 50 women. The men's brains averaged 1,370 grams, the women's only 1,245. The excess is 10 per cent. in favor of the men."

Of course this does not touch the question of quality, and Mr. Sutherland assures us that science can not yet answer this question. Says *The Times-Herald* (Chicago) in discussing Mr. Sutherland's article editorially:

"So far as investigations have gone there seems to be no essential difference in the way the brains are made or in the materials that are used. Under these circumstances then, would size of itself indicate an advantage? Possibly, because the brains of intellectually great men are larger than the average. An examination extended to eighty-five world-famous characters showed a difference of 9.3 per cent."

Mr. Sutherland, however, does not allow his results to drive him from his conviction that the sexes are intellectually equal. He says:

"If it be true that the female brain is less by 10 per cent. in its proportion than the male brain, and if it could in consequence be demonstrated that the average woman has 10 per cent. less of intellectual capacity than the average man, it still has to be remembered that even then 90 per cent. of the women are the equals of 90 per cent. of the men. On a little consideration this will seem to imply that the average man has to recognize about 40 per cent. of the women as being his superiors in intellect."

ELECTRICAL HORTICULTURE.

THE results obtained by culture under the influence of electric light were described to the readers of *THE LITERARY DIGEST* several years ago. The method has made such advances that the growing of lettuce for salads, in spacious greenhouses with the aid of electric light, is already carried on as a profitable industrial pursuit near Chicago and elsewhere in this country. The use of electric currents for stimulating vegetation, which was discussed in these columns about the same time, still remains unsettled. A communication on this subject, made by a Russian engineer, V. A. Tyurin, before the St. Petersburg Electro-Technical Society, contains some information on the work done in Russia by Spieshneff and Kravkoff. We quote an account from *Nature*, which says:

"The former experimented a few years ago on three different lines. Repeating well-known experiments on electrified seeds, he ascertained once more that such seeds germinated more rapidly, and gave better fruit and better crops (from two and a half to six times higher) than seeds that had not been submitted to preliminary electrification. Repeating next the experiments of Ross—that is, burying in the soil one copper and one zinc plate, placed vertically and connected by a wire, he found that potatoes and roots grown in the electrified space gave crops three times heavier than those which were grown close by on a test plot: the carrots attained a quite unusual size, of from ten to twelve inches in diameter. Spieshneff's third series of experiments was more original. He planted on his experimental plot, about ten yards apart, wooden posts provided at their tops with metallic aigrettes connected together by wires, so as to cultivate his plants under a sort of network of wires. He obtained some striking results, one of which was that the growth and the ripening of barley were accelerated by twelve days. Quite recently M. Kravkoff undertook a series of laboratory experiments upon boxes of soil submitted to electric currents. The temperature of the soil was raised by these currents; its moisture decreased first, but began to increase after a course of three weeks (the same increase of moisture was also noticed by Fichtner); and finally, the amount of vegetable matter in the soil was increased by the electric currents. With what is now known upon the influence of micro-organisms upon vegetation, further research on similar lines is most desirable and very promising."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE annual meeting of the National Academy of Science at Washington, D. C., was recently brought to a close with the announcement of the award of the Barnard medal to Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, the discoverer of the x-rays. The medal is presented only once in five years, and is given to the person making the most important scientific discovery during that period. The award was unanimously approved by the members.

"THE testimony of witnesses to drownings on various occasions needs to be collected before it can be stated as the usual fact that there is a rising to the surface three times," says H. Retabew in *Popular Science News*, June. "The human body in life, or with the lungs inflated, naturally floats, as every one knows who has learned to swim, or even to keep his mouth above the surface of the water; and one to whom this discovery has come can float face up without moving hand or foot. But how soon a frightened victim of accident can gulp enough water to drive the air out of his lungs is another question. Undoubtedly, it has become a tradition everywhere that the drowning rise three times, and every reporter of an incident or every story-teller thinks he must give spice to his tale by talking of 'rising the third and last time,' at which crisis the rescuer is always supposed to seize and save the victim."

YELLOW VISION AFTER SNAKE-BITE.—Richard Hilbert mentions the various conditions attended with the phenomenon of colored vision in *Memorabilia*, April 1. So far as he is aware, his is the first report of seeing yellow after snake-bite. The following abstract of his narrative is given in *The Medical Record*: "A young girl, walking barefoot in the fields, fell with a piercing cry that she was bitten on the toe by a snake. The snake was seen by others. An hour later, when brought to the office, blood could be squeezed from the wound near the nail. The next day there were stiffness and pain, besides the symptom that all light-colored objects appeared bright yellow. A bluish discoloration of the skin, extending over the abdomen, required fourteen days to disappear. It was seven and a half weeks before the child was well again. It would be interesting to learn whether in tropical countries, where snake-bite is more frequent, yellow vision is a common symptom."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HAS HELL BEEN OBLITERATED?

DANTE and Milton, to whom hell was a more absorbing subject of thought than the earth itself, would doubtless be astonished at the spectacle of a modern doctor of divinity writing a long article in a leading review to question the very whereabouts of this region. There has been a remarkable change of late years with regard to future punishment, writes the Rev. Dr. George Wolfe Shinn (in *The North American Review*, June). Formerly sermons and religious books were full of references to hell, and terrible appeals were made to flee from the wrath to come. Jonathan Edwards, like many other Puritan divines of preceding centuries, so vividly portrayed the terrors of the place of darkness and despair that strong men sometimes screamed out during his sermons. The writings of the early fathers also are full of allusions to hell. Now, however, remarks Dr. Shinn, we hear little or nothing of it in Protestant circles except in the sermons of a few clergy of the old school. "The belief in hell as a place or condition of punishment has been the belief of Christian people from the beginning of Christianity to our own day. Now, almost suddenly, certainly with remarkable unanimity, men have wellnigh ceased to talk about it."

This very notable change in theology Dr. Shinn attributes, in part, to the great liberalizing influence which Beecher exerted over many preachers and laymen. The movement, however, began much earlier, in the Universalist body, which came into existence here in 1770, as a counterblast to the old "blue" Calvinism, with its glowing descriptions of the nether world. A still more widespread influence is attributed to Dean Farrar's well-known book entitled "Eternal Hope." It found at once a sympathetic audience prepared to receive it; and all replies, such as Dr. Pusey's "What Is of Faith?" were in vain. "Evidently," says Dr. Shinn, "many in the religious world wanted to get rid of hell." In place of it, indeed, came a very curious compromise, "second probation." Still another most ingenious effort to find a substitute for the plain hell of Christian theology is the recent doctrine of "conditional immortality," which teaches that "men who do not possess the sanctifying, renewing, immortal Spirit must perish, either at death or some time after death." Immortality is, in this view, a special gift to all souls who are united with Christ by faith. Adherents of this doctrine boldly claim that the Christian writings nowhere speak of immortality apart from Christ.

These varying views and theories, thinks Dr. Shinn, indicate that Christian eschatology at the close of the nineteenth century is in a most unsettled condition. Only uncertain sounds proceed from the pulpit. Hell has lost its terrors. Has hell passed away? Dr. Shinn thinks that, in the truest sense, it has not. He says:

"The appeals to fear have wellnigh ceased, and yet there is no fact which we are so compelled to see as the fact of retribution. The law of retribution works in our present life. We become aware of it in our earliest infancy, and we never become developed in character until we have learned to fear that which is evil and to shun the consequences of sin. There is a sense of righteousness in all men, and all men know that unrighteousness brings punishment. It is fair to assume that what holds good in the present life, that what is a part of man's very structure here, will continue hereafter. We may give up entirely the notion of a material hell, but we can not give up the doctrine of retribution. Suffering must follow sin, and therefore to appeal to fear is not only legitimate, but it is in accordance with the structure of man's nature. Let us grant that the descriptions of hell are figurative. Let us admit that men have blundered in accepting as literal what was intended to be figurative. Let us grant that there is no material lake of torment. Yet, after all, is there not something back of the imagery? Is there not something real—so

real that men may well strive to escape it? Can it be well with him who passes hence in his sins?

"If we are asked for reasons for believing in future retribution, we need not dwell upon the thought of divine sovereignty showing its detestation of sin by punishment. That view has been brought out with frightful distinctness in Puritan theology. Rather let us call attention to the fact which forces itself upon the notice of even the least thinking of men. It is this: *Men are condemned by themselves.* . . . What, then, has become of hell? It has not been obliterated. It can not be obliterated. Retribution exists as an awful fact back of all figurative language. Men in our day have overlooked retribution in seeking to get rid of materialistic notions concerning hell. The time has come to recall the awful fact of retribution. But it must be done discreetly, and always with those exceptions in mind which so greatly modify it. . . . We do know that there is retribution for sin—for sin unrepented of and unforgiven. Whether that retribution continue for one year, or for a thousand years, or for eternity, it is not material to decide. He who dies in sin passes on to be judged for the deeds done in the body. Having rejected the offers of mercy here, he must meet penalty there. The man who dies impenitent and unforgiven finds his retribution.

"Judgment, like the gift of life, is immediate. It is not to be looked for only in the future. It is now. Future judgment is no arbitrary act. It is not something which springs from laws to be set in motion hereafter. It is the working out of laws under which we are now living. If we sin wilfully now, we must suffer for it. If we pass hence with a load of unrepented and unforgiven sin, judgment must surely follow us wherever we go. But it is not a new judgment; only a continuation of a judgment begun here; something inseparable from sin. Why should we fear to speak of a judgment to come when we know that a judgment has already come? True, the present judgment is not in every instance that which brings bitter anguish, but it is just as real as if men groaned in agony. It is a separation from goodness; a loss of spiritual power; a falling below the ideal. When men's eyes are opened, they may see that the loss of what they might have been, and their degradation through sin, is indeed the visitation of penalty."

TOLSTOY'S EXCOMMUNICATION.

THE Count Tolstoy has been for many years only nominally a member of the Orthodox Russian Church, he is reported to have received the news of his recent excommunication by the Metropolitan Antonius, of St. Petersburg, with sadness, perhaps because he regards the hostility of the Russian prelates and the Holy Synod as a manifestation of an unchristian spirit in the church of to-day. The order was in the form of a private circular edict—somewhat similar to that lately issued by Cardinal Vaughan in relation to the English heretic, Dr. Mivart—commanding all the clergy to refuse to Count Tolstoy recognition as an orthodox churchman. No priest is to absolve him or give him communion, nor is he to be given burial in consecrated ground, unless "before departing this life he shall repent, acknowledge the orthodox doctrine, believe, and return to the church." It is said that the three Russian metropolitans—those of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff—desired a public proclamation of the count's heresy, but that the synod feared the wrath of the Russian masses, with whom Tolstoy is very popular. The *Boston Transcript* (May 24) thus comments on the event:

"Immediate provocation for Count Tolstoy's excommunication, which has seemed impending for many years, was undoubtedly found in that portion of his latest novel, 'Resurrection,' in which he openly attacked the Orthodox Russian Church. Nor, indeed, was it simply Russian orthodoxy, but Christian orthodoxy everywhere that he submitted to a scathing review. In this book more emphatically than ever Tolstoy showed that he revered Christ, but despised Christianity as currently accepted. Christ, he said, had forbidden the very things continually being done in churches, especially 'the meaningless much speaking' and 'the blasphemous incantation over bread and wine,' and that He had also 'in the clearest words forbidden men to call other men their master and to pray in temples, saying that He had come to de-

stroy them and that one should worship not in a temple but in spirit and in truth.' . . .

"But long before this Count Tolstoy had provoked the thunderbolt by his published utterances. Especially in his book entitled 'My Religion' he had made a candid confession of his creed and of the steps by which he was led from orthodoxy to infidelity, and then to what his enemies style the heterodoxy of his later opinions. Born and baptized in the Greek Church, he had abandoned all belief in anything by the time he was eighteen. 'For thirty years I was a nihilist—not a revolutionary Socialist, but a man who believed in nothing,' he wrote. He grew disgusted with all mankind and with himself. Then a revulsion came. He reached the conclusion that as life was contrary to reason he ought not to reject a faith contrary to reason. He then went through the forms of a return to the Greek Church. He accepted its ordinances, but he could not force himself to accept its dogmas. Nor could he accept the dogmas of any other church. He accepted Christ, not as a God, but as the author of the wisest system of philosophy ever put forward by man. He rejected the entire doctrinal framework of the Christian scheme of redemption. He had little faith even in immortality. He believed as little in the despotism of the Russian Government as in the despotism of the Russian faith. He declared that the sum of all the evil possible to the people if left to themselves could not equal the sum of the evil actually accomplished by the tyranny of church and state."

DR. RICHARD SALTER STORRS.

THE death of Dr. Storrs, who at the time of his retirement last winter had been for fifty-three years pastor of the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, is the most serious addition to the necrology of American Protestant Christianity since the death of Mr. Moody. Dr. Storrs had already

reached the advanced age of seventy-nine, and owing to ill health due to a serious fall early last autumn, his death on June 5 was not altogether unexpected. The *New York Times* says of him and his long ministerial career:

"The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs was an historic figure in the ecclesiastical world of America. His death removes from the American ministry one of its most scholarly lights, and by it Brooklyn loses a citizen honored and beloved for more



THE LATE REV. DR. R. S. STORRS.

than half a century. The last of an extraordinary group of Brooklyn ministers, he was not alone a local force spiritually and secularly, but a man of recognized importance in the entire Christian world. He was scholar, orator, man of affairs, and a historian of authority, as well as pastor. Dr. Storrs represented in Brooklyn for fifty-three years the tradition of the conservatism and the rhetorical elegance of the Puritan pulpit of New England. During much of that period, in a neighboring church—Plymouth—Henry Ward Beecher stood for the opposites of these pulpit ideals, the radical thought, the reforming impulse, and the genius for impassioned oratory. In all his preachings Dr. Storrs kept in touch with the Scriptures, and their teachings were the foundation of his utterances. New England born and bred, he lived according to the precepts of the Pilgrims, and he preached as he lived. His greatness lay in broad and humane scholarship. Pos-

sessed of an alert and vigorous mind, he treated his themes with a delightful thoroughness and clothed his thoughts in beautiful and fitting speech.

"Richard Salter Storrs, D.D., LL.D., was descended from a long and illustrious line of New England clergymen. His father, Richard S. Storrs, was for sixty-two years pastor of the First Congregational Church of Braintree, Mass.; his grandfather, who also bore the name of Richard Salter Storrs, was pastor of a Congregational church at Long Meadow, Mass., for thirty-three years, and his great-grandfather was a chaplain in the patriot army during the American Revolution. Dr. Storrs, the late pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, was born at Braintree, Mass., August 21, 1821. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1839, and for a short time was engaged as a teacher in Monson Academy. It was apparently his idea at first to prepare himself for the bar, for he entered the office of Rufus Choate as a student. He abandoned law for theology, however, and entered Andover Seminary, where he was graduated in 1845. He became pastor of a Congregational church at Brookline, Mass., in that year, and in the following year was called to the pastorate of the Church of the Pilgrims. He was installed as pastor of that church on November 19, 1846. From 1848 to 1861 Dr. Storrs was associate editor of *The Independent*. He also gave much of his attention to the Brooklyn Mission Society, and for a quarter of a century was president of the Long Island Historical Society. Dr. Storrs also served as first vice-president of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and as a member of the Amherst College board of trustees. He was a prolific author, and the large number of his works which have been published give some idea of the energy and industry of his life."

The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* says of him:

"He could not have been more self-contained, more self-poised, and more self-centered had he been alone in space. Yet his delights, like his duties, were with the sons of men, and his definition of minister was servant unto men, in the name of Him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. Words must be inadequate and can only be suggestive that seek to denote him as a personality. The classical simplicity of the antique world, whose qualities were elemental, whose art was immortal, and whose characters were gods, united in him with the alert and the alive intelligence of the modern time of revelation, in which he believed, of learning, in which he was profound, and of altruism, of which he was the very incarnation."

The *Brooklyn Daily Standard-Union*, referring to both Dr. Storrs and the late Dr. Behrends of Brooklyn, whose recent speech on Christian "comity" brought him into such prominence at the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, says:

"Storrs and Behrends were 'of the people, by the people, and for the people,' and in that fact lay much of their success, their influence, and their dominance over those far as well as near. In this principle is the genius of Congregationalism, and out of it will come its future leaders and prophets, worthy successors of those who have gone before. They come from the people; they claim no divine right of succession; they speak solely as they are moved by the forces which move others; and in this freedom, this independence, and this direct responsibility between humanity and divinity is at once the secret of their growth and power. The duty of those whom Dr. Storrs led and blessed, those to whom his life has been an example and an inspiration, is to stand fast, to preserve all, to maintain the highest ideals, and to work steadily onward and upward, with hope in man and faith in God."

The *Philadelphia Bulletin* calls Dr. Storrs a "model for pulpiteers." It says

"A once noted clergyman of the Congregational pulpit passed away in Brooklyn yesterday in the death of Dr. Richard S. Storrs. For many years he was second only to Beecher in reputation among the great pulpiteers of the City of Churches, altho a man of much different mold from the Plymouth pastor. Indeed, in scholarship, in personal dignity, in the sense of charity and circumspection, and in the fine conception of his professional duty in his relation not simply to the Church of the Pilgrims, but to the public, Dr. Storrs was regarded by some observers as a model clergyman. He had no time and no taste for the tricks of notoriety, but carried himself with the bearing of a Christian

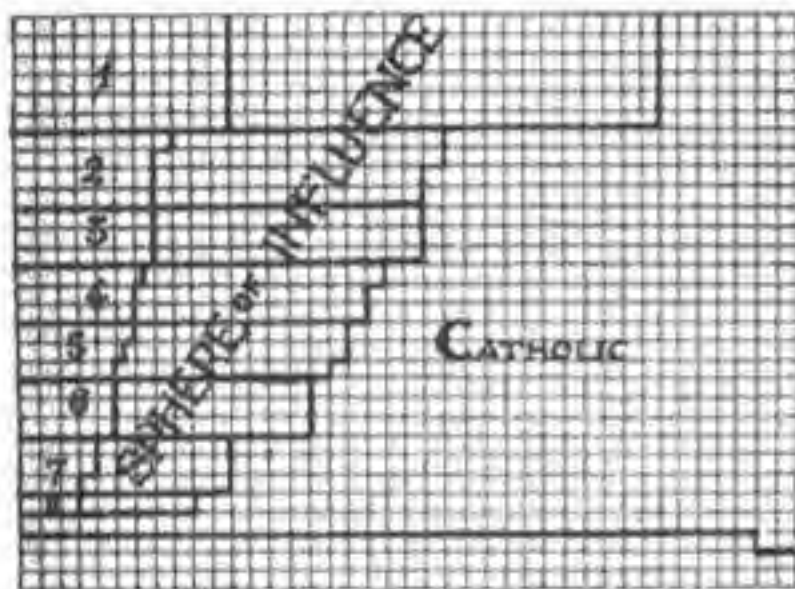
gentleman, and there is no occupant of the pulpit who may not study his long career with profit as an example of the American minister in his best estate."

"SPHERES OF INFLUENCE" OF THE NEW YORK CHURCHES.

THE New York City Baptist Mission Society has lately prepared a chart of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx showing the spheres of religious influence of the leading Christian denominations. In the *New York Herald* (May 14), the following explanation is given of the chart which we subjoin:

"Each square in the chart represents one thousand persons. On the left side of the chart are squares marked off to indicate the membership of the churches of the principal denominations. Directly to the right of these marked-off areas are areas twice the size, which indicate the 'sphere of influence' of the churches, the estimate being that each denomination influences, altogether, three times as many persons as it has members."

"All of the great portion of the chart on the right represents the 543,164 members of the 103 Catholic churches. The member-



"SPHERES OF INFLUENCE" OF NEW YORK CHURCHES.

The chart represents the half of the city's population reached by the churches; the half not reached is not shown.

ship of the other denominations is as follows: First, Episcopal, 121 churches, 65,900 members; second, Presbyterian, 70 churches, 28,766; third, Lutheran, 34 churches, 21,167; fourth, Methodist, 67 churches, 18,511; fifth, Baptist, 30 churches, 16,610; sixth, miscellaneous, 37 churches, 15,145 members; seventh, Hebrew, 46 churches, 10,892 members; eighth, Congregational, 14 churches, 3,018 members.

"With a membership in the 103 Catholic churches, therefore, of 543,164, a membership in all the other 439 churches of 180,009, and 360,018 persons added as being within the 'sphere of influence' of these latter churches, the number of persons within the 'sphere of church influence' according to these figures is 1,053,191, leaving 916,809 persons outside church influence."

"In no other American city," says William H. Brearley, corresponding secretary of the Baptist Mission Society, "may so large a per cent. of the population be classed as habitual non-churchgoers; nowhere else is so large a proportion of the children out of the Sunday-school. I believe the time will come when the columns of the secular New York press will be largely used by the Christian Church to supplement its effort in trying to reach and elevate the submerged million."

It is improbable, however, that the figures here given are more than approximately correct. For example, the recent careful census of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New York, which includes Manhattan and the Bronx and some outlying towns, but not Brooklyn, gives 825,000 as the number of Roman Catholics; while the diocesan letter of Archbishop Corrigan, written before his recent journey *ad limina apostolorum* at Rome, gives a still higher estimate—1,200,000.

THE CRUCIFIXION AS AN EVOLUTIONARY FORCE.

CHRIST as a mediator between God and man, as a means of reconciliation, as a definite comprehensible fact by which man can communicate with and grasp the unseen, is declared by all Christians to be the most important factor in the evolution of religion. The world had strong, definite, divine personalities before Christ, but none with so many elements in common between God and man, according to the Rev. W. W. Peyton, who writes on "The Crucifixion as an Evolutionary Force" in *The Contemporary Review* (April, May).

Mr. Peyton finds that man's religious sense is not based so much upon the hope of a happy future state, as upon the idea of adjusting himself with God, of making himself as nearly as possible correspond with God. In other words, religion is man's effort to harmonize himself with the spirits back of the universe, and Christ's personality, His death, and His return to God have immensely aided this harmony, which before His time was on man's part a vague, crude, sensuous, often cruel effort, shown in the various forms of sacrifice of the Greeks, Romans, Jews, etc.

But it is the death of Christ that has done so much to harmonize man with God. Over this event love broke out and went straight to common human hearts for the first time—the love which lay in the basal ideas of creation. The crucifixion taught man to love God for the first time, and his whole relation toward creation changed from harshness and fear to tenderness and mercy. Humanity took a new departure:

"The disappearance of sacrifice in the Western world is the outward sign of a new moral force of the unseen universe, which has appeared in our affairs, which closed weary epochs in the ups and downs of evolution, and opened another with a future as yet unspent. It has shifted the center of gravity in the moral world, as the advent of the backbone has shifted the center of physiology. This displacement began with sensitiveness to the forces which Christ carried with Him into the unseen. The abrogation of sacrifice comes with the persuasion to harmony which this new force worked on the unwilling will (of man), and the force more particularly concerned in the persuasion is that of the death of Christ. No committee sitting in Jerusalem, Alexandria, Rome, ordered the abrogation. It was silently canceled by the experience of correspondence with Christ, which drew the human will to the Sovereign will by the drawing love, and which appealed to the errant will which had stored up evil in the years to return by a finer sympathy. The impact of the crucifixion worked the reconstruction so potently that the craving for ceremonial aid wholly ceased."

Mr. Peyton, who, as will be seen from his words concerning sacrifice and liturgic aids to religion, takes an exclusively Protestant view of Christendom, says that the Reformation has been misnamed; it should be called "the Reconciliation." The Church of Rome, he says, had fallen into error, and the nations who had come out of her had substituted ritual and sacrifice for primitive Christianity as the means of harmonizing themselves with the unseen. The Reformation, he says, was a return to the genuine counsel of Christ for reconciliation with the unseen.

And this faith was born in the love awakened in the human heart by the crucifixion. Of this love the writer says:

"In all the religions of the ancient world, it was suspected that love was a root affection in God, as it was seminal in nature; but it was not permitted to rule that tract of time. It would not arrive. In the crucifixion of Christ it came into the sphere of event and influence. An icy air and the hard rock of selfishness were conditions which hindered the growth of the germ which lay in the creation. For reasons we shall never know, humanity required this epoch in its education—a developing process must have its stages."

"With the coming of the Kingdom of Love the longest stride is taken in the education of the race. For it has created the Western man and constructed his ideals and established the new order. Correspondence with love in God—with His sympathy,

tenderness, and compassion—under the spell of Christ's passion, has produced the gentler races. Gentleness is the distinction of the Western peoples, and grades of gentleness distinguish grades of quality among them. This is the dynamic which has been introduced into our world—the Tenderness in the unseen universe. We have found that there is a tending of us, an attention to our case, an attendance on our sin and pain, beautiful intentions, resources of kindness.

"Three hungers are ours—the hunger for bread, the hunger for sex, the hunger for the Infinite; three struggles are ours—the struggle to live, the struggle to get others to live, the struggle to live in God; three loves are ours—the love of self, the love of others, the love of God. The death of Christ has composed them into a large unity, which gives character to the Christian centuries. It has inspired the love of Christ to us and our love to Him, and these are the most specialized affections which have entered into the cosmic process—both of a supersecular character. The historian, the philosopher, the biologist who will understand Western civilization must set himself to the study of the facts of these affections.

"Evolution is history, and it is the history of progress, and it is progress in Love, in the growing perception of the Unseen love and finer correspondence with it. The epochs of European history are presided over by this perception. *First*, there is the incandescent period when this perception drew out the Christian Society which has given distinction to all the centuries; *second*, there was the disappearance of Greek, Roman, and Teutonic civilizations in which love was wanting; *third*, there came the reversion of the Middle Age, or, as Mr. Galton would call it, the Regression to the mean or the average, when the sense of love was clouded and the death of Christ cast a dark shadow over sin and sorrow, and the lapsed faculty borrowed Hebrew and Greek elements and took the alcoholic stimulus of priest, sacrifice, ritual to come into the sanctuary of Love. The dead hand is always upon us; *fourth*, came the revival of the Apostolic time which we call the Reformation, which lay concealed in the majestic gloom of the Middle Ages, which came to the surface in the Waldenses and Lollards, but now conquered a wide area and recovered a clew of the unseen Love and went direct into the sanctuary."

THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the American Unitarian Association, celebrated in Boston on May 20-27, was almost "ecumenical" in character. Besides delegates from all parts of the United States, there were present representatives from Hungary, England, Germany, Belgium, Japan, and India. The association has been the executive arm of the Unitarian societies since its foundation in 1825, and, especially through its publications of Unitarian tracts and books, has been one of the forces of liberalism in America. *The Outlook* (undennom., June 2) says of this meeting:

"The loss of provincialism was as marked, in the audiences, as was the gain in the spirit of unity, in the addresses. It was repeatedly emphasized that the Unitarian Church stood for unity in spirit; that it ought to grow into fellowship with other churches of the Christian name and inheritance; that the Unitarian and Trinitarian Congregationalists, having a common heritage, will inevitably grow into closer sympathy. The spiritual side of these meetings naturally concerned itself with the spiritual feature of Unitarianism. Having liberalized even where it had not converted, what is to be the work of the twentieth-century Unitarianism? The most notable and pregnant utterances were, that religion would become simple, a natural function of human nature—a gospel for the individual, a gospel that will declare that for those who live righteously there is nothing to be afraid of; that the twentieth-century Unitarian Church will be a church of the spirit, a church of hope, faith, and love, a church that will help to ameliorate the condition of the people. Those who heard will not forget the address of that rational mystic, Protap Chunder Mozoomdar, of the Brahmo-Somaj of India, who held his vast audience entranced by his address on God and the universality of the spirit of God."

The Congregationalist (May 31), commenting on the schism which early in the century divided the old-time New England

Congregationalism into two camps of Trinitarians and Unitarians, says:

"Two features are conspicuous in the published addresses connected with the celebration in Boston last week of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Unitarian organization. One is the absence of criticism of the beliefs of evangelical churches. The other is the positive note of vital Christian faith. This change, as compared with the utterances of Unitarians on similar occasions less than a decade ago, is one of the most remarkable in the religious movement of our time. Dr. Peabody's profoundly spiritual sermon on the Holy Spirit would edify any orthodox congregation. In it he describes the peculiar temptation to which Unitarians have so often yielded, and from which they seem to be escaping. He says:

"The creed of negation constantly solicits us to a fellowship of denial and a policy of obstruction. It is a creed easy to preach and still easier to practise. It encourages the poor conceit of conscious superiority and the barren homiletics of superficial controversy."

"We are confident that, as Congregationalists read these addresses, they will find much less to offend than to persuade them of reviving kinship in Christian faith. The two companies, as President Hyde said, will continue to sail in separate ships, tho, it is to be hoped, within helpful hailing distance of each other."

The Christian Register (Unit.), commenting on the same phase of interdenominational "comity," says:

"We need then make no haste to close chasms and reduce differences; but we do need to desire peace, to fall in with those who are working for righteous ends, to put ideals above expediencies, and to value the ends of action more than the methods by which we attain them. Some of our historic illustrations this week show how bitter and how fierce were the antagonisms that drove our fathers apart. From the eccentricities and blasphemy of the early revivalists to the later methods of Moody and his friends is a distance so great that they do not belong in the same class."

The "Election of Infants" and the Southern Presbyterian Assembly.

—In THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 2 the statement was made (on p. 672) that in the recent General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (South) "an overture from a presbytery in Brazos, Texas, asking the Assembly to modify the statements of the Confession regarding the eternal damnation of non-elect infants, was reported negatively by the committee to which it had been referred, and a resolution adopted precluding the possibility of any discussion over the Confession." This statement, which was based upon the press reports of the Southern Assembly, and which is, perhaps, correct as to the letter, apparently misconstrues the spirit of the Assembly. We have received several letters on the subject, the purport of which is contained in the following written by Rev. H. M. Perkins, of Seguin, Texas:

"The facts are as follows, as appears from the record of the proceedings of the Assembly:

"W. E. Shive and W. L. Kilpatrick overtured the General Assembly that section 10, paragraph 3, of the Confession of Faith be amended by adding the statement that all dying in infancy are elect infants. Referred to committee of bills and overtures."

The report of that committee shows the following:

ELECT INFANTS.—Overture No. 35: From Presbytery of Brazos, and W. E. Shive and W. M. Kilpatrick, praying an amendment to Confession of Faith, chapter 10, paragraph 3, to wit: All dying in infancy are elect infants, and are regenerated, etc.

"ANSWER.—We recommend that the prayer of the overture be declined, inasmuch as the present language of the Confession can not, by any fair interpretation, be construed as teaching that any of those who die in infancy are lost. Adopted."

It should be observed that section 10 of the Confession of Faith treats of "Effectual Calling," which means *how* souls are saved, and not *who* are saved. Paragraph 3 of that section reads as follows: "Elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated, and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when, and where, and how he pleaseth. So also are all other elect persons who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the Word."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CHINESE RESISTANCE TO WESTERN INFLUENCE.

THIS is an era of strikes—miners' strikes, railroad strikes, newsboys' strikes; but the latest and most curious of all is the strike of the executioners in Peking. They complain that they can no longer make a decent living at the rate of twenty-five cents for each head struck off; accordingly they demand half a dollar. The Government refuses to consider the proposition, but the men have been prevailed upon to return to work on the promises that there will soon be an increase of business. This is supposed to mean that it will soon be necessary for the authorities to end the earthly careers of some of the "Boxers." The *Shen Pao* (Peking) describes these "Boxers" as follows:

"They are really a combination of bands of robbers, who change their name quite frequently. They have appeared as followers of the Red Shade, of the Golden Bell, the Iron Shirt, and the Sect of the Great Water. The Union of Peace and Patriotism is their latest name. Their avowed aim is the extermination of the foreigners and the native Christians who support missionaries. They began by attacking chiefly the Catholics, but of late they make no difference between Catholics and Protestants."

The *Figaro* (Paris) remarks that the "Boxers" are rendering but sorry help to the dynasty they profess to serve, as the powers can not tolerate such disorders. The paper expresses itself in the main as follows:

The mass of the people evidently sympathize with these "rebels." The sect is able to carry on its depredations everywhere almost unhindered, and it gathers new members by pretending to be in the possession of charms which ward off bullets. The foreign diplomats agree that high and low officials sympathize with these men, and even the Peking authorities are suspected of favoring the movement, which, it is hoped, will deter the European powers from advancing further in China. But such hopes are futile. It is more likely that the Chinese will be forced all the sooner to adopt something of that Western civilization which they despise.

M. v. Brandt, German ex-minister to China, advises caution in dealing with the Chinese, whom he defends against the accusation of illogical opposition to European progress. He expresses himself in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart) to the following effect:

A good many harmless creatures in the countries of the civilized West would like to fertilize China with the bodies of its mandarins, in order to prepare the country for Western "progress." They inveigh against the pigtail which the Chinaman refuses to cut off, and they do not know that this pigtail means to the Chinaman progress and reform, for it and the Manchu dynasty are only three hundred years old, and what are three hundred years to a nation with a history of three thousand? "Our own correspondents" and other loafers of different rank who attempt to inform the public regarding China do not, of course, admit that the Chinese can have anything to say for themselves. It would be well for these people to study the speeches of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese ambassador in Washington, and show greater civility to the Chinese.

China is an agrarian country in the widest and in the narrowest sense of the word, and this is the reason why the Chinese look with contempt upon the merchant, just as the German Agrarians do, who believe that commercial men have no other aim than to rob the farmer of his money. But China is also the land of learned men. Taken as a whole, officials can not succeed without passing strict literary examinations based upon Confucian teaching, of which the religious deference shown to ancestors is the basis. It is not too much to say that the Chinese can not well imagine their country without Confucianism. With these two cardinal points of Chinese characters, interference comes on the one hand from the foreign missionary, on the other from the foreign merchant, and both are held, not unjustly, responsible for the troubles which China has with foreign govern-

ments. The alleged decay of China is not nearly so apparent as most people in Europe imagine. One of the best judges, Mrs. Bishop (*née* Miss Isabella Bird) has shown in her book, "The Yangtze and Beyond," that this decay does not exist as far as the masses are concerned. The mandarins fulfil their many duties on the whole very faithfully. That they receive extra fees, which are not even always regarded as bribes by the people, is due to the system which allows them only the most wretched pay. The mass of the people are very free in China, and rarely come into contact with the official world except when they pay their taxes. With regard to his family life, his business, his pleasures, his daily wants, the Chinaman is the freest citizen of the freest country in the world. Were there half as much interference on the part of the Government or the police in a Chinese city as we stand in Western countries, the people would rise in open rebellion. The Americans alone seem to understand that the trade of China is everything, and that a forcible partitioning of China would hurt trade. It is not wise to describe every petty band of robbers as a "revolutionary party," or to describe the Empress-Regent, who has shown such remarkable ability for forty years, as a tyrant opposed even to sensible reform. There are a few sickly hairs in the Chinaman's pigtail, and it may benefit him to remove them; but he will hardly be grateful if, in order to do so, we pull with both hands at the whole appendage.

Chang Chi Tung, viceroy of Liang Hu, and many other enlightened officials advise reforms, and assist in them; but they expect such reforms to be carried out upon the basis of Confucian principles, which, they maintain, contain every principle of Western learning. For this reason they ridicule the idea that Western learning must be rejected because it is not especially mentioned in Chinese standards. Chang Chi Tung says:

"Chinese learning is moral; Western learning is practical. Chinese learning concerns itself with moral conduct; Western learning with the affairs of the world. What matters it, then, whether Western learning is mentioned in the classics or not, if it teaches nothing repugnant or antagonistic to the genius of our books: if the Chinese heart throbs in unison with the heart of the sages expressing the truth in irreprovable conduct, in filial piety, brotherly love, honesty, integrity, virtue? If government is loyalty and protection, then let government make use of foreign machinery and the railway from morning to night, and nothing untoward will befall the disciples of Confucius."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Japan's View of the Korean Question.—Mingled with the reports of the trouble in China come indications of an increasing strain in the relations between Japan and Russia over Korea. The latest report is to the effect that the Korean Emperor has refused to give an audience to the Japanese Minister, who seeks to make formal protest against Korea's treatment of political prisoners. A Japanese view of the relations between Japan, Russia, and Korea is thus set forth by Kisho Tamai, editor of the Japanese-German journal *Ost-Asien* (Berlin):

"Ever since the Chinese-Japanese war, Japan has steadily pursued the course of military and commercial consolidation; and, as a part of that policy, has steadfastly refused to be drawn into outside matters. She saw the taking of the Sandwich Islands by the United States, and has been an onlooker at the war in the Philippines, all the time maintaining a strict neutrality. The growth of the Russian sphere of influence in Manchuria, as well as that of the United States in the Pacific, has found her self-contained.

"The superficial observer may be surprised at the stand taken by Japan—at her apparent indifference. But, after all, it has been simply the logical course and a development of the thought which is the basis of Japanese politics. Japan has no intention of dividing her strength by mixing in too many matters; but is determined to reserve all her energies for the defense of the most important interests. In other words, her watchword in politics is not 'extensive' but 'intensive.'"

The writer says there are no two opinions in Japan about the

necessity of maintaining Korea's integrity; but he does not look upon Russia's recent actions in the hostile light we might expect. He writes:

"It must not be forgotten that Russia is an autocratic government; and that the ruler has given evidence of his peaceful intentions. Sudden surprises and changes, such as are common in parliamentary countries such as England and France, are not to be looked for from Russia. In addition, Russia, better than any other country, understands the far East thoroughly, and most certainly is aware of the opinion of Japan. This was doubtless why the Russian representative modified his demands for a coaling-station to such an extent that it was evident that he wished to give no cause of offense. . . . We must not lose sight of the fact that in the far East there is plenty of room for both Russia and Japan, and that they do not need to tread on each other's toes. All the same Korea is of such importance, not only as a market for Japanese goods, but for strategical reasons, that it would be impossible to allow either Russia or any other country to take possession. It is easy to see that Russia would not quietly permit England to take the island of Gothland in the Baltic Sea; or allow Germany to have a coaling station and naval depot in the Black Sea. Japan knows that the possession of Korea by Russia would be an attack on her safety. Besides, with a port on the Yellow Sea, and with railroad connection with Peking, Korea is no longer of any particular value to Russia. As, so far, the efforts to arrange spheres of influence in Korea have been successful, we do not think that there is any danger of a conflict on that score now."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A GERMAN SATIRE ON AMERICAN CHARACTER.

UNDER the title, "A Self-Made Man: A Story for Good Little Boys," appears in the *St. Peterburger Zeitung* (a German paper published in the Russian capital) a satirical little sketch written ostensibly "for the American school-reader," and hitting off American character as seen at that distance. The sketch runs in the main as follows:

There was once a little boy and his name was Freddie. He did much for the entertainment of the neighborhood by fishing in other people's private ponds and picking other people's fruits. When he was scolded for it, he would proudly say: "I am a free citizen of a free country." The neighbors wanted his father to whip him, but the father said he would not thus degrade a future President of the United States. Such things could be done only in enslaved Europe. And Freddie grew and prospered. He always attacked boys who were weaker than himself, beat them, and took away their pennies in the name of civilization and humanity. For in Freddie's veins ran strong and pure the undiluted blood of the noble Anglo-Saxon.

One day Freddie's father was told that his son had swindled a friend of the family with a bogus dollar, and had gotten 85 cents change. And the father was deeply moved, and said: "I always knew Freddie would some day be a great man." Then he turned Freddie's pockets inside out and transferred the 85 cents to his own. After that, Freddie was placed with a wise merchant who taught him that two and two make five. Freddie was wiser than he, and learned how to make two and two equal to nine. Then his boss made him a partner. And Freddie was worthy of the trust. He managed to get hold of all the shares and to give his old boss the bounce. And all the people were loud in their praises of Freddie.

Then Freddie bought sugar and sold it at a quarter of its value until he had ruined all competition, when he made good his losses tenfold by raising the price enormously. And all the people praised Freddie.

Freddie built a railroad to ruin the road which ran through his city, and he succeeded, and made the public pay. He oiled the machinery of Congress and worked it so that tariffs excluded everything he wished to sell dear, and there was no competition. And the people still more praised Freddie. All the papers published vile portraits of him; he was called the man of the hour and the Napoleon of finance. Freddie had become a great American.

But Freddie was not proud. He remained the same humble, pious, God-fearing Freddie. He went diligently to church, and when the pastor spoke of the divine blessing which is certain to be showered upon honest work, he would be moved to tears and nod his head in approval.

Freddie still lives. He is busy "making" his fiftieth million. He makes it honestly out of the profits of sales of grain to the starving millions of India. Freddie is the pride of his fellow citizens, and the most shining example of an American self-made man in the most idealistic sense of the word.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE TROUBLES OF SPAIN.

NEVER altogether quiet, Spain has become the theater of frequent revolts since the war which resulted in the loss of her colonies. The people are extremely unwilling to devote nineteen dollars out of twenty to the public debt, army and navy, while only five per cent. of the revenue is used for public works, education, and the like. The National Union has advised the people to refuse payment of taxes, even at the risk of national bankruptcy. The National Union is credited with republican tendencies. The old Liberals, on the other hand, while opposed to the present Government, are for upholding the monarchy. In Catalonia, the movement for autonomy is gaining strength, as the Catalans have altogether lost faith in the central Government. All these reform movements are anything but favorable to Carlism, which, however, still lives on, being supported by the country clergy. Government organs like the *Epoca* advise the proclamation of a state of siege throughout the country, or at least in the most disaffected parts. The opposition papers have been muzzled. Much may be gathered, however, from the correspondents of foreign papers. The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich) says:

"It is hardly correct to say that Catalonia wishes to separate from Spain. What the Catalans want is separation from Madrid, i.e., a provincial self-government such as Navarre and the Visayan provinces practically enjoy. The Madrid authorities are loth to release the richest province; but it is very likely that they will be forced to come to terms."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Gen. Lopez Dominguez, the nephew and heir of Serrano, sketches well the situation in the following words: 'It is now twenty-five years since the restoration of the dynasty, yet neither party has been able to benefit the country. There have not been any serious internal disturbances during this time, yet Spain is worse off than ever. Her colonial empire is lost, her finances are ruined. Our educational system is far behind that of civilized Europe, public works are utterly neglected, justice is badly administered, the army is dissatisfied, and the Separatists threaten to tear Spain to pieces.' The picture is a dark one, but it is not unjust. Premier Silvela either does not recognize the powers which are ruining Spain, or he is powerless to combat them."

"These powers are on the one hand the upper classes, which live by the state and exploit the people to the utmost; on the other hand the church, which not only participates in the robberies committed upon the people, but prevents all intellectual improvement. Silvela, instead of combating these enemies, allows them to rule with him. No wonder that the upper classes need not fear abolition of their sinecures in the army and navy, in his administration. No wonder that the priesthood resist successfully all attempts to improve the educational standard. Whenever the Cortes endeavored to make a reduction of the countless idlers paid by the Government, the attempt failed. The clergy do not even thank Silvela for his friendship, but threaten to agitate openly for Don Carlos unless all their wishes are fulfilled."

"Spain is the land of unexpected events, and no one should prophesy about her. Yet it seems very unlikely that the Separatist movement in Catalonia will be successful. It is split hopelessly into two camps. One party embraces all the most radical elements, and aims at the establishment of a Social-Democratic

community. The other party, led by the clergy,* aims at nothing less than a clerical model state, to be ruled eventually by the Pope. This division naturally hampers the whole movement."

The *Temps* (Paris) hopes that Silvela will attend chiefly to the reorganization of the finances of Spain. "The poor," thinks the paper, "Spain has great resources, and there is no need to fear that she will be unable to meet her obligations." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) wonders whether the National Union, which is formed chiefly of members of the trade chambers throughout Spain, will strengthen or weaken the financial standing of the country—a question of no little importance to Frenchmen, as France is the chief holder of Spanish bonds. The Spanish minister of finance suggests consolidation of the debt, in form of a loan of \$240,000,000, at five per cent. As a tax of twenty per cent. will be placed on these bonds, they will be only the old "Spanish Fours" under a new form. The question is whether the Bank of Spain can float this consolidation loan. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"Are the present troubles the forerunner of that *débaîcle* which has so long been predicted for Spain? We hardly believe it. Spain has passed through many similar experiences of late, and each time the trouble has passed off. We admit that the present causes are grave. The Spanish-American war has exasperated the people. Not only have they not yet consoled themselves over the loss of their rich colonies, but they can not forgive the Government for wishing to maintain a fleet when there are no colonies to protect, and an army when no foreign foe menaces Spain. There will probably be a parliamentary crisis, but we regard the monarchy as safe, as there is no combination among the disaffected elements. Abolition of the monarchy would mean a state of civil war, and the best people are aware of that."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

WHENEVER the possibility of a war between France and England is discussed, Morocco is mentioned as the point over which a quarrel is most likely to arise. There is no doubt that the French endeavor to extend their rich and paying empire in northern Africa over the ancient Moroccan sultanate. That Morocco would be able to resist conquest, is doubted; but as other nations besides France are interested in her territory, she may find allies. The *Epoca* (Madrid) is still unwilling to believe that serious quarrels will arise over Morocco. It says:

"Rarely has Morocco been of greater practical interest to us than now. Excepting the Riffian tribes, the people of Morocco regard us with favor, and the Riffians are only nominally under the rule of the Sultan. This good accord is of no little importance, as our interests in Morocco are much greater than many people imagine. Unfortunately, the ever-recurring internal troubles are this time accentuated by foreign complications, as the people in the South are inclined to resist French occupation of disputed territory by a holy war. Some people imagine that the French advance must needs lead to a struggle between France and Great Britain, in which we, as the third interested power, will eventually have to pay the piper. We do not believe in this danger. France and England will come to an amicable arrangement, and the neutralization of Morocco, tacitly admitted by all the powers, will be upheld."

The *Spectator* (London) admits that the whole of Morocco will hardly be absorbed by France unless internal troubles make conquest easy. But should anarchy reign in Morocco, then the powers most interested must come to an agreement. The *Spectator* regards the abandonment of all Morocco to France as out of the question, but is willing to see her hold the lion's share, provided she does not gain a foothold near the Straits of Gibraltar. It says:

*The native Catalan clergy and monks. They have not the support of the Carlists, and but few of the prelates side with them, as these would exercise more influence under Carlist rule.—*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"We believe that an amicable solution may be found if one or two principles are borne in mind. The first of these is that it is impossible for England to expect the rest of the world to acquiesce in her possessing any strong place on the coast of Morocco in the Straits, and so opposite Gibraltar. Europe, whatever may be our historic claims to Tangier, will not agree that a power so strong as England shall hold both sides of the Straits, and so, as it were, put the key of the Mediterranean into her pocket. Very likely we should never use power thus acquired for selfish purposes, but we can not expect the rest of the world to take that on trust. . . . Spain acquiesced without any very fierce struggle in the loss of Cuba and the Philippines, but in order not to be shut out of the Morocco settlement there is hardly any sacrifice she would not make. The third essential principle that must govern a settlement that is to be satisfactory and permanent is that France must have the lion's share. This may seem inequit-



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able *per se*, but in reality it is inevitable. France can at any moment send her troops into Morocco and overrun the country. . . . No doubt we could stop her if we thought it worth while to go to war in regard to Morocco; but we do not believe that the nation would agree to war on such grounds. . . . Our suggestion is—and in cases of this kind one can not be intelligible without being specific—that France, Spain, and Great Britain should enter into a treaty setting forth that, if the Moorish empire should break up, the contracting powers would consider that the territory enclosed by a line drawn from, say, Sebu on the Atlantic coast to Melilla on the Mediterranean was within the Spanish 'sphere of influence,' and the rest of the territories of the Sultan of Morocco within the sphere of France, provided always that Spain bound herself not to build any fortifications between Ceuta and Cape Spartel—in order to prevent the closing of the Straits by batteries opposite Tarifa Point—and to keep Tangier and the territory round it for a radius of, say, ten miles as a free port."

The paper ends with the suggestion that, unless France agrees, Spain must come to an understanding with England over the head of France. The *St. James's Gazette* declares that Great Britain can not permit France to carry out her treacherous plans in Morocco, and calls upon Germany to assist Great Britain in enforcing the independence and neutrality of France. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* would like to know what could give basis to the hope that Germany is willing to become England's cat's-paw. The French ask what all the fuss is about, as they are only acting strictly within their rights. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"We are not invading any of the territory which we admitted to be Moroccan in the Treaty of 1845. We are only policing the territory where the Sultan exercises such shadowy authority that perfect anarchy reigns. It is possible that the tribes there, armed with breechloaders of a somewhat antiquated pattern, will find themselves mistaken if they believe themselves able to resist, as our forces there are pretty strong. The Igli column alone is about 2,000 strong, with sufficient artillery."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHY LINCOLN BEAT SEWARD FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

COL. A. K. McCLURE has known personally and more or less intimately every President from Buchanan to McKinley. As a politician, editor, and orator he has been an important factor in the making of half our Presidents, and as a historian he writes of all "Our Presidents and How We Make Them." One will read Colonel McClure's book expecting to find an inside knowledge about a number of important campaigns, and he will not be disappointed. Especially interesting (tho not altogether new) is the colonel's statement of the reasons for Lincoln's nomination in 1860. William Henry Seward, then the most eminent member of the Republican Party, was the personal choice of the majority of the delegates in the Chicago convention. But many of his friends feared that he was not available. Colonel McClure gives the reasons for their doubts.

In Indiana the Republicans had nominated Henry S. Lane for governor, in Pennsylvania Andrew G. Curtin. Indiana and Pennsylvania were pivotal States. The results of these two state elections—then held in October—would have an enormous influence upon the subsequent Presidential election in November. Consequently the first inquiry of the Republican leaders outside of Seward's blind devotees was:

"Who can carry Indiana and Pennsylvania?"

Lane and Curtin, who were delegates to the national convention, devoted all their energies to securing a national ticket that would best aid them in their state contests. McClure, as chairman of the Republican state committee of Pennsylvania, was Curtin's right-hand man, John D. Defrees was Lane's. Both Curtin and Lane decided that they could not be elected governor if Seward were nominated for President.

Seward had owed his election as governor of New York in 1858 partly to the assistance of that able and energetic prelate, Archbishop Hughes. Partly because of his gratitude to his Catholic friends, partly because of his broad and liberal views generally, in a message to the legislature he had urged division of the school funds between the Catholics and Protestants. That was the rock on which Seward was wrecked. Had he been nominated, the entire "native American" element of the opposition would have been aggressively against him, and Pennsylvania and Indiana would have been lost not only by the defeat of Curtin and Lane in October, but by the defeat of Seward in November.

"The situation was earnestly presented by Curtin and Lane, and Mr. Defrees and I accompanied them in their conferences with various delegations which were devoted to Seward, but were willing to abandon him, not because they loved Seward less but because they loved Republican success more. I saw several rural delegations from New England States shed tears as they confessed that they must abandon Seward because he could not carry Pennsylvania and Indiana, and certainly more than one third of all the delegations who voted for Lincoln in that convention did it in sincerest sorrow because compelled to abandon their great leader for the sake of victory."

Colonel McClure tells us that the only weakness he ever saw in Lincoln was exhibited during his campaign for renomination and reelection. He was painfully impressed with the apprehension that he might be defeated in the convention, and on a number of occasions McClure heard him discuss the question with a degree of interest that was painful. Even after a majority of all the delegates to the convention had been positively instructed for him, and certainly two thirds of the remainder were publicly pledged to his support, he could not dismiss the fears of his possible defeat.

McClure visited him several times within a month of the convention in obedience to his telegrams, when he discussed only the political dangers which beset him. He insisted that his

name would go into history darkly shadowed by a fraternal war which he would be held responsible for inaugurating if he were unable to continue in office long enough to end it and to restore the Union. We quote from Colonel McClure again:

"The last time I conferred with him on the subject was within two weeks of the meeting of the convention, and I could hardly treat with respect his anxiety about his renomination. He had given close study to the election of delegates, and I called his attention to the fact that a decided majority were positively instructed for him, and that he certainly knew that a majority of the others could not be diverted from him. He had to admit that there seemed to be no plausible reason for doubting the result, but with a merry twinkle of the eye he said:

"Well, McClure, I don't quite forget that I was nominated by a convention that was two thirds for the other fellow."

In conclusion Colonel McClure notes that the most beautiful tribute he ever heard paid to Abraham Lincoln came from the lips of Jefferson Davis. Some ten years after the war McClure visited Davis's home in Mississippi. He never tired of discussing the character and actions of Lincoln, and asked many questions about his personal qualities. After he had heard all that could be given in the brief time at command, he said with a degree of mingled earnestness and pathos that few could have equaled: "Next to the destruction of the Confederacy the death of Abraham Lincoln was the darkest day the South has ever known."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Professor Atwater and the Northfield Conference Again.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In your periodical under date of March 3, 1900, is a letter from Mr. W. R. Moody relative to a committee chosen at Northfield, Mass., during the conference of August last, to consider Professor Atwater's attacks upon the temperance teaching of the pulpit, platform, Sunday-school, and public school. In this letter Mr. Moody says:

"I question very much whether the committee was not a self-appointed one and absolutely unemitted to being termed a committee of 'Northfield Conference.'"

In justice to the committee and those who chose it, its members desire to make the following statement:

At the request of many persons in attendance at the August conference, among them prominent members of the New York Presbytery, ministers and laymen of other denominations and many well-known supporters of the Northfield Conference, the late Mr. D. L. Moody announced and presided over a large meeting held in the Auditorium, August 11, 1900. At this meeting an address was given on the subject of temperance education in the public schools and the recent attacks that had been made upon it by Prof. W. O. Atwater as published by the press.

After this address, in response to a request from the audience, a second meeting to consider what could be done was announced from the platform of the auditorium. At this latter meeting, held at the Hotel Northfield, this committee was chosen. It was asked to secure the preparation of a reply to the attacks upon temperance education, and to enlist the cooperation of temperance societies, temperance committees of great religious denominations, and other organizations in making the truth known. As these joined this effort, the committee chosen at Northfield who started the movement, simply for purposes of designation took the name that indicated its origin as "A committee chosen at" not by "the Northfield Conference of Christian Workers," tho as a matter of fact it was chosen by the Conference of Christian Workers if the persons in attendance constitute the "Conference."

Mr. D. L. Moody was not a member of the committee, was in no wise responsible for it or the work it has done. We believe further that Mr. W. R. Moody, by consulting those who know the history of this movement, will see that it is a mistake to say that this was a "self-appointed committee," for, as has already been stated, its members were chosen by those attendants upon the Northfield meetings who responded to the call of the Conference after the address, and who felt that the hour called for prompt and immediate Christian action concerning pending interests.

Believing that we have been acting in the most Christian and legitimate manner and have in no wise compromised Mr. Moody or the Northfield Conference, but have been doing as best we could the work next at hand, as Mr. Moody and his assistants have always enjoined upon us, we stand for truth and temperance in behalf of the public schools, the press, the pulpit, the Sunday-school, and the home.

(Signed)

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfurt, on January 19, 1900, says:

"The German *Medical Weekly Journal* recently published an article by Dr. Kallmeyer, of St. Petersburg, with reference to the study of medicine in Russia by women, which contains the following:

"Women physicians have established themselves all over Russia, and even their opponents must admit that they have achieved a respected position. Part of them are employed by the Government and since last year are entitled to a pension. They occupy positions as county physicians, school physicians, physicians for the poor and the municipal ambulance system, etc. A Mrs. Dr. N. Schulz, in the St. Petersburg Institute for Experimental Medicine, is one of the foremost experts in bacteriology, and her lectures are well attended by physicians of both sexes. Miss Dr. Pavloskaja, of the city hospital, Obuchow, and a few other female physicians were last year with the expedition which went to Turkestan under the personal guidance of the Prince of Oldenburg, to combat the pest. They all returned in good health, but their conduct shows a spirit of heroism worthy to be remembered. Dr. Pavloskaja has immortalized herself in another direction. At the right time and in the right manner she succeeded in interesting St. Petersburg society in the establishment of a sanitarium for consumptives, and through donations from private sources and the Imperial treasury the establishment in Taitai, near St. Petersburg, is in operation. Dr. Schwanova has gained distinction for the erection of a sanitarium for children on the Baltic Sea coast."

He also writes on January 19, 1900:

"In 1899, 364 new concerns were incorporated in Germany with a nominal capital of \$120,000,000. This is the largest number and largest nominal capitalization since the memorable year of 1879, when 479 companies were incorporated with a nominal capital of \$311,833,000. The following shows the distribution of capital among the various industries:

"Mining and smelting, \$4,500,000; quarrying, \$6,000,000; machinery, \$60,000,000; chemistry, \$1,500,000; electricity, \$8,000,000; textile industry, \$4,000,000; breweries, \$6,000,000; building trade, \$6,000,000; banking, \$6,000,000; railroads, \$7,000,000; navigation, \$15,000,000."

Under date of January 17, 1900, Vice-Consul Murphy, of Bremen, sends the following translation of a German newspaper clipping:

In 1898, shipbuilding in England was more important than it had ever been before. In 1899 the business was still a little larger. The high figures in 1898 were due to a decrease of business in the preceding year caused by a strike of machine-builders; but this does not explain the continued growth in 1899, which was undoubtedly caused by the continued development of shipping interests.

During the past eleven years, merchant vessels have been launched as follows:

Year.	Steamers.		Sailing-Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.	No.	Gross tons.
1888	408	715,000	51	50,000	459	765,000
1889	595	1,060,000	90	115,000	685	1,175,000
1890	601	1,060,000	90	115,000	691	1,175,000
1891	641	1,060,000	124	150,000	765	1,210,000
1892	517	841,000	150	200,000	667	1,041,000
1893	435	715,000	97	115,000	532	830,000
1894	549	924,000	61	80,000	610	1,004,000
1895	526	924,000	51	65,000	577	989,000
1896	605	1,115,000	68	85,000	673	1,200,000
1897	545	1,040,000	46	55,000	591	1,095,000
1898	744	1,375,000	37	45,000	781	1,420,000
1899	714	1,414,000	30	35,000	744	1,449,000

In 1899, only 12 small sailing-vessels were built, having an average gross tonnage of 107 tons. These are accordingly hardly worth considering. On the other hand, the average steamship has a gross tonnage of 4,000 tons, the total for the year being nearly 1,400,000 tons.

The English shipbuilders accordingly produced in this one year, exclusive of war-vessels, only one fifth less than the entire steamship fleet of Germany. To this must be added the war-vessels, aggregating 100,000 tons, against 10,000 tons in 1898 and 95,000 tons in 1897. Of the former, 121,000 tons were added to the English war fleet. Most of the remainder were for the Japanese navy (20,000 tons), while 4,000 tons were for the United States. The total output of the shipyards was 1,504,000 tons gross. Of the immense mercantile fleet, 1,409,000 tons were for Great Britain and 100,000 tons for its colonies. Of the remainder, the largest part 100,000 tons, against 37,000 in 1898 was for Germany, which, although it occupies the first place after England in shipbuilding, is nevertheless England's best customer. Austria took 17,000 tons; Norway, 10,000 tons; Spain, 10,000 tons; Denmark, 10,000 tons; Holland, 10,000 tons; Russia, 10,000 tons; Sweden, 10,000 tons. Lloyd's Bureau in London reports also concerning shipbuilding in other countries, and shows a total production of 80,000 tons—namely, 301 merchant vessels and 16 war-ships. For several years Germany has been at the head of this list, being excelled only in 1898 by the United States, owing to the latter's activity in building war-vessels. But Germany is again at the head. The principal countries are shown in the following table:

Country.	Total.		War-Vessels.
	Tons.	Tons.	
Germany	1,409,000	100,000	10,000
United States	1,375,000	37,000	10,000
France	1,210,000	61,000	10,000
Italy	1,041,000	17,000	10,000
Russia	1,004,000	20,000	10,000
Holland	989,000	5,000	10,000
Denmark	924,000	3,000	10,000
Norway	841,000	10,000	10,000
Sweden	830,000	1,000	10,000
Austria	765,000	2,000	10,000

In building merchant ships the United States is this year again ahead, its production being 724,000 tons, while Germany's was 715,000 tons. Furthermore, this estimate is higher than that of the Bureau "Veritas," at Hamburg, which gives Germany only 715,000 gross tons. According to the English estimate, the British production was in 1899 seven times as large as that of Germany. Of the steamships built in England, 9 were of over 10,000 tons gross register, 4 between 9,000 and 10,000 tons, nine between 8,000 and 9,000 tons, 27 from 7,000 to 8,000 tons, 15 from 6,000 to 7,000 tons, 27 from 5,000 to 6,000 tons, and 39 from 4,000 to 5,000 tons. The largest ships launched were the *Oceanic*, of 17,274 tons; *Ivernia*, of 15,000 tons; *Minneapolis*, of 13,750 tons; *Saxonia*, of 12,000 tons; *Saxonia*, of 12,000 tons; *Perle*, of 11,073 tons. Germany produced the *Patricia*, of 12,493 tons; *Grosser Kurfürst*, of 12,500 tons; and 6 other steamers of over 10,000 tons. Of the English shipbuilding centers Glasgow, with 200,000 tons inclusive of war-vessels, remains at the head. Then follow: Newcastle, 200,000 tons; Sunderland, 200,000 tons.

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The morning meal is apt to set the pace for the day. If dainty simple and sufficiently nutritious one leaves the breakfast table with a feeling of well being that fortifies for the day's duties.

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Greenock, 172,000 tons; Middlesborough, 145,000 tons; Belfast, 132,000 tons; Hartlepool, 128,000 tons.

LIQUID AIR AS AN EXPLOSIVE.—Frank H. Mason, consul-general at Berlin, under date of March 9, writes as follows:

"Ever since it was demonstrated that liquid air could be readily produced on a commercial scale, it has been hoped and expected that one of the principal uses to which it would be applied would be that of an explosive material for blasting purposes, particularly in mines, where the new explosive would have the important advantage of safety in handling and of not vitiating the air, like gunpowder or dynamite, by the gases of ignition.

"Some months ago a newspaper report announced that liquid air had been formally adopted for blasting purposes in the government coal-mines of Germany, but inquiry proved that this announcement was at least premature. The fact appears to be that experiments—more or less successful—have been made, especially by Professor Linde, of the Polytechnic High School at Munich, but no formal adoption of the new explosive by the government bureau of mining industries has yet taken place. Among the most systematic and interesting practical experiments thus far made in this direction has been the series of tests lately undertaken by the Vienna Crystal Ice Company in the presence of experts from the Austrian technical committee for the War Department. The liquid air used in these tests was obtained from the Linde Company, at Munich, and shipped to Vienna in open flasks, provided with the Dewar vacuum jacket and packed with felt and cotton wrappings in wooden cases, with a loose cap of felt over the open mouth of each flask. When put up at the laboratory for shipment the liquid contained 75 per cent. oxygen to 25 per cent. nitrogen; but before it had reached Vienna and was used in the experiments, it had lost about half its bulk by evaporation, and what remained contained 85 per cent. oxygen to 15 per cent. nitrogen. The absorbents used in preparing the cartridges were silicious marl (Kieselguhr) and solar oil, and, according to the report, two methods of preparation were employed. By one process the marl and oil were mixed in a wooden vessel, and the liquid air gradually added until a stiff paste was formed, which was packed in paper cartridge shells covered with asbestos. By the other plan, the mixture of marl and oil was put into the cartridge, which was enclosed in a lead case with a layer of felt between, and the liquid air then poured in until the paste was completely saturated. The cartridges prepared by both methods were safe and readily transportable, and their explosive power was tested by firing at the bottom of deep holes bored in rock. The results showed that while liquid air is an efficient explosive, it is less effective than dynamite, gun-cotton, explosive gelatin, or giant powder."

The consul says further:

"The conclusions of the military experts were concisely as follows: Both methods of preparing the cartridges were pronounced wasteful, and in consequence of the rapid evaporation of the liquid air they must be used immediately after being prepared; beyond fifteen minutes the evaporation will so effect the cartridge that it is likely to miss fire, and its strength can not be even roughly guaranteed. On the other hand, the cartridges when freshly prepared are powerful and well adapted to coal and other mining, and, while the large amount of oxygen set free by the firing of successive charges might increase the danger of explosion in the air and gases of the mine itself, the quality of the air for breathing purposes would be definitely improved.

"The net conclusion to be derived from these and preceding experiments in Europe is that, notwithstanding the obvious advantages of liquid air as an explosive for mining purposes, the rapid

deterioration of the cartridges and their varying and uncertain strength are obstacles so serious that, until they can be overcome, its value and application to that use will remain experimental and comparatively limited."

PERSONALS.

MISS HELEN GOULD has discharged her private secretary, says the *New York Telegraph*.

The young woman who was hired to attend to Miss Gould's correspondence seemed to think that her one mission was to exploit Miss Gould, to act as her press agent, in fact, when it is generally known that the one thing Miss Gould least desires is publicity and notoriety. Miss Gould's private secretary had at one time been a newspaper woman, and she never got over her instincts to get a good story into print. She knew that Miss Gould was good "copy," and that distinguished member of New York society could not go visiting a friend or donate a million to some college without having her private secretary send a long account of it to some of her former newspaper chiefs. Miss Gould's patience was taxed to the utmost when she saw recently a carefully tabulated statement of the requests made of her for alms. The 1,500 bagging-letters had been carefully classified, and quite an interesting story about them was prepared for publication. She lost no time in letting her private secretary know that the sooner she got back in the newspaper business the better it would be for her.

Miss Gould has secured a new secretary, one gifted with the golden quality of silence.

In the garden of the Hôtel des Anglais at Mentone, the late Rev. Mr. Spurgeon had an amusing experience. A poor organ-grinder was working away at his instrument, but evidently was evoking more sound than sympathy. Mr. Spurgeon, moved with pity at the want of his success, took his place and ground out the tunes, while the man busily occupied himself in picking up the coins thrown by the numerous company that soon gathered at the windows and on the balconies to see and hear Mr. Spurgeon play the organ. When he left off other guests also had a turn at the machine; altho they were not so successful as the first amateur player had been, when the organ-man departed he carried away a heavier purse and a happier heart than he usually took home.

LONG RECORD RIDING.—The war correspondents in South Africa in their recent despatches have dwelt on the so-called record-breaking performances of the British cavalry in the Transvaal. There was, for instance, the fine ride of the Natal Mounted Carbineers, who rode eighty-five miles in twelve hours over the sun-scorched veldt, or the dash of French's horse for the relief of Kimberley, when the troopers stayed in the saddle for more than seven hours and then rode for five miles at full gallop into the beleaguered town. While these rides are worth boasting of, they can not be classed as record-breakers. Of course, the ride of a body of cavalry in their full equipments, which burdens every horse with nearly two hundred and fifty pounds, must not be compared with long-distance records achieved by single riders in ra-

A GOOD COMPLEXION

Depends on Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics, face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secrets for securing a clear complexion. But all these are simply superficial assistants.

It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly, unless the stomach by properly digesting the food taken into it furnishes an abundance of pure blood, a good complexion is impossible.

This is the reason so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order to keep their complexion clear. When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary, take these tablets and eat all the good wholesome food you want and you need have no fear of indigestion nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

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If there is any derangement of the stomach or bowels they will remove it and the resultant effects are, good digestion, good health, and a clear, bright complexion.



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The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticulture Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it, do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It will not be sent to the disinterested. Owners of fruit trees, stating if at all interested in fruit culture, will get this book. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent to fruit growers, or owners of estates, enclosing fifty cents, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

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cing trim, such as Count Stahrenberg, who rode one horse over a distance of three hundred and fifty miles in seventy hours, or Baron Cotter, who rode from Vienna to Paris, a distance of six hundred and twenty-five miles, in twelve and a half days. One of the most famous long-distance rides in history was that of King Charles XII, of Sweden, who in 1714 rode from Demotica in Turkey to Stralsund in Sweden, a distance of thirteen hundred miles, in a fortnight. On that occasion the king rode night and day, accompanied only by one officer, both taking care of their own horses and never changing their clothes.

The present South African records were eclipsed as long ago as 1842, when Dick King, a British despatch rider, covered the six hundred miles from Port Natal to Grahamstown in nine days, crossing seven large rivers and numberless smaller spruits on the way. King's ride resulted in the relief of the hard-pressed British garrison of Port Natal, which was then besieged by Boers. Many years afterward, Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, made another South African record when he carried the first news of the battle of Ulundi to the nearest telegraph instrument, riding one hundred and ten miles in fifteen hours to do so.

Thanks to the wide stretches of plains and ceaseless depredations of elusive Indians, the American cavalry and Northwest Mounted Police of Canada, perhaps, have more opportunities for creating records in riding than any other army in the world. Thus the recent record of the Natal Caribbeers was anticipated, but a few years ago, by a troop of United States cavalry commanded by

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Captain S. P. Fountain, who rode eighty-four miles in eight hours. Then there was the celebrated half-day ride of sixty miles done by the Texas Rangers at the time of their last unpleasantness with Mexican cattle thieves on the Rio Grande. Another famous long-distance ride stands to the credit of the late General Lawton. As the bearer of certain important despatches in 1860 he rode to General Crook's headquarters at Red Cloud from Sidney, Nebr., covering one hundred and twenty-five miles in twenty-six hours without changing his horse. It is recorded that, altho his mount arrived in fair condition, the rider looked five years older than he did the day before. — *Collier's Weekly*.

SENATOR DEWEY, in *Success* (New York) recently gave this reminiscence of Artemus Ward: "The funniest thing I ever saw or heard was the lecture of Artemus Ward, then quite unknown, on Mormons, delivered at Albany. The audience was fashionable, conservative, and proper in a degree. Ward, discouraged, finally stopped and said, after one of his best things, which had met with no response, 'There's a joke.' Suddenly the fun of the whole entertainment came like an avalanche. The audience began to titter, then to laugh, then to roar, and at the end of fifteen minutes was positively in a hysterical condition." One of Artemus's wittiest remarks was his answer to a telegram: "What will you take for ten nights in San Francisco?" a lecture agent wired him: "Thanks, brandy and water," was his reply.

It is a striking fact that there is not a reigning sovereign in Europe whose family is of the nation over which he rules. The house of Austria is in reality the house of Lorraine, the Hapsburgs being of Swiss origin. The King of Belgium is a Saxe-Coburg. The King of Denmark is a Holsteiner. The young King of Spain is an Austro-Hapsburg. The King of Italy is a Savoyard. The founder of the Bernadotte dynasty in Sweden was a country attorney at Pau, less than a century and a quarter ago, and the King of the Hellenes is a Holsteiner. The British royal family are Hanoverian, and the Hohenzollerns were originally Silesians, being therefore partly Bavarians and partly Swiss. — *New York Commercial Advertiser*.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Epigrammatic.—"De trouble in dis life," said Uncle Eben, "is dat de voice o' duty can't do no mo'n whisper, while de voice o' pleasure uses a megaphone."—*Washington Star*.

Indifferent.—"The scientists," said the first mosquito, "are charging us with spreading malaria." "Never mind," said the second mosquito; "that won't increase our unpopularity."—*Puck*.

A Falling Out.—"And why did you leave your last place?" "Cook an' me had a fallin' out, mem." "I don't see why you should leave for a little thing like that." "But we fell out o' th' third-story window, mem."—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer*.

He Was Alone.—BENEVOLENT LADY: "You say you have a wife and six children. Where are they?"

BEGGAR: "I'm all alone. My boys are at Harvard, my girls are at Vassar, and my wife is in Paris visiting the Exposition."—*Judge*.

A Dilemma.—MRS. GALLAGHER: "An' phwat'll O' do at all, Moike? This machine only goes up to fifteen shone, an' O'm sixteen shone if O'm an ounce."

GALLAGHER: "Got on twice, Bridget, an' add up th' totals."—*Glasgow Evening Times*.

Equally Horseless.—"Ha!" jeered the bystanders. "The automobile has come to stay! See it stay!" "That's all right," responded the man on the seat, calmly lighting a cigar. "But why should a machine that merely displaces the horse excite the ill-will of asses?"—*Chicago Tribune*.

The Difference.—"Maw, what's de difference between er politician and er statesman?" "Well, honey, a mushroom's good, ain't it?" "Yes, 'am." "And a toadstool is pizen, ain't it?" "Yes, 'am." "And dey bof look alike?" "Yes, 'am." "Des same difference from a statesman to a politician."—*Brooklyn Life*.

Literal.—"Yes," said the young woman, "I find books in the running brooks." "Well," said Farmer Cornsmeal, "them summer boarders littered the place up terrible with them trashy novels last year. Me an' ma done the best we could to burn 'em all in the cook stove, but they do seem to keep turnin' up."—*Washington Star*.

Simply Hadn't Learned Yet.—The Rev. Dr. Queen, observing the janitor wabbling about uncertainly on his new wheel in the street in front of the church, called out: "George, do you ever take a header?" "No, Dociah Queen," replied George, with visible indignation. "I neveh take nothin' strongah'n' cawfee!"—*Chicago Tribune*.

Arithmetically Correct.—OLD GENTLEMAN: "And have you any brothers or sisters, my little man?"

BOBBY: "Yes, sir. I've got one sister an' one an' a half brothers."

OLD GENTLEMAN: "What?"

BOBBY: "Yes, sir. Two half-sisters and three half-brothers."—*Philadelphia Press*.

Tit for Tat.—As a man entered a picture-gallery the attendant tapped him on the shoulder, and, pointing to a small car that followed him, said:

An Up-to-Date Policy.

Charles T. Schoen of Philadelphia, President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, has taken one of the five per cent. Gold Bond contracts issued by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, of Newark, N. J. The policy issued amounts to \$500,000, requiring an annual premium of \$65,270. The settlements under the contract are unique, the heirs of Mr. Schoen having the choice of two options: First \$204,250 in gold; or Second—the Company to issue to the heirs \$250,000 in bonds of \$5,000 each, on which five per cent. interest in gold is guaranteed annually for twenty years by The Prudential, the interest to be paid semi-annually. At the end of the twenty years, the Company then pays \$250,000 in gold as a final settlement, making in all half a million dollars paid by the Company.



Play Whist?

Then You Will Be Interested in This Table.

It is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets, and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price of each \$6.00, f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis.

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"Dogs are not admitted." "That's not my dog," replied the visitor. "But he follows you." "So do you," replied the old gentleman sharply. The attendant growled, and removed the dog with entirely unnecessary violence.—*Tit-Bits*.

In Cape Town.—The Cape Town censor sat chewing the stump of a blue pencil. "Dickens," he called to his assistant, "how many Boers did you say our five thousand men defeated?" "One thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine!" responded the loyal Dickens. "Then just turn it around to 1001. It will make many glad hearts, and, besides, Dickens, my brother is a tuning manufacturer in London."—*Chicago News*.

A Question of Surgery.—MR. WAGGER: "Have you moved into your new house?"

MRS. CHANGER: "Oh, yes; but we are not settled yet. The carpenter has to make so many alterations."

MRS. WAGGER: "I thought everything would be just right."

MRS. CHANGER: "So did we. But we found that scarcely one of our old carpets would fit."—*Harpur's Bazar*.

Innovation.—"Yes," said the variety actor, "you've got to hustle these days to keep up with the times. My partner and I have changed our act all around." "As good as new, is it?" "Yes, sir. We recognize the demand for novelty." "What have you done?" "Why, you know that the first thing my partner does when I come on is to hit me with a club." "Yes." "Well, we've rewritten the whole thing. Now I hit him."—*Washington Star*.

At St. Helena.—The shade of Bonaparte came up to where Cronje sat smoking. "General," began the great Napoleon, "of course you came to this island on an English ship." "Quite right, General," responded Cronje. "And did you stand near the rail in bold relief?" "Yes, General." "And your back was turned on the officers?" "I think so, General." "Then the material for the magazines of future generations is assured."—*Chicago News*.

It Was Under Fire.—A friendly magazine editor was talking in pleasant but critical mood to a contributor. He said: "It seems to me you use a faulty figure of speech when you say a 'brave old hearthstone.' How can a hearthstone be brave?" "Well, sir," said the contributor, "the one I am writing about has been under fire for nearly forty years without flinching."—*Chicago Post*.

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Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

June 4.—Six British columns are converging on Pretoria, all of Lord Roberts's army, except one brigade, being employed north of Johannesburg.

June 5.—Lord Roberts sends a despatch from Pretoria announcing the formal surrender, and at the War Office it is said that the British commander entered the city at two o'clock.

A battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry is captured by the Boers near Lindley.

June 6.—The war is now regarded as ended, the next move taken being probably the subjugation of the eastern part of the Free State.

June 7.—About one thousand British prisoners were removed from Pretoria to a point in Eland's valley, in the Transvaal, on the Delagoa Bay railway.

June 8.—General Buller reports the capture of a mountain west of Laing's Nek, which will probably render the Boer position on the Nek untenable.

June 9.—Boer raiders cut Lord Roberts's communications north of Kroonstad.

June 10.—Communications with Lord Roberts are still cut.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 4.—**Outrages by the Boxers** continue in China; sixteen Boxers are killed and many wounded in a fight with the Cossack relieving party from Tien-Tsin.

June 5.—**Admiral Kempff** reports the beginning of an engagement at Taku, China, and that he has landed a force of sailors from the *Nashville*.

Philippines: In the island of Tablas, one of the Philippine group, a number of rebels are put to flight, and a large quantity of ammunition captured.

Stephen Crane, the well-known American author, dies at Badenweiler.

June 6.—The situation in China continues serious.

The Japanese cabinet has resigned, and the Marquis Ito is endeavoring to form a coalition ministry.

June 7.—The Dowager Empress of China orders General Neih Si Chang with 20,000 men to protect the railroad at Peking.

Severe fighting with the "Boxers" is reported.

June 8.—**Severe fighting** is reported between the Chinese Imperial troops and the Boxers, with heavy losses on the part of the latter.

Philippines: General Foston discovered in a forest around Luzon almost all the archives of the Aguinaldo government, and a quantity of war material.

June 9.—The crisis in China becomes more acute, and the intervention by the powers is considered necessary; the excitement in Japan over the proposed sending of Russian troops to Peking is increasing.

June 10.—Fifteen hundred foreign troops left Tien-Tsin for Peking.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

June 4.—**House:** The day is spent in preparation for adjournment.

June 5.—**Plans for adjournment** failed in consequence of a bitter contest between the two houses over the item for ocean surveys in the naval appropriation bill, the House rejecting the agreement reached by the conferees.

June 7.—The first session of the Fifty-Sixth Congress comes to an end. The naval appropriation bill is finally passed.

June 8.—The President issues a commission to General Miles as lieutenant-general, and to Adjutant-General Corbin as major-general.

The Cabinet discusses the situation in China and determines to adhere to the policy of evading entangling alliances with other powers.

The militia will probably be called out, if the St. Louis strike continues.

June 9.—Admiral Kempff is to be reinforced at Taku, China, by the *Nashville* and the *Albatross*.

June 10.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall

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preaches the baccalaureate sermon at Columbia University.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 4.—The President sends to the Senate nominations of the Porto Rican judiciary and executive council.

Governor Roosevelt states that he will take no action in the matter of Mayor Van Wyck's removal until the facts and the law in the ice trust cases are thoroughly investigated.

June 5.—The President sends to the Senate the nomination of General Joseph Wheeler to be brigadier-general in the regular army.

The governor of Missouri has been asked to preserve order and to protect the women in the streets of St. Louis while the strike is in progress.

Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs dies in Brooklyn.

June 6.—Another war-ship will be sent for Admiral Kempff to China.

The Socialist Labor Party nominates a candidate for President and one for Vice-President.

"A Devout Bluebeard"

This book is a truthful satire of the snobbery of the day, together with the follies of churches and their social machinery. The devout Bluebeard is so well portrayed that few will fail to recognize him. It abounds in naturalness and witticisms. If you would rather laugh than cry, read it. May be ordered from any bookseller or will be mailed for one dollar by the

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 479.

By A. E. MERCER.

From *The British Chess Magazine*.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 480.

By J. TOLOSA Y CARRERAS.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 479.

Key-move, Kt-Q5.

No. 480.

1. R-K B 2	2. Q-Kt 5 ch	3. P-Queens, mate
1. B x R	2. K x P	3. Q-R 7, mate
1.	2. K-R 4	3. Q-Kt 3, mate
1.	2. P-B 8 (Q)	3. P-Q8(Kt), mate
1. Kt x Q	2. Kt or B x P	3. Any other
1.	2. Kt-B 3 ch	3. P-B 8, mate
1. Kt-K 2	2. K x B (must)	3. Kt-B 8, mate
1.	2. P x Kt (Kt) ch	3. Kt-B 8, mate
1. Kt-Q sq	2. K x P (must)	3. P-B 8 (Kt), mate
1.	2. Kt-B 3 ch	3.
1. R x R	2. K x B	3. Q-B 8, mate
1.	2. K-B 2 or 3	3.

Other variations depend on those given.

Roth problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. L. W. Hieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; B. A. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.

479 (only): P. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. H. W. Funnin, Hackett, Ark.; C. E. Lloyd, Sabina, Ok.; W. R. Combe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Edingham, Ill.; E. C. Dahl, Granite Falls, Minn.; J. Astrom, Milwaukee; E. C. Routh, Winchester, Tex.; H. B. Reynolds, Dixon, Ill.; "Meropis," Cincinnati.

Comments 479: "More vigorous than versatile"—I. W. H.; "Ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Plenty of variety"—H. W. P.; "Splendid sacrifice"—C. E. L.

480: "Its brilliancy and intricacy are in excess of its purity and harmony"—I. W. H.; "A very fine composition, altho some critics condemn such problems"—A. K.

The Munich International Tournament.

The twelfth tournament of the German Chess Association is to be held in Munich, beginning on July 21. Eight prizes, ranging from 1,000 to 100 marks, are offered in the Masters' Contest. The Prince Regent Luitpold, of Bavaria, has donated a handsome silver cup for the winner of the first prize, and Baron de Rothschild, of Vienna, has given a special prize of 100 marks for the winner of the greatest number of games. The tournament, for which nineteen entries will be accepted, will be played at the rate of five or six rounds per week.

Notes on the Composite Game.

We have received Black's 7th move. H. C. Butler, who played Black's 6th move, sends the following comments: "As you have already pointed out, Black's 5th move was weak; but White apparently did not follow up the advantage. Suppose White had played 5. Kt x P. There are only two lines of play for Black, both of which seem bad: 1. 5. Q-B 3; 2. P-K B 3, and the Kt must go to Q 3 or Kt 4. If to Q 3, 6. Kt x Kt, P x Kt; 7. B x P ch, B-Q 2; 8. B x R. If 7. Kt-Kt 4, 8. B x Kt, Q x B; and the same thing occurs. If 6. B-Q 2; 7. Kt x P, K x Kt; 8. Q-R 3 ch, and White wins in all variations.

"I think that we have right here an example of the benefit of a Composite Game. The gentleman who made Black's 5th move has learned that P-Q 2 is bad, and the player who made White's 6th has learned that Kt x P is the stronger continuation.

Notes like the above would be of interest and value to those who are trying to learn the best moves in the openings and defenses. Black should have played 5. B-K 2.

The Paris Tournament.

Marshall, the Brooklyn Champion, during the last week, beat Pillsbury. At the time of going to press the score stands:

Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
Endy.....	3	Mieses.....	6
Burn.....	1	Mortimer.....	2
Dufur.....	6	Pillsbury.....	15 1/2
Janowski.....	7	Rosen.....	2
Lasker.....	11	Schlechter.....	5 1/2
Mason.....	8	Showalter.....	5 1/2
Martov.....	7	Steinberg.....	1
Marshall.....	7 1/2	Tschigolkin.....	7 1/2
Mason.....	2		7

Over \$4,000 has been subscribed for Steinitz's family and placed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, with instruction to pay Mrs. Steinitz a certain sum weekly.

Games from the Paris Tournament.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

LASKER, White.	MIESER, Black.	LASKER, White.	MIESER, Black.
1 P-Q 4	1 P-Q 4	16 P x B	16 B-Q 4
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-K B 3	17 Q-K 3	17 B x Kt P
3 P-B 4	3 P-K 3	18 K R-Kt sq	18 B-R 6
4 Kt-B 3	4 P-B 4	19 R-Kt 3	19 B-B 4
5 B P x P	5 K P x P	20 K-B sq	20 P-K R 4
6 B-Kt 5	6 B-K 3	21 R-K sq	21 P-R 3
7 P-K 4	7 B P x P	22 Kt-B 6	22 Q x Kt
8 Q x P	8 Kt-B 3	23 Q-K 7 ch	23 K-Kt sq
9 B-Kt 5	9 P x P	24 Q x R ch	24 K-R 5
10 B x K Kt	10 Q x B	25 Q-Q 4	25 Q-R 8 ch
11 Kt-K 5	11 R-Q sq	26 R-Kt sq	26 B-R 6 ch
12 Q x P	12 B-Q Kt 5	27 K-R 2	27 B-Kt 5 ch
13 B x Kt ch	13 P x R	28 Q x B	28 R-K sq ch
14 Q x P ch	14 K-B sq	29 K-Q 2	29 Resigns.
15 Q-K 4	15 B x Kt ch		

Notice the position after Black's 10th move. Very much depends upon White's 11th move. Mr. Lasker selects the best move. This game is an excellent example of Lasker's exact play.

Vienna Opening.

MASON, White.	MARCO, Black.	MASON, White.	MARCO, Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4	40 P-K R 3	40 K-B 3
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-K B 3	41 Kt-K 2	41 B-Kt 7
3 P-B 4	3 P-Q 4	42 Kt-B 4	42 B-K 5
4 P x K P	4 Kt x P	43 P x P	43 P x P
5 Kt-B 3	5 B-Q B 4	44 P-Q Kt 4	44 P x P
6 P-Q 4	6 B-Q Kt 5	45 P x P	45 K-K 4
7 B-Q 2	7 Kt x B	46 Kt-K 2	46 B-Kt 7
8 Q x Kt	8 B-K B 4	47 P-K R 4	47 B-R 6
9 B-K 2	9 Castles	48 Kt-Q 4	48 B-Q 2
10 Castles	10 P-Q B 3	49 Kt-B 3 ch	49 K-B 4
11 Kt-K Kt 5	11 B-Kt 3	50 K-Q 4	50 B-K 3
12 P-Q R 3	12 B-K 2	51 K-R 3	51 B-H sq
13 Kt-R 3	13 Kt-Q 2	52 Kt-Q 4 ch	52 K-Kt 5
14 Kt-B 4	14 B-Kt 4	53 K-R 4	53 P-Q R 3
15 B-Kt 4	15 K-R-K sq	54 Kt-B 6	54 B-K 3
16 Q-B 2	16 B x Kt	55 Kt-K 3 ch	55 K-B 4
17 Q x B	17 Kt-B sq	56 Kt-Q 3	56 P-Q 3
18 B-B 2	18 Kt-K 3	57 Kt-B 3	57 B-B 3
19 B x Kt	19 R x B	58 Kt-Q 7	58 B-Kt 4
20 Q-R K sq	20 Q-K 2	59 Kt-B 5	59 P-K R 4
21 Q-Kt 4	21 P-K B 1	60 K-B 3	60 B-B 3 ch
22 P x P	22 R x P	61 K-B 2	61 B-Kt 4
23 B x R	23 P x R	62 K-B 3	62 B-H 3 ch
24 Kt-R 2	24 K-K 6 ch	63 K-B 2	63 B-Kt 4
25 K-R sq	25 K-K sq	64 K-B 3	64 B-B 5
26 Kt-Kt 3	26 K-R sq	65 K-B 2	65 K-K 4
27 Q-Q 2	27 Q-K 2	66 K-B 3	66 B-Q 4 ch
28 Q x Q	28 R x Q	67 K-K 3	67 B-B 4 ch
29 R x P	29 K-Kt 3	68 K-B 3	68 B-Kt 4
30 B-B 2	30 R-K 8 ch	69 Kt-Kt 3	69 B-B 3 ch
31 R-B sq	31 R x R ch	70 K-B 2	70 K-Q 4
32 Kt 3 R	32 B x P	71 Kt-Q 2	71 Q-Q 2
33 K-Kt sq	33 K-B 3	72 K-B 3	72 B-Kt 5 ch
34 K-B 2	34 B-B 6	73 K-B 4	73 B-Q 8
35 Kt-Kt 3	35 P-Kt 3	74 K-B 5	74 Q-Q 6
36 K-K 3	36 B-Kt 3	75 K-B 4	75 R-Q 5
37 Kt-K 2	37 B-K 5	76 Kt-K 4	76 B-K 7
38 Kt-B 4	38 P-Q B 4	77 Resigns.	
39 P-K Kt 3	39 K-B 4		

Ruy Lopez.

MARCO, White.	JANOWSKI, Black.	MARCO, White.	JANOWSKI, Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4	25 B x B	25 Kt x B
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3	26 K-Kt 2	26 Kt-K 3
3 B-Kt 5	3 Kt-B 3	27 K-Kt 3	27 P-Kt 4
4 Castles	4 Kt x K P	28 K-Kt 4	28 K-Kt 2
5 P-Q 4	5 B-K 2	29 P-R 4	29 P-R 4 ch
6 Q-K 2	6 Kt-Q 3	30 K-Kt 3	30 P x P ch
7 B-Kt	7 Kt x B	31 K x P	31 P-R 3
8 P x P	8 Kt-Kt 2	32 R-K Kt sq	32 P-Q 6
9 Kt-B 3	9 Castles	33 Kt-B 3	33 Kt-Q 5
10 B-K sq	10 B-K sq	34 Kt-Kt 3	34 Kt-B 4 ch
11 B-K 3	11 P-Q 4	35 K-R 3	35 Kt x R
12 Q-R-Q sq	12 B-Q 2	36 P x Kt	36 P-Q 7
13 Kt-Q R 4	13 Q-B sq	37 K-Kt 2	37 R-Q 6
14 P-Q Kt 3	14 R-K Kt 3	38 Kt-Q sq	38 R x Kt P
15 Q-R 5	15 Kt-Q sq	39 K-B 2	39 K-R-Q R 6
16 Q x Q	16 R x Q	40 K-K 2	40 R-K 3
17 B x R P	17 R-R sq	41 P-B 4	41 R x Kt P
18 B-K 3	18 Kt-K 3	42 Kt-K 3	42 P-K R 6
19 P-K R 3	19 B x Kt	43 P-R 4	43 P-K B 3
20 P x B	20 K-R-Q sq	44 K x P	44 P x P
21 P-B 3	21 P-Q B 4	45 P-B 5	45 R-Q 3 ch
22 R-R sq	22 P-Q 5	46 K-K 2	46 R-Q Kt 3
23 B-Q 2	23 R-B 3	47 Resigns.	
24 P-Q B 2	24 B-Kt 4		

The twelve moves of this game give an almost perfect example of the attack and defense of the Ruy Lopez.

Petroff's Defense.

MORTIMER, White.	MANHALL, Black.	MORTIMER, White.	MANHALL, Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4	21 P x B	21 B-B 2
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-K B 3	22 P-B 3	22 Q-K-Q sq
3 Kt-Q B 3	3 B-Q Kt 5	23 R-K 2	23 R-Q 6
4 B-B 4	4 Castles	24 R-K 3	24 K-R-Q sq
5 Q-K 2	5 P-Q 3	25 R x R	25 R x R
6 P-K R 3	6 Kt-B 3	26 B-Kt 2	26 R-Q 7
7 P-Q R 3	7 B-R 4	27 B-R sq	27 K-B sq
8 P-Q Kt 4	8 B-Kt 3	28 P-Q B 4	28 R-K 7
9 Castles	9 Kt-K R 4	29 R-Q 4	29 K-K 2
10 K-R 2	10 Kt-B 5	30 R-K Kt sq	30 R x K P
11 Q-Q sq	11 Kt-Q 5	31 R x Kt P	31 R x B P
12 Kt-Q 5	12 Kt x Q Kt	32 K x R P	32 B-B 8
13 B x Kt	13 P-B 3	33 B-Kt 2	33 R-B 7
14 B-R 2	14 Q-B 3	34 B-R sq	34 R x P ch
15 P-Q 3	15 B-K 3	35 K-Kt 3	35 R-Q R 7
16 P-B 2	16 Kt x Kt ch	36 P-K R 4	36 P-K 5 ch
17 Q x Kt	17 Q x Q	37 K-Kt 4	37 R x B
18 P x Q	18 P-Q 4	38 P-R 5	38 R-K Kt 8 ch
19 P-K B 4	19 P x K P	39 K-R 3	39 P-K 6
20 Q P x P	20 B x B	40 Resigns.	

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following contributions to the India Famine Fund:

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The above list contains only those contributions received prior to June 18. They have been forwarded to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York, who are custodians of the fund received by the Committee of One Hundred.

The contributions of \$15.10 and \$7.35, which were acknowledged in our issue of June 9, should have been credited to Nimmo M. E. Church South, Portsmouth District, Virginia Annual Conference, and to Providence M. E. Church South, Princess Anne Charge, Portsmouth District, Virginia Annual Conference, respectively.

AMERICA'S PART IN THE FAR-EASTERN CRISIS.

THE isolation last week of the international relief force of 2,400 marines on their way from Tien-Tsin to Peking, and their enforced return; the bombardment and surrender of the Taku forts; the reports that the foreign legations in Peking had been mobbed; the anti-foreign risings in remote parts of the empire; the reported appeal of the deposed Emperor to the powers, asking them to remove the Dowager-Empress and declare a protectorate; and many other rumors of what the Empress intends to do and what Russia's game may be, have led the press to believe that a crisis of the most serious character is impending in the Far East—certainly serious for China, and seri-

ous for the rest of the world if the situation is not handled with the most delicate care. The case of Egypt is cited on the one hand to show that Russia may step in to restore order, as England did in the Nile country, and claim the country as its reward; and the case of Turkey is instanced on the other to show that the bickerings of the powers may keep the ancient empire alive even tho it may have lost the inherent ability to resist successfully the forces of disintegration.

The United States, however, has never taken a hand in the diplomatic games played in Egypt or Turkey, and we are confronted at the outset of the Chinese imbroglio with the question whether we shall assume any active part in the arrangements that may be made by the powers for the future of China. It seems to be generally believed that the European nations would be glad to divide up China among themselves, and are deterred by fear of a tremendous war over the division; but the impression appears to prevail, elsewhere as well as here, that the United States will hold aloof from any such partitioning, and will use its influence, if at all, to preserve China as a nation.

The United States forces in the Far East include fifty-five vessels of all kinds, most of them smaller craft, well adapted for service in the rivers of China, and 65,000 soldiers and several thousand marines. As conditions in the Philippines still seem to require the presence there of this force, and as General Otis says that this force can not well be decreased for several years to come, there has been little suggestion that we could use our Philippine forces very extensively in China.

Several papers, however, think that we are being drawn into the whirlpool of world-politics. "Events are moving quickly," says the *Worcester Gazette*, "and it seems impossible to control them. We are drifting with the current, and there is no telling where it will carry us"; and the *Springfield Republican* says in a similar strain: "It is difficult to escape the feeling, after a review of the situation, that the country is drifting, and that the ultimate issue will depend more upon events in China and the demands of various interests at home than upon any policy which the Administration may have intelligently worked out. In a Presidential year Mr. McKinley would naturally hesitate to carry with Bismarckian nerve the imperialistic policy to its logical conclusion. The end is wholly in the dark." The Philadelphia



CAPT. BOWMAN H. MCCALLA

Of the United States cruiser *Nemah*. Captain McCalla was second in command of the international column of marines isolated between Tien-Tsin and Peking, and compelled to return.

Inquirer fears that if we do not take a hand in the game we may find our trade interests in China seriously threatened, and adds: "Perhaps we had better not make too sure that it doesn't matter to us what political ascendancy is established at Peking." The *Washington Times*, too, predicts that "if the Administration carries out its announced policy—which, however, may not be its real one—and confines its interference to the use of a few marines

visible, but absolutely necessary." As the commercial aspect of the situation seems to be considered so important, the following view of our obligations taken by the *New York Journal of Commerce* is of interest:

"As to the magnitude of our actual and possible commercial interests in China there does not seem to be much room for dispute. A country which, under serious drawbacks, has doubled its foreign trade in ten years, and with which the export trade of the United States has increased threefold in seven years, can hardly be said to be a market which we can afford to view with indifference. But, as everybody knows, the Chinese market is still in a rudimentary stage, and the development of the country presents one of the most inviting prospects which any part of the world has to offer to productive enterprise. Such railroad construction as has been effected in China is enormously profitable.



MAP SHOWING PEKING, TIEN-TSIN, PORT ARTHUR (RUSSIAN), AND OTHER PLACES IN THE DISTURBED DISTRICT.

for the protection of Americans and their property, it will be thrown out of court" in the final settlement of commercial privileges. It adds: "This view of the matter is so self-evidently correct that we are not inclined to believe Mr. McKinley will stop at the point his subordinates affect to think he means to." The *Minneapolis Tribune*, indeed, goes so far as to say: "Since the United States has swung out as a world power, with possessions in both hemispheres, and is pushing its trade in all quarters of the earth, it is no longer possible for our Government to remain isolated in handling international questions. Our interests touch those of the great European nations at many points, and many matters must be arranged by joint action. . . . Therefore an alliance with these powers for the specific purpose of regulating and controlling the Chinese situation would seem to be not only ad-



EASTERN CHINA AND SURROUNDING COUNTRIES.

and it seems highly probable that the present outbreak of anti-foreign sentiment is instigated by men who see their chances of levying tribute on trade seriously interfered with by the coming of the iron way. China is naturally a much richer country than India; it has a larger, a more industrious, and a more intelligent population. But in India trade is assisted by good roads, railways, and equal taxation, while in China these advantages are conspicuous by their absence. The result is that the foreign trade of India is three times that of China, while, under similar conditions, it is not at all doubtful that the foreign trade of China would be greatly in excess of that of India. Whether the present trouble be the expiring protest of the conservatism of centuries against the incoming of new ideas or not, it is certain that if the United States is to enjoy its share of the trade that would belong to it with a reformed and regenerated China, it must be ready to take its share in the work of regeneration. It is ridiculous to have our Minister instructed to act energetically in protecting American interests while forbidding him to enter into such concert of action with other powers as might conceivably impair the sanctity of the traditional policy of the United States."



THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

This Box(h)er movement is all right if it is carried far enough.

A large majority of the press, however, believe that the policy of avoiding entanglement in Old-World affairs is the best policy for the United States at this time. This country, says the *New York Tribune*, has "entered no concert of the powers." It is in cooperation with all, of course, on impartial terms for the protection of foreign property and lives, and it may be trusted to act with vigor and effect to that end and for the maintenance of its just rights. Beyond that there seems to be no occasion for it to go." The *New York Times*, too, says that "to keep out of 'entangling alliances' ought to be, and doubtless is, the purpose of the State Department," and the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says: "The United States will enter into no entangling alliances with any European nation or nations on the Chinese or any other question. It declined England's invitation for a joint action in 1823 against the holy alliance, and, in the Monroe warning to that coalition which was issued in that year, established a policy of independent action which will be followed in the Chinese crisis." The *St. Louis Republic* declares that "it would be deplorable indeed were this Government to allow itself to be drawn into a European war with the cause of which it had no concern as an interested principal," and the *Philadelphia Times* says: "We must protect all American interests, but must not be drawn into a war that would have to be waged without sufficient cause and without any expectation of recompense in the way of territory or new trade." So, too, thinks the *Baltimore American*, which says that "the United States, of course, has no interest in the squabble, and no troops to waste in a quixotic effort to help the European powers." "If there is anything left of the Monroe doctrine," says the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, "let us stick to it."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISORDER IN ST. LOUIS.

THE continued violence and disorder that have marked the progress of the street-railroad strike in St. Louis has led the press to ask why the rioting and bloodshed were not suppressed and order established long ago. Since May 8, when the strike began, thirteen persons have been killed, sixty-five wounded by bullets, and ninety injured in other ways. Millions of dollars, it is estimated, have been lost by the six weeks' interruption of the city's normal business conditions. As has often been the case in such disturbances, several of the victims of the riotous demonstrations have been innocent and inoffensive citizens, and on two or three occasions the mob has pursued women who rode on the street-cars, torn off most of their clothing and injured them with clubs and brickbats. The strikers disavow these acts, and declare that they are the acts of the city's lawless element, who take advantage of the strike as a time to indulge in violence and riot. Whoever the perpetrators may be, however, the newspapers the country over are demanding that order be restored. There is a widespread impression that Henry Ziegenhein (Rep.), the mayor of St. Louis, and Lon V. Stephens (Dem.), governor of Missouri, have allowed the violence to go on so that they might pose as the friends of the strikers, and catch the labor vote. "Good citizens," says the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), "are utterly disgusted with both officials, and there is reported to be talk of impeaching each." The *Buffalo Express* (Rep.) says: "If American women received such treatment in the streets of Peking, the whole country would be ready to go to war to punish the barbarians. Yet the politicians of Missouri appear to think that popularity and a continuance in office are to be gained by sympathizing with mobs!"

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) thinks that Mayor Ziegenhein can not be held responsible for the disorder, because the St. Louis police force is not under his control. The St. Louis police board, by a recent state law, is appointed by the governor, and all its members are Democrats, save the mayor, who is a

member *ex officio*. He does not attend the meetings, however, because, says *The Globe-Democrat*, he "would have no more weight at the meetings of the board than at a Democratic caucus. That board is a Democratic caucus first, last, and always. It appoints no man to the force who is not a Democrat, or who does not first join the Democratic Club. . . . The mayor, the Municipal Assembly, and the citizens of St. Louis would gladly assist in the direction of the police department. But the police law



IF THOSE ST. LOUIS RIOTERS AND CHINESE BOXERS COULD ONLY BE BROUGHT TOGETHER, HOW HAPPY EVERYBODY ELSE WOULD BE!

—The Brooklyn Eagle.

takes the greatest pains to destroy the last vestige of home rule. The mayor and Municipal Assembly have no more authority or influence in police matters than the presidents of the South African republics have at the British council table." The *Chicago Tribune* (Rep.), however, thinks that if in place of the "spineless mayor of St. Louis there had been a man of resolution, he would have crushed these outrages in a week or two." Nor will the governor be held guiltless, continues the same paper, for "he has been called upon again and again, in a legal manner, to exercise his authority by sending militia to St. Louis, but not a soldier has been sent there. He has thus encouraged the rioters by the knowledge that he would not interfere with them." The *Chicago Times-Herald* refers to Governor Stephens as "a small, mean-spirited politician," and speaks of the mayor as "a cheap, stupid demagogue also."

The *St. Louis Republic* (Dem.) counsels the strikers to join all other good citizens in suppressing violence, because disorderly acts will destroy public sympathy with the strike. As for the governor, *The Republic* says that the people indorse his increase of the police force, and that they will not fail to indorse him if he calls out the militia, as he has been repeatedly petitioned to do. It says: "He need not fear evil to himself or his party. Union labor has declared its enmity to law-breakers. Union labor, like every other class of citizens, admires vigor and boldness." The *Washington Times* (Dem.) censures the governor severely for his failure to call out the militia or take some other effective method of restoring order. It says:

"The great majority of the people of Missouri are Democrats. They owe it to their party, no less than to their homes and country, to repudiate the cowardly, cheese-paring Stephens. They should lose no time in calling mass-meetings all over the State to protest against the disgrace to which they are being subjected before the astonished gaze of the nation by their small-souled governor. This method undoubtedly would stir him to the performance of his duty. Men of his caliber are amenable to the expressed wishes of large bodies of people. By his cowardly course Stephens has shown that he is especially amenable to such expressions. The howls of the mob have frightened him into inactivity. The protest of the masses—with whom, we dare say, he is extremely anxious to be 'popular'—would embolden him to imitate the conduct of a courageous, high-minded man. It would

be still better if he could be impeached and deposed—better for St. Louis, for Missouri, for the nation, and for the Democratic Party."

THE PROPOSED INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THE call for a meeting of the executive committee of the National Democratic Party, otherwise known as the Gold Democratic Party, whose standard-bearers in 1896 were Palmer and Buckner, is arousing interest. It is thought probable that the committee may call a convention to meet in Indianapolis on July 25 to build a party platform and name candidates. The *Boston Transcript* (Rep.) regards this movement with apprehension, and observes that "as many an election has been decided by third-party movements, the managers of the old parties will do well to see to it that the balance of power is not thus carried away from them." General Buckner, who was interviewed in New York last week, said that his party is "stronger, if anything," than it was in 1896, for "while it is true that some who voted for us or for Mr. McKinley have returned to the Democratic fold, we have gained many recruits. We fought for a principle in 1896 and are prepared to make another struggle, if necessary."

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the movement at this time is the attitude toward it taken by the independent papers which find neither McKinley nor Bryan all that they desire. Thus the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), which can not indorse Mr. McKinley's Philippine policy nor Mr. Bryan's silver policy, declares that the third-party movement "is a note of encouragement to all independent voters," and that "those whose views on the subject of imperialism prevent them from voting for McKinley, and whose opposition to the vagaries of Bryan deters them from supporting him, will hail it with satisfaction, since it promises to give them something positive to work for, instead of leaving them in a merely negative attitude. The *Baltimore News* (Ind. Dem.) also thinks that a standard is needed to which conservative Democrats can rally; and the *Richmond Times* (Ind. Dem.), while declaring that "if the Kansas City convention adopts a platform which a true Democrat can approve of, he must vote for its nominee, even tho that nominee be William J. Bryan," says, however: "If the Kansas City convention should promulgate such a platform as that promulgated by the Chicago convention of 1896, the Gold Democrats would be perfectly consistent in promulgating the Indianapolis platform and nominating two true and tried Democrats to stand upon it." The *Baltimore American* (Rep.), altho disagreeing with these Independent Democrats in matters of political faith, admires them for their independence, and says that "for these men to accept in 1900 what they rejected in 1896 would be for them to stultify themselves ingloriously." It goes on:

"The die is already cast, and the candidate and principles that will issue from Kansas City will be identical with the products of four years ago. Some of the viciousness of the Chicago platform may be submerged for political effect, but the nomination of Bryan will be equivalent to a formal reassertion of the Populist fallacies, run rampant, which drove thousands from the Democratic Party in 1896. This being true, not one of these men can, in consistency with his own honor and his conception of what is right, refuse to do now as he did four years ago, and there is gratification in the knowledge that, like true patriots, they still possess the courage of their deepest political convictions."

Several Gold Democratic papers are lining up with the two old parties. The *New York World*, for example, has declared for Bryan, and the *Brooklyn Eagle*, which indorses the Republican expansion and currency policies, advises the third-party managers "to consider what warrant they have, from old questions, to put a ticket in the field; what will be the effect of an assumption on their part that they have a warrant from new questions

to put one in the field; and how many voters they can carry with them, in case they should conclude to declare against our country and for the friends or apologists here of the enemies of our land in insurgent quarters." The *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Dem.), which supported Palmer and Buckner in 1896, tells of its return to the Democratic camp in the following frank fashion: "There were two courses open to *The Courier-Journal*: either to go straight into the Republican camp, or to fall back into its own camp. It had described the Republicans as the organized rascality, the Democrats as the organized folly of the time. It had declared that in a choice between the fools and the knaves it would go with the fools. And there it is to-day."

Of the Republican papers, the *New York Sun* (Rep.) declares that the movement "is of no practical political significance or importance, save so far as the running of candidates by that faction might prove indirectly beneficial to Bryan," and the *Chicago Times-Herald* (Rep.) says that if the movement this year gains any more votes than it had in 1896, the additional support "will come from the Gold Democrats who cast their ballots for McKinley at the last election, and it will simply help to improve Bryan's chances. Is that what the national committee of the National Democratic Party is driving at?" The *Brooklyn Times* (Rep.) recalls the size of their vote in 1896 (133,148 in a total of 1,923,097), and says that "the Republican Party should be entirely indifferent to what these gentlemen finally conclude to do."

ARE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS A MENACE TO GOVERNMENT?

TWO bitter attacks upon trade-unions, from widely different sources, have recently attracted some attention. One wing of the Socialist Labor Party, in convention in New York City, declares that the non-political trade-unions of to-day, organized by such men as Gompers and Powderly, are simply the allies of plutocracy; and a resolution was passed to the effect that "every member of the Socialist Labor Party who is an officer in a pure and simple British style trade-union shall either resign his office in the union or be expelled from the Socialist Labor Party."

An attack of a very different kind is made by Mr. N. F. Thompson, of Huntsville, Ala., secretary of the Southern Industrial Convention, who in testifying before the Industrial Commission in Washington, maintained that "labor organizations are to-day the greatest menace to this Government that exists inside or outside the pale of our national domain." He further contended that "their influence for disruption and disorganization of society is far more dangerous to the perpetuation of our Government in its purity and power than would be the hostile array on our borders of the armies of the entire world combined." He said:

"That such a menace is real and not imaginary, the most casual investigation of existing tendencies among the laboring classes will show. On every hand and for the slightest provocation all classes of organized labor stand ready to inaugurate a strike, with all its attendant evils, or to place a boycott for the purpose of destroying the business of some one against whom their enmity has been invoked."

Mr. Thompson's views seem to elicit but little favorable comment as yet, tho there are some conservative papers which declare that the view is "a pretty accurate one." The *New York Evening Post* says that his facts and reasons are "quite sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the real crisis of the country is not in the East Indies or the West Indies, but 'in our midst,' and that in reaching out to seize foreign countries, and to introduce civilization and suppress evils among distant 'savages,' we are wasting time, money, and blood which might better be spent in finding a remedy for greater evils at home."

On the other hand, the *Chicago Chronicle* says: "Labor or-

ganizations are beneficent, not to say necessary, where they exist for proper purposes and employ proper methods, and this they are sure to do in the end as a result of discussion, education, and, it may be, occasional collision with the bed-rock of the country as represented by government." With this view the *Detroit Evening News* agrees, asking: "Are these crude, vehement, earnest organizations much more awkward in arriving at their ends than the great powers of the earth? Are they any more unreasonable or exacting? Let Mr. Thompson look about him for a while and ponder."

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY ABOUT MAYOR VAN WYCK.

THE sensational facts brought to light during the investigation of the affairs of the American Ice Company in New York City have been such as to call forth indignant editorial comment throughout the country. The books of the company, when made public, revealed the fact that large blocks of stock were held by city officials of all ranks, from the mayor down. Says the *Chicago Tribune* (Rep.):

"The scheme of the trust did not stop merely with enrolling the city bosses and the mayor on the stock-books. It reached out



A CHILLY RIDE TO KANSAS CITY.

—The Minneapolis Tribune.

and took in men of power in almost every official quarter in the State. The list runs the whole gamut of official life, legislative, judicial, and executive. Besides the familiar names of the Van Wyck brothers, Croker, Carroll, and all the dock commissioners, it shows that almost a dozen justices of the state supreme court became small stockholders, doubtless by purchase as investments on the advice of politicians. Justice McLaughlin of the court of appeals, the highest tribunal in the State; Corporation Counsel Whalen, the only city official who could be looked to as a safeguard against the acts of a corrupt mayor; and Justice Patterson of the appellate division of the supreme court, all are owners of stock. So are the president of the city council, the commissioner of public buildings, the Democratic leader of Kings County, and many smaller officials."

The testimony of Mayor Van Wyck before the court established the fact that he is a stockholder in the company, a fact which, however, he refused to consider as incriminating. His testimony as to the means by which he acquired the stock is thus summarized in several papers:

Acquired 5,000 shares ice stock, par value.....	\$500,000
"Rock bottom" price alleged to have been paid for them....	250,000
Expected to draw dividends at rate of 10 per cent., or a yearly income of.....	25,000
Borrowed money from the trust to pay for his stock at 6 per cent., a yearly outgo of.....	15,000
Anticipated yearly profit, outside any increase in value of stock.....	10,000
In less than eight years at that rate his stock would have cost him.....	Nothing

It is charged by the accusers of the mayor that in return for these financial privileges he vetoed dock bills which would have been detrimental to the interests of the ice trust. He has also been assailed on the ground that the law forbids any officer of a

municipal corporation to own stock in a company which has direct dealings with the city treasury. Governor Roosevelt is now considering petitions for the mayor's removal on these grounds.

The metropolitan newspapers which have been most active in the crusade against the mayor are Democratic. Indeed, the Democratic press is even more severe than the Republican in condemning the "Tammany plunderers." The *New York Evening Journal* (Dem.) says: "If ever a man earned the contempt of his fellow men, this disgraceful mayor has earned it." The *New York World* (Dem.) says: "His unfaithfulness to his official trust and his unfitness for his office have been shown beyond controversy." The *New York Sun* (Rep.) advises caution in taking action on this matter, and says: "Surmises of wrongdoing are readily indulged in, however, in these days of easy suspicion against public officers, but they should not be allowed to take the place of evidence"; and the *New York Evening Post* also counsels caution. The *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* (Rep.) affirms that "an official who would thus use the advantages of his position for the purpose of increasing his private fortune is morally unfit to be the mayor of a great American city," and the *Chicago Times-Herald* (Rep.) says: "The revelation of Mayor Van Wyck's complicity in a conspiracy to place New York in the grip of an ice monopoly for his own profit and for the profit of Tammany officials is the most shameful chapter in the history of municipal maladministration in this country." The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) compares Mayor Van Wyck with Mayor Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, styling them "a precious pair of mayors," who "should be coupled together." "It is likely," says *The Republican*, "that Philadelphia would prove to be, on inspection, a rottener town than New York, and that Ashbridge could give Van Wyck points in betraying the public interests; but there is small choice between them." The *Houston Daily Post* (Dem.) condemns in strongest terms the "licensed rapacity" of the ice trust, and praises the Democratic newspapers that have not hesitated "to expose Democratic and Republican officials alike who connive in schemes of vandalism and open the way to the impoverishment of the masses."

SHALL THE CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUTH BE DIMINISHED?

MANY Republican papers are suggesting that the size of the representation of the Southern States in Congress and in the Electoral College be diminished to correspond to the decrease of the number entitled to vote in those States by reason of the enactments that bar a large number of the negroes from the polls. Perhaps the strongest argument that has appeared for this radical movement is set forth by the *New York Tribune* (Rep.) in a statistical article from its Washington correspondent, showing the comparative sizes of the white and negro population in the Southern States, the small vote cast, and the large representation in Congress. As regards population he says:

"In 1890 the total black population of the Union was 7,638,360. Of this total 6,839,277 were in the late slave States and the District of Columbia. In the District, which has no representation, there were 75,697 blacks. The black population of the border States, usually included in the term 'South' as covering the late slave section, is not large, as the following figures prove:

Delaware.....	88,427	Missouri.....	150,726
Maryland.....	215,897		
West Virginia.....	32,717	Total, six States..	695,940
Kentucky.....	268,173	Mississippi alone.....	744,749

"It will be seen that there are more colored people in the small State of Mississippi alone than in the entire half-dozen border States. Georgia has a negro population of 858,996, or 164,056 in excess of all the border States. The white and black population

of the remaining eleven Southern States, the South proper, as found in the census of 1890, was as follows:

State.	Whites.	Blacks.
Virginia.....	1,020,122	535,858
North Carolina.....	1,015,382	562,365
South Carolina.....	469,008	582,241
Georgia.....	575,057	658,996
Florida.....	254,991	166,473
Alabama.....	513,710	672,399
Mississippi.....	544,851	744,749
Louisiana.....	555,396	560,192
Texas.....	1,743,511	480,558
Arkansas.....	515,352	294,477
Tennessee.....	1,376,537	430,881
Totals.....	16,579,107	8,112,169

"Thus about two fifths—nearly one half—of the total population of the South is black. Under the 'Mississippi plan' this vast colored citizenship is mainly disfranchised, and it is obviously intended that ultimately it shall be wholly so. The project for new 'constitutions' in Virginia and North Carolina has for its sole object the adoption of so-called legal forms for the suppression of the mass of the black vote. Hence in the above tabulation the border States are excluded, because in all of them the negroes are left measurably free to vote, and they are generally out in full strength."

By the new Southern plan of demanding an educational or property qualification for the franchise, admitting, however, all descendants of those who voted before 1860, practically all the negroes in Mississippi, South Carolina, and Louisiana have been barred from the polls, and those of North Carolina, Virginia, and Alabama seem likely to encounter a similar obstacle within a year. This reduces the vote tremendously, many election districts in Louisiana with populations of from 500 to 2,000 polling only from one to seven votes in the election in April. Yet the representation in Congress and the number of electors in the Electoral College which chooses the President and Vice-President remain the same. This correspondent figures that the eleven States of the South now have ninety members in the House and ninety in the Electoral College, whereas they are entitled to only fifty-five in each. "A little figuring," he says, "proves that the average aggregate vote cast for Congressmen in all the districts of the six Northern States of California, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and New Jersey is 37,200, and this is about the average in all the thirty-four States of the North, including the five border States mentioned above." Instead of 37,200 being the average for each district in the following Southern States, however, he finds it to be nearer 5,000, as shown by the following table:

	Total Vote.	Average for Each District.
Arkansas.....	36,920	445
Georgia.....	65,791	597
Louisiana.....	77,990	430
Mississippi.....	75,124	382
South Carolina.....	36,771	432

He then draws the following striking comparisons:

"These five Southern States, casting an aggregate of only 184,602 votes at the election of 1898, sent up thirty-seven Congressmen. The imperial State of New York, which cast more than 1,250,000 votes, has only thirty-four Representatives. The Democratic State of Missouri, which cast 550,000 ballots in 1898, has only fifteen Representatives. Kansas, which cast 285,000 votes, more than 100,000 in excess of the aggregate vote of the five Southern States named, has only seven Congressmen, against their thirty-seven."

"On the vote they cast, the five States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina would be entitled to precisely five Representatives in Congress, that is, on the average of 37,000 votes a district, as shown through the other portions of the Union where there is no obstruction to the free exercise of the elective franchise. Nebraska cast 185,000 votes for Congressmen in 1898; she has six Representatives. That is almost precisely the total vote of the five States ruled by the 'Mississippi plan,' and they would be entitled to six Representatives on the same ratio, an additional one for the extraordinary vote of

Georgia, 65,751, a major fraction over the average for a single Representative. The others all fall below the average requirement for a Representative."

AGAIN THE ARMY CANTEEN.

THE resolutions of the Methodist General Conference, the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Friends' Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia, and the Baptist Home Missionary Society, condemning the army canteen, have had the effect of bringing this subject once more to the front. Two years ago Congress passed an anti-canteen law; but it was so construed by the Attorney-General as to miss entirely the object of those who had urged its enactment. An effort was made in the recent session of Congress to pass another and more stringent law, but the mat-



UNCLE SAM: "I think if I take them away from you both, I'll get better results."
—The Minneapolis Journal.

ter was turned over to a congressional committee, and it is thought likely that it will remain shelved.

The New Voice (Chicago), the leading Prohibition organ, is carrying on an aggressive campaign against the canteen. It says:

"The attempt to rehabilitate the canteen and to delude the public into the idea that it is a beneficent institution hardly needs a line of refutation. The drunkenness and debauchery that have followed that institution everywhere, the undisguisable fact that it does not accomplish a single one of the results claimed for it by its friends; the concurrent testimony of such officers as Howard, Henry, Wheeler, Sternberg, and Shafter against it—all these things are too much matters of public knowledge for these late-day defenses of the army saloon to succeed in deceiving the people.

"The stand taken by the War Department merely shows that the Administration has determined to call 'evil, good' and 'good, evil' and to risk its fate upon that issue, evidently in the belief that it can either deceive the Christian public or that the Christian public cares so little for its professed convictions that its vote can be had for the Expander, any way."

On the other hand, the military journals are equally emphatic in maintaining that the canteens are a bulwark of sobriety, because they tend to keep the soldiers out of the low grogeries and saloons. *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) declares:

"Against the theories and pet notions of a band of Prohibitionists is weighed the opinion of reputable officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, of the army, and the opinions of their wives, who may be trusted to be quite as honest and thoughtful

of the welfare of the soldier as any band of total abstainers. In the batch of letters submitted to Congress by the War Department on this subject, 908 commanding officers and non-commissioned officers out of 1,000 whose opinions are contained therein say that it has improved the discipline of the army; 739 that it has decreased desertions; 825 that it has lessened the number of trials by courts martial for petty offenses; 906 that it has lessened drunkenness, and 908 that the selling of beer on the posts prevents men from going outside to procure whisky and other strong intoxicants."

Some interesting testimony on the general subject of the value of abstinence from intoxicating liquors for soldiers was furnished at the recent annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association in London. Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, who succeeded Lord Roberts as president of the association, was in the chair. The following account is from an editorial in the *New York Evening Post*:

"Gen. Sir George White in his speech said that during his experience as a commander in India he had been 'struck by the marvelously greater number of offenders among men who took liquor than the number among those who did not.' He expressed the belief that one third of the 70,000 British soldiers in India are total abstainers. A letter was read from Lord Roberts, written at Bloemfontein on the 19th of April, in which he said that he supposed there never was a more temperate army than that which marched under his command from the Modder River to Bloemfontein, and added: 'I believe that nothing but good can result from so many soldiers from all parts of the empire being brought together in an arduous campaign, when they see how splendidly our temperance men have borne up against the many difficulties and dangers which they have had to face.'"

"'Temperance-rooms' in barracks received the hearty indorsement of the association. Such rooms have been provided throughout India, and General White bore witness that the result had been 'immense benefit to the forces.' He declared himself thoroughly in accord with the suggestion that the Government should provide temperance-rooms in all barracks. . . . The best weapon for fighting the *ennui* which contributes so largely to immoderate drinking is the provision of agreeable quarters where soldiers can have a good time without recourse to either the outside saloon or an army canteen."

OUR NEW PROSPERITY.

AN idea of the prosperity the nation is now enjoying may be gained from Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's new book, "The New Prosperity," into which he has gathered a sheaf of figures and facts showing the tremendous increase in business in the United States in the past few years. Between 1897 and 1900 European banks of issue gained \$4,000,000 in gold, going from \$1,591,000,000 to \$1,595,000,000. In the same period the United States showed a gain from \$693,000,000 to \$1,016,000,000. The savings-banks statistics showed that whereas the average individual deposit in 1894 was \$369, in 1899 it was \$419. It is interesting to note from Mr. Baker's figures how quickly the unusual prosperity of the country is reflected in the charitable gifts of the wealthy people of the land. For instance, in 1898, Americans gave \$23,984,900; in 1899 the total charitable gifts amounted to \$79,749,956. As it might be expected, the use of luxuries increased among Americans at a tremendously rapid rate along with the advance of good times. A curious instance of this is seen in Mr. Baker's investigation of the piano trade. He found that in the nine States of the Northwest more pianos were sold in six months of 1899 than during the entire previous six years. In the diamond trade he shows that 1897 brought \$2,000,000 worth of diamonds into the country; 1898, \$7,000,000; and in 1899 no less than \$12,175,550.

The general prosperity extends to some unexpected phenomena. For instance, owing to the larger business between the small buyers and the retail stores, the American people were using

\$11,000,000 more of dimes, quarters, and half-dollars in September, 1899, than they had been using in September, 1897. The postal business is not behind in its rapid extension. For the year ending June 30, 1899, 7,000,000 more money orders were issued than in the year 1895, the increased amount coming to \$55,000,000, and the average amount per order had been increased from \$7 to \$7.40.

More curious still, reports from various States show that crime everywhere decreased. Take, for instance, the showing in the single State of Illinois. For the year ending September 30, 1895, during the hard times, 927 convicts were sent to the state penitentiary. In the year ending September 30, 1899, the number was only 506, or hardly more than half. The decrease, he declares, was unquestionably due to lessened idleness. The army of unemployed is no longer an army and no longer unemployed; and there is in consequence less drunkenness and less tendency to crime. Prosperity also brings with it a feeling of hope, and it is now easier to earn a living than to steal it.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

LIVES of great men all remind us how few of them get into Congress.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

THE "open-door" question is gravitating toward a proposition to take the door off its hinges.—*The Chicago Journal*.

A CHICAGO scientist explains that his eclipse pictures were failed, not because the moon moved.—*The Baltimore American*.

IF silence is gold, then the Sultan of Turkey is offering the United States enough to cover his debt ten times over.—*The Baltimore American*.

IT appears that Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Neely were granted a larger measure of self-government than they were fitted to exercise.—*The Detroit News*.

NOW that General Otis is at home we shall miss his cheerful daily despatches assuring us that war in the Philippines is over.—*The Minneapolis Tribune*.

THE suggestion that South Africa be left to a people so densely ignorant that they don't know when they are licked by Great Britain is intolerable.—*The Detroit Journal*.

GREAT BRITAIN expects to get her South African annexation matter in such shape that she won't be obliged to pay \$20,000,000 extra for an insurrection.—*The Detroit News*.

THIS country and England are the only ones that have offered the Boers a refuge. The governor of Colorado has sent them a proposal to settle in that State, and England invites them to stay right where they are.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

A ST. LOUIS man has killed himself because he couldn't collect money that was due him. We feel justified, however, in giving the Sultan to understand that this practise is not likely to become general over here.—*The Chicago Times-Herald*.



THE GREATEST DANGER.

—*The New York Herald*.

LETTERS AND ART.

STEPHEN CRANE: A "WONDERFUL BOY."

THE death of Mr. Stephen Crane, while yet barely thirty, is widely regarded as a serious loss to American literature, one which it can ill afford. Mr. Crane, who had for some time past resided in Surrey, England, had been critically ill for some months previous to his death and had lately been taken to Baden to obtain the benefit of the waters. His best known works are: "Maggie: A Girl of the Streets"; "The Red Badge of Courage"; "The Little Regiment"; "The Black Riders";



THE LATE STEPHEN CRANE.

"War Is Kind"; "The Open Boat"; "The Third Violet"; "George's Mother"; and "Active Service." In three somewhat widely separated lines of fiction—stories of slum-life (especially of the demi-monde), war stories, and tales about boy-life—Mr. Crane attained notable success. By many critics it is doubted whether any one has ever got nearer the spirit of the boy of today than has Stephen Crane in these latter

tales, altho' his fame has been founded more upon his stories of low-life and of war. Whether his fame would ever have reached a higher level is open to doubt, and perhaps critical opinion largely leans to the judgment that his artistic attainment would never have been able to go beyond the extremely clever but impressionistic word-painting of the work already produced by him.

Mr. Crane came honestly by his love of military life. One paternal grandfather was colonel of the Sixth New Jersey Infantry during the Revolution, and ranking major-general of the regular army at the time of his death; while a younger brother of this officer was ranking commodore of the navy—at that time the highest American naval rank. Mr. Crane, in a letter written to the editor of the *Rochester Post-Express* a few weeks ago, gives the following account of his boyhood and early journalistic career:

"My father was a Methodist minister, author of numerous works of theology, and an editor of various periodicals of the church. He was a graduate of Princeton, and he was a great, fine, simple mind. As for myself, I went to Lafayette College, but did not graduate. I found mining-engineering not at all to my taste. I preferred baseball. Later I attended Syracuse University, where I attempted to study literature, but found baseball again much more to my taste. My first work in fiction was for the *New York Tribune*, when I was about eighteen years old. During this time, one story of the series went into *The Cosmopolitan*. At the age of twenty I wrote my first novel—'Maggie.' It never really got on the market, but it made for me the friendship of William Dean Howells and Hamlin Garland, and since that time I have never been conscious for an instant that those friendships have at all diminished. After completing 'Maggie,' I wrote mainly for the *New York Press* and for *The Arena*. In the latter part of my twenty-first year I began 'The Red Badge of Courage,' and completed it early in my twenty-second year.

The year following I wrote the poems contained in the volume known as 'The Black Riders.' On the first day of last November I was precisely twenty-nine years old and had finished my fifth novel, 'Active Service.' I have only one pride, and that is that the English edition of 'The Red Badge of Courage' has been received with great praise by the English reviewers. I am proud of this simply because the remoter people would seem more just and harder to win."

In another letter to the same gentleman Mr. Crane touches on his literary philosophy. He writes:

"The one thing that deeply pleases me is the fact that men of sense invariably believe me to be sincere. I know that my work does not amount to a string of dried beans—I always calmly admit it—but I also know that I do the best that is in me without regard to praise or blame. When I was the mark for every humorist in the country, I went ahead; and now when I am the mark for only fifty per cent. of the humorists of the country, I go ahead; for I understand that a man is born into the world with his own pair of eyes, and he is not at all responsible for his vision—he is merely responsible for his quality of personal honesty. To keep close to this personal honesty is my supreme ambition. There is a sublime egotism in talking of honesty. I, however, do not say that I am honest. I merely say that I am as nearly honest as a weak mental machinery will allow. This aim in life struck me as being the only thing worth while. A man is sure to fail at it, but there is something in the failure."

The *New York Evening Post* says:

"Mr. Crane's mental attitude was that of one for whom there were to be no surprises. His confidence in himself was thorough. His belief in the excellence of his work was complete, but not often expressed; and toward the last he frequently made light of the early style in which he placed too much dependence upon adjectives of color, and in some stories of child life (commenced on board a despatch-boat in the Santiago blockade) he was trying for that finish and nicer use of language which his critics had said he lacked. Notwithstanding a kind of shyness of manner, he was always self-possessed. In the matter of social conduct, few conventions were permitted to interfere with what he felt inclined to do; and as war correspondent, on the top of the encircled hill at Guantanamo and in the field before Santiago, he showed absolute fearlessness of danger."

The *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* draws some interesting lessons for literary aspirants from Mr. Crane's career:

"In seeking to gather from what Stephen Crane has done indications of what he might have done, had he lived, it is necessary to take into account his youth and his handicaps. He was only a boy when he began to write. He undertook 'The Red Badge of Courage' before he was twenty-one. He was little more than a boy when death stopped his writing forever. He started upon his literary career with no equipment but such literary powers as nature had given him. He had not even the technical equipment that common scholarship gives to a writer. 'The Red Badge of Courage' shows that, at the age of twenty-one, he could never be sure whether or not he was writing commonly correct English. It also shows that he then lacked literary good taste and discrimination. He had to learn as he went along. During all his literary career he seems never to have been free from the necessity of doing a great deal of hack work. For months past he had been suffering from a lingering and enervating disease. His working days were few and far from free of distractions. And yet he wrote 'The Open Boat' and 'The Monster.'"

The Omar Khayyám Fad.—Intellectual England, says Edgar Fawcett, is forever indulging in a fad. Once it was a fad for certain German novelists—especially Auerbach and Spielhagen. Then the Russians had their day—Turgeneff and Tolstoy. Then came the "passionate Browning craze," lasting nearly two decades. Then followed in turn the "Ibsen fanaticism," the "Maeterlinck fever," and the "frantic rhapsodies" aroused by George Meredith. All these fads are dead or dying, says Mr. Fawcett, and the Omar Khayyám fad at present pre-

vails. It also should find an early death, and Omar should be placed where he belongs—"among the wanton flippancies of a materialism crude as savagery itself." Nowhere has the hypocrisy of English ethics, we are told, been more clearly seen than in this fad, and Mr. Fawcett proceeds as follows (*The Journal*, New York) to describe the philosophy of the "Rubáiyát".

"Omar was not only a religious infidel, but he was a sensualist at whom Epicurus, not to mention Horace, would have shuddered. Yet he has been made the fashion, and that is enough for people to bow before him in silliest reverence. The professed lovers of Omar include Episcopalians, Roman Catholics—Christians of almost every type. Ingersoll, that noble and honest thinker, never dreamed of such ruffian heterodoxy as this Persian *bon vivant* has literally reeled off by the yard, nor did the great dead agnostic whom I have just named ever once descend to the shallowness of Omar's utterance. It is all, when regarded seriously, the most pitiable stuff. Commonplace is no word for it, since it merely decorates the obvious in wine-drenched garlands and tawdry spangles. 'Eat and drink, for to-morrow you die,' does not express its dull grossness. 'Get drunk as often as you can, and stay so as long as you can, for there's nothing in life half so profitable,' sounds its true note."

ONE OF SPAIN'S GREATEST PAINTERS.

SPAIN has lost her colonies, but her artistic and literary glories are imperishable, and her pride in them quickens as her military power wanes. A few days ago, the remains of four of her celebrated sons whose bodies have been lying in other than



FRANCISCO GOYA.

Spanish soil were brought back to Madrid and reinterred amid ceremonies attended by representatives of the Queen, the national government, the municipal government, and the Academy, as well as by a numerous populace. Those who were thus honored were Donose Cortés, the political writer and diplomat; Moratin, the playwright; Meléndez Valdés, the poet; and, greatest of all, Goya, the painter. *The Ilustracion Española y Americana* (Madrid) devotes the greater part of its latest number to a description of the ceremonies and of the lives thus commemorated,

and an exhibition of Goya's paintings has since been inaugurated in the building of the Madrid Board of Education.

One of the most satisfactory accounts of Goya's life and work appeared in *The Idler* (London) several months ago, from which we take the following data.

Francisco Goya y Lucientes was born in Arragon in 1746, the son of a peasant-farmer. He studied in the studio of Lujan, a well-known artist, in Saragossa; but his amours and his fiery temper led the young student into sore trouble. He was found one night with a dangerous wound in his back, and thought it advisable to escape further danger by flying the country and taking up his abode in Rome, then the Mecca of all artists. To pay the expenses of travel, he entered the profession of bull-fighting, and from this derived an experience which bore golden fruit later in the series of etchings known as the "Tauromaquia"—bold, passionate delineations of the national sport.

His studies in Rome were of a contemplative nature, most of his time being spent in the galleries. Upon his return to Madrid his fame as a portrait painter was soon made, and his studio was literally besieged. His personality was almost as famous as his art. His ready wit and general attractiveness made him a welcome guest in the houses of the most exclusive aristocracy of Europe, and his reputation for adventurous deeds of gallantry, his bravery and skill in the handling of the rapier, helped to make him the idol of the populace.

He was appointed court-painter, and the way in which he alone was allowed to break the strict rules of court etiquette indicates one phase of his daring character. Being refused admission to the levée on a day of deep mourning, because he appeared in white silk stockings, he asked for pen and ink, and within a few minutes had sketched on the objectionable stockings a number of caricatures of court dignitaries. Then, forcing his way into the reception-rooms, he was called before the King and Queen, who laughingly examined his costume and readily closed their eyes to a breach of good manners which would have meant disgrace to anybody else.

Critical opinion on Goya's artistic work is widely divergent. He has even been compared with Velasquez, and by some his etchings have been rated higher than those of Rembrandt.

But his importance, thinks *The Idler* writer, does not lie so much in the actual performance of his brush as in his principles and methods, wherein lay the germ of modern art. For Goya was the first who, in accordance with the principles of our impressionist school, revolted against the prevalence of line. Light and shade were all-important to him. His etchings are divided into four series: the "Tauromaquia," the "Caprices," the "Proverbs," and the "Disasters of War."

A plebeian courtier; a bitter satirist of human passions and misdeeds, who himself knew no restraint in pursuit of pleasure; an ungrateful, unjust lover of justice; a good husband who was ever faithless to his wedded wife; a loiterer with whom the impulse of work amounted almost to a rage; an ardent admirer of the old masters, yet defying all their rules of art; a pupil, so to speak, of the classics, who became the father of modernity; a deaf musician; a painter of religious pictures and church decorations who scoffed at religious faith—such is the contradictory character presented to the world by Francisco Goya y Lucientes.

Dr. Brandes's Tribute to Paul Heyse.—Upon his return from an extended tour in Germany, Dr. Georg Brandes, the celebrated literary critic of Denmark, writes (in *Politiken*) a sketch of his friend, Paul Heyse, the German poet. Tho Heyse is in his seventieth year, his dark, wavy hair, we are told, has not turned gray. His collected works number twenty-nine volumes, but his productive power is unabated. In German literature, he is, in Dr. Brandes's judgment, undoubtedly the most artistically developed of the older poets and writers. Dr. Brandes speaks in strong terms of Heyse's literary influence upon Denmark, and writes thus of his own personal indebtedness:

"I first learned to know Paul Heyse personally at a time—in

1872—when, attacked, it appeared, by every pen in the kingdom, I found myself in danger of dropping into warfare in defense of my ideals, and when such a policy would only have been loss of time, patience, and strength. The perfect equipoise of his exuberant mind, the quiet, masterful way of his thinking, his wholesome trust in sincere ideals, his imperturbable, faithful worship of and joy in the Beautiful, in fact the encompassing range of his philosophy of human life—these were the superior forces and gifts which I found in Heyse, and which enabled him to rehabilitate my faith in man at a time when I thought I had lost it. Aside from this beneficial influence, the mere charm of his personal friendship proved a godsend to me. Never have I known a man who possessed such a measure of charm with such admirable control of manner, never would I have believed that such a quality of refinement was possible in a man in whom I looked in vain for any trace of the genuine. His passionate appeal in favor of cancelling the lex Heinze enactment [establishing a literary and artistic censorship in Germany], which at present threatens to gag and stifle the expressions of liberal thinking men in Germany, shows that he is still, in this month of his seventieth birthday, as eager and ready for the fray as ever.”—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE HISTORIC ATMOSPHERE.

WHEN an author writes an historical novel, and also writes a critique on what the historical novel should be, there is an added interest in the latter attempt because we can apply to the author his own principles of criticism. Previously to the ap-

pearance of "Janice Meredith,"

Paul Leicester Ford wrote for *The Atlantic Monthly* an article dealing with the elements that make a true American historical novel; now comes Charles Major ("Edward Caskoden"), author of "When Knighthood was in Flower," who discusses in *Scribner's* (June) "the historic atmosphere," which he defines briefly as "the application of realism to historical



MR. CHARLES MAJOR.

fiction." Few persons, argues Mr. Major, go below the surface in reading history, and therefore they are ignorant of the original sources found in chronicles, memoirs, and letters, where the essential life of the period and of the people is revealed. He says:

"If history is to be treated as a science and not as a mere entertaining array of facts, it should be studied from the lower classes upward—not from the top downward. If there is a science of history—and certainly there is—it is but another name for the science of human conduct. If that science has progressed slowly up to the present time, it is because those who have left us the meager historic record that we possess, wishing to glorify kings and mighty personages, have given us only a poor fragment of what was done by the swarming thousands of humanity in bygone days. The source from which facts may be gleaned whereon to base the principles of such a science is the people, who, as individuals, are the medium through which its laws must act; whose composite motives, culminating in national movements, are the net results."

Therefore to find the heart of what people thought and did, we must dig down to the level of every-day life, when the cause, the motives, may be seen as finally culminating in the effect or the historical fact. The small incidents in history do more to give us the historic atmosphere, Mr. Major writes, than acts of parliament and pedigrees of the nobility. When we learn that a wealthy nobleman owned but one feather-bed, which he took with him on his travels and bequeathed in a separate clause of his will; when we learn that a nobleman's relative traveled many miles to claim an iron cooking-pot which was his when the nobleman died, we get some appreciation of what the historian's material is, and of what makes the historic atmosphere.

Having defined the historic atmosphere, Mr. Major continues:

"It can not be created by merely reciting historical facts of the period, unless those facts are essentially incident to the time in which they occurred and probably would not occur in any other time. To select such facts with accuracy, an author should intimately know the conditions of all periods in order to assure himself that the facts which he uses to impart the color of the particular period of which he writes belong to no other period. Few persons have a knowledge so exhaustive; and it follows that one who relies upon a judicious sprinkling of historical facts through his pages to give verisimilitude to his narrative, however interesting those facts may be, will be apt to fail of his purpose, by giving to the time of which he treats an atmosphere that might belong to a dozen other periods. I do not mean that a fact which might have belonged to several periods should never be used in an historical romance, but that it is out of place if used for the sole purpose of imparting atmosphere."

Another method, many authors think, of obtaining historical atmosphere is by the use of the language of the period; but here a danger arises, in the injudicious display of old-time phrases. To scatter words belonging to the "methinks" class throughout the story gives a falseness of tone which is sure to mislead the reader. "The language was not *real* and could not create *realism*."

Great care must be used when referring to chronicles, for errors often exist, due to party prejudice. But Mr. Major reiterates that the true source of history is found in such manuscripts. He says:

"Again, St. Simon gives us many volumes detailing the ceremonious mode of life in the palaces of Louis XIV. and XV., and shows us a condition of affairs that even able-bodied men could not have endured for long. If we are to believe St. Simon, neither Louis XIV. nor Louis XV. could have stooped to a trivial human act—they were always kingly. They were compelled to be kingly, for the rules of their court etiquette absolutely required it of them. Yet we find Louis XIV., at midnight, prowling about the palace in his night-cap, hunting a piece of cold chicken which he knew had been left from supper. The gossiping letters of the Princess Palatine d'Orléans, sister-in-law of Louis XIV., and the still more gossiping memoirs of Duclos, are much better sources from which to learn true court conditions than the elaborate six volumes of gouty old St. Simon. Du Barry's memoirs, which are painfully frank, are full of little facts concerning Louis XV. and his mode of life, which show us unmistakably that conditions existed which were the antithesis of those portrayed by the professional chroniclers of the time. The latter wrote of how matters should have been—of theories. Du Barry wrote of conditions. Henry the Great played leap-frog with his courtiers, and Henry III. found his chief amusement in toying with a return-ball. The Duke of Buckingham, favorite of James I., playfully called His Majesty 'Your Sowship.' And the chambermaids in Whitehall Palace addressed Charles II. familiarly as 'Rowley'—that being the name of a famous horse in the royal stables. Richelieu played 'horse,' and would gallop and trot around the billiard-table, neighing and kicking up his heels. If the latter fact is true, and for it we have fairly good authority, Bulwer has distorted the old cardinal in a way that is pitiable."

"Relative environments must have fostered those little facts, since little facts, quite as surely as great ones, must have prece-

dent conditions. One of those conditions was that kings of past ages were not always kingly, nor royal personages always royal, as our romancers would have us believe. They were quite as much men and women, and a great deal more children, than are we—a strange mixture of simplicity and pomp."

THE MUSICAL ARTIST AND THE MUSICAL MACHINE.

EVERYWHERE the inventor is encroaching upon the province of the artist. The preacher must contend with the stereopticon and the printing-press; the painter must compete with the camera and the lithographic stone; and now the musician, and more particularly the pianist, must "face the music" that issues from numerous self-playing instruments. Dr. Henry Hanchett, writing on this subject in *Music* (June), considers the proper attitude for the artist to assume toward these recent developments. He writes:

"Mechanism is inseparable from playing of instruments, and it is the mechanical part of his playing that demands the incessant practise that enters so largely into the pianist's life. Now comes the machine and offers to save him all that practise, all need of executing himself the mechanical part of his performance, while leaving him as free as ever in the matter of expression. The musician who only knows how it ought to sound without having the skill to make it sound so by manipulating the keys, may now stand on a par with the pianist who has spent hours daily for years in acquiring the technic necessary for that manipulation. On a par, did I say? Where is the pianist so accomplished that he can compete with the machine in either accuracy or velocity? And who can say that any of the qualities of playing in which the machine is inferior to the human pianist are more valuable than the accuracy and velocity in which it is superior? The machine can not apply expression differently to different notes that enter at the same instant. As it plays treble so it must play bass except as regards the duration of the sounds produced. That is admitted to be a serious defect; but it leaves a great range of expression still open to any one who can appreciate the hidden meaning of the composer and knows how to bring it out by the aid of the machine. The machine in tasteful hands not trained in the slightest degree to the technic of piano-playing can probably be made to approach more nearly to the work of the best artistic pianists than can the best chromo to the best painting; and, moreover, the machine can give upon the piano an approximate interpretation of an orchestral score such as no pianist can ever hope to rival for faithfulness or richness of tonal effect."

But music, Dr. Hanchett reminds us, is not the mere making of musical sounds; it is the expression of emotion and artistic ideas. And he adds:

"He only really knows the mind of the composer who absorbs his notes and interprets them by his own voice or fingers. Even the amateur who relies upon the machine finds himself impelled to go to the artist concert that he may there learn the true rendition of the pieces he would play from his perforated rolls. Not long ago it looked as if the silent-practise machine was about to drive the piano teacher from his field, since by the aid of the machine and its methodical use young girls were able to train embryo pianists in technic quite as well as experienced and high-priced teachers could do it; but the technic machine has simply given the artist teacher a better opportunity to do his legitimate work."

The Washington Irving House in New York.—Irving's country residence at Irvington-on-the-Hudson is familiar to all, partly perhaps because "Sunnyside" is the most picturesque of all American literary landmarks, both in situation and in its own quaint beauty. It is not so generally known, however, that on the very edge of New York's main shopping district a house still stands in which Irving lived for many years

—on the southwest corner of Irving Place and Seventeenth Street. In an interesting series of articles on "Historic Homes of New York" in *Truth* (March-April), Mr. Periton Maxwell writes:

"The Irving house was built, for the most part, after designs furnished by the author himself, which, in a measure, may account for its striking individuality and lack of conventionality. About the time the building was completed the name of the thoroughfare on which it fronted was changed to Irving Place. While the front of the house is on Irving Place, the entrance is on Seventeenth Street—another whim of the original occupant. Because he loved to sit in the large parlor, watching with unobstructed view the passing show, Irving would not have a stoop and door cut into the front wall. It is difficult for the modern New Yorker to realize that from this room the author of 'Rip Van Winkle' could watch the boats sail up and down the East River, and, along the road at the foot of the hill on which the house stood, see the coaches, vans, and drays of the awakening metropolis pass lazily along. After his return from Madrid, where he served as American Minister, Irving made his permanent abode at his country home 'Sunnyside,' on the Hudson, living there the year around. The author's city home, however, did not pass out of the hands of the Irving family until many years afterward."

An Illustrious Literary Pedigree.—During the early days of April, 1900, a boy was born in London who—when he learns to talk—can boast of more illustrious literary names to his pedigree than can probably any other person living. Of this *enfant intéressant*, *The Bookbuyer* (June) writes as follows:

"His great-great-grandfather was Lord Byron. Bulwer Lytton was his great-grandfather, while his two grandfathers, the late Lord Lytton ('Owen Meredith') and Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, are familiar to all readers of modern poetry. The child is the son of the Hon. Neville H. Lytton, who has just passed his majority and who married Miss Judith Blunt last year. The ceremony took place at Zeitoon in the desert, for Miss Blunt's father has a big farm there for breeding Arab horses, while Mr. Lytton has been on Lord Cromer's staff in Egypt. The child forms an interlude in the monotonous succession of women who are the descendants of Byron. The poet left only a daughter, Ada, who married Lord Lovelace. She left two sons (one of whom died unmarried) and a daughter. The second son, the present Lord Lovelace, has taken the greatest interest in Mr. Murray's fine edition of his grandfather's works. Curiously enough both he and his sister, Lady Ann Blunt, have each only a daughter."

NOTES.

It is rumored that S. Weir Mitchell will not allow "Hugh Wynne" to be dramatized, but that he has authorized Langdon Mitchell to make a play from "The Adventures of François."

A LITERARY find has been announced in the shape of a collection of manuscript letters from Tennyson and Arthur Hallam to W. H. Brookfield ("Old Brooks"), written in 1832-1833, shortly after Tennyson left Cambridge.

AMONG the actors and actresses already booked to appear next season in the dramatization of popular novels are Miss Mary Mannering in the title rôle of "Janice Meredith"; James K. Hackett in "Richard Carvel," and Miss Gertrude Bennett in "The Choir Invisible."

HISTORICAL research has brought to light many important facts connected with the storming of Story Point, which have been collected in an historical monograph by Prof. Henry Johnston of the College of the City of New York. Several hitherto unpublished letters of Washington's are used for the first time.

In the recent Shakespeare festival, the "Merchant of Venice" was given at the Memorial Theater, Stratford-on-Avon, with an added interest in Miss Marion Terry's appearance as *Portia*. The rendition of the part is said to have been as strong as that of her sister, Miss Ellen Terry, whose work in that rôle has become world-famous.

ONE of the results of the Cowper centenary is the contemplated formation of a Cowper Society at Olney. Says *The Westminster Gazette* (London): "It is proposed to ask Lord Cowper to be the president of the Society. A number of well-known literary men who are known to be admirers of Cowper are to be asked to take the office of vice-president. The society, after the fashion of the Brontë Society, will aim at a little beyond a modest subscription, which will be covered by a yearly pamphlet of transactions, containing matter of interest to all the admirers of the poet."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONY.

A DISCOVERY that may greatly increase the limits of successful telephony has been made by Prof. M. I. Pupin, of Columbia University. The investigations that led up to it have been carried on for several years, but the results were first made public at the recent meeting in Philadelphia of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The meaning and possible consequences of Professor Pupin's work are thus set forth by a correspondent of *The Sun* (New York, May 20):

"In the transmission of electrical energy over conducting wires where the distance between the receiving and transmitting points

is sufficiently great, such as is the case in long-distance telephoning and telegraphy, we have wave transmission, in which the term electrical wave implies that the energy which at any moment is stored up in the medium surrounding the transmission line is distributed periodically over the line. Now these electrical waves which are sent out from the transmitting apparatus have a certain wave-length, which in the case of an impressed electromotive force with a frequency of six hundred vibrations a



PROF. M. I. PUPIN, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

second would be about eighteen miles. The waves traveling out from their source gradually lose their energy, and as they proceed along the line the amplitude of both current and potential becomes less. This Professor Pupin terms attenuation.

"If the electrical waves on a telephone conductor corresponding to the vibrations of the human voice are unevenly attenuated the voice is consequently distorted and what is termed defective articulation results.

"Such difficulties caused by the attenuation of the waves have long been experienced, and the deficiencies of the Atlantic cable for rapid work were early prophesied by Sir William Thompson in a mathematical paper. Oliver Heaviside of England, the well-known mathematical physicist, pronounced a theory favoring the use of wave-conductors of high inductance, but while this was satisfactory for a mathematical discussion, it did not indicate how such a conductor could be constructed, and none of the experiments to determine this fact was successful. Professor Pupin became interested in this question some years ago and first attacked the problem from a mathematical point of view, reaching a solution which he has since verified by extensive experimentation. He found that if inductance coils are introduced along the line at intervals determined by a formula the result will be to diminish the attenuation of the waves and to increase the current. Having reached this mathematical solution, Dr. Pupin proceeded to perform a series of experiments which have shown a remarkable coincidence in their results with those obtained by purely theoretical considerations."

In order to experiment along this line, a very long cable was required; but a laboratory substitute was made by Professor Pupin by a combination of condensers connected in series. By studying the action of this under varying conditions, he was able to plot a curve showing the attenuation of the transmitted waves

and to observe the effect of different devices for lessening this attenuation. The result is that in the laboratory of Columbia University there is now the equivalent of a cable 250 miles in length, over which one may telephone without the slightest difficulty. "When it is remembered," writes the *The Sun* correspondent, "that forty miles is considered the greatest length of cable it is possible to use in telephone practice, one can appreciate the improvements that Dr. Pupin's method will occasion." It will serve also to increase the limits of long-distance conversation over air lines, as well as to diminish the cost of the wire, which at present must be copper and therefore costly. The new scheme will be of great advantage with submarine cables, which at present can be worked only at very low rates of speed and are entirely unsuitable for telephony. The correspondent closes by saying: "Just what tests in the field will be made by telephone engineers of this method, it is not yet possible to say, but the paper elicited much interest when read at Philadelphia before the institute, and it is probable that trials on a large scale will shortly be undertaken."

This account lays stress on the commercial results of Professor Pupin's discovery. In his paper at Philadelphia, however, he laid the chief emphasis on the theoretical part of the discovery. *The Electrical World* (May 26) speaks of his paper as the most important presented at the meeting. It points out the fact that previous experimenters have endeavored, by placing inductance coils along a telephone line, to improve its efficacy, but have failed because they worked haphazard. Professor Pupin has figured out the theory of the action, with the result that he is able to put his coils in the exact places where they will lessen the attenuation of the waves.

POISONING SEA-FISH WITH SALT.

THAT a marine creature can be poisoned with salt water seems a manifest absurdity; yet we are assured, on the strength of very recent experiments, that pure salt acts as a violent poison to fish, and that it is only the other constituents of their native element that prevent its so acting in sea-water. Says the *Revue Générale des Sciences*, in an account of the experiments just mentioned:

"The innumerable animals that live in the sea are in permanent contact with strong salt water containing not exclusively, but chiefly, chlorid of sodium; many of them die in a few minutes when they are put into fresh water. Man adds to his food large proportions of this same salt, and is incommenced if deprived of it. Sea salt thus seems to be of use to many living organisms and indispensable to some. M. Jacques Loeb announces very interesting experiments that prove that this chlorid of sodium, when purified and freed from the other salts that accompany it in the sea, is a violent poison for sea creatures. Perhaps it might also be poisonous to man if he did not take into his system also with his food and drink a certain quantity of potash and lime salts, which are its antidotes.

"Loeb takes small marine fish, newly caught, of the genus *Fundulus*, and puts them into a solution of pure sodium chlorid, containing the same proportion of this salt as sea water; at the end of twelve hours all the fish are dead. If this salt solution be diluted with distilled water, the fish live longer, the length of the time being in ratio to the extent of the dilution. . . . They live indefinitely if they are put into sea water, even if 5 per cent. of pure chlorid of sodium be added to it. The chlorid of sodium must, then, act as a poison; but sea water must contain antidotes to it."

The experimenter, in searching for these antidotes, found that the chlorids of magnesium, potassium, and calcium, even in small proportions, diminished the poisonous action of the salt, and that in certain proportions the two latter rendered the solution able to sustain life as if it were natural sea water. The

same results were obtained with many other marine creatures. To quote again:

"Here are interesting facts whose theoretical importance is considerable. They show us very strikingly the part played by the mineral composition of the surrounding medium in vital phenomena; they reveal the unexpected fact that pure sodium chlorid is a poison, as are the chlorids of potassium and calcium, while the mixture of these three bodies in the proper proportions is, on the contrary, favorable to the preservation and development of certain living creatures.

"Loeb believes that the metallic ions of these salts form combinations with the proteid substances of the protoplasm; that these combinations are quite easily dissociable, so that in the presence of a pure salt, such as sodium chlorid, the sodium ion takes the place, in the protoplasm, of the potassium, calcium, and magnesium ions, giving compounds that are not capable of sustaining the life of the organism. These, of course, are but hypotheses; Mr. Loeb promises to establish their correctness by a series of experiments. His study of the toxicity of sodium chlorid is the first of this promised series."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS AND DUST.

EVERY one has noticed how electrical wires and fittings gather dust. According to A. A. Campbell Swinton, who writes in the *London Electrician* (April 27), this is largely due to electrostatic attraction. He says:

"Within a week or two of my entering into occupation of the office and using the lights it was observed that, whereas the three flexible cords connected with one switch remained clean, the two cords on the other switch were rapidly accumulating dust. The latter were repeatedly dusted, but the effect always repeated itself. At present, after some five months' use, while the one set of three cords are still comparatively clean, never having been dusted, the other set of two cords are thickly covered with an aggregate of dust particles, which in some places project fully one quarter of an inch from the cord. Further, while the plaster of the ceiling in the case of the set of three cords is absolutely white, and the ceiling roses at the ends of these cords retain their original color, the ceiling immediately above the set of two cords is blackened with a well-defined broad dark line, while the ceiling roses that serve these two cords are also covered all over with a dark deposit.

"Now for the reason of this strange phenomenon. It is very simple. In the case of the set of three pendants the flexible cords and ceiling roses of which do not become dirty, the switch is in the positive pole. In the case of the other set of pendants, whose cords and roses become covered with dust, and which even blacken the ceiling with which they are not in contact, the switch is in the negative pole. Now, as is well known, the negative conductor in the street mains has a tendency to earth itself to an extent which is sufficient to cause the negative lead to be always almost at the same potential as earth. Consequently the positive conductor is always at nearly 200 volts potential above that of earth, and therefore above that of the dust particles present in the atmosphere. . . . The dust is therefore caused to deposit upon the cord and upon the ceiling rose by electrostatic attraction. . . .

"From the point of view of the wiring of decorated rooms in a town with an atmosphere like London, the matter is of very considerable importance. . . . In dry places, where it is desired to keep electrical wires and fittings clean, I have no doubt that in an atmosphere such as we have in this great city, switches should always be placed in the positive conductor, so that the exteriors of such fittings and wires should remain as far as possible at earth potential."

Mr. Swinton's conclusions are discussed by the *New York Electrical World and Engineer* (May 19), which comments editorially on his paper. It says:

"Mr. Swinton shows that the cleaner of the two wires was much nearer to the earth's potential than the other, and that consequently the darker wire was able to attract dust particles to itself by a slow process of feeble electrostatic attraction.

"The explanation appears to be satisfactory. The electrostatic effects due to a pressure of only 110 volts is readily appreciable upon an ordinary gold-leaf electroscope, and in connection with 220-volt, 500-volt, or series arc-light circuits, the electrostatic effects increase rapidly. It has been proposed at different times to cleanse the air supplied to dwelling-rooms of dust particles by subjecting the incoming stream to a powerful electrostatic stress. The plan does not seem likely to thrive, because the simpler alternative of drawing the intake through a sieve of cotton wool answers the purpose probably as well, if not better; unless the electrified air has also to be ozonized."

SCIENTIFIC FAITH-CURE.

MOST physicians recognize the influence of the mind on the body, and use it when they are able to do so. The trouble is that such influence must usually be secured by indirection of some kind, either by an acted lie, as when bread pills are administered, or by the aid of some variety of credulity or superstition. In an article in *La Science Française*, M. Gabriel Prevost advocates what he calls the education of the will, so that each person so trained may have power within himself to exert on his own body the influence of his mind, so far as it may be exerted at all. This would seem to be a modified form of Christian Science, divested of what the opponents of that cult call its absurdities and anomalies. M. Prevost, however, does not propose any system of will training, and so those persons who have ready-made systems, no matter how objectionable to the scientific mind, will doubtless continue for the present to hold the field in what psychologists insist is merely treatment by auto-suggestion. Says M. Prevost:

"The English have given the name of 'faith-healing' to a combination of phenomena whose complete explanation has hitherto eluded all the efforts of the physiologists.

"By what unknown means does will-power act on the organs of the human body even to preserving them or restoring them to health in case of morbid derangements? Is it through the blood, or through the nerves? At what limits does its effective power cease? No one has yet answered these questions; but when facts that bother official science are produced, it too often adopts the more convenient method of denying them *a priori*.

"One example will bring us to the very middle of our subject. . . . A child afflicted with chorea or St. Vitus's dance is brought to an obscure charlatan. By methods evidently ridiculous, the operator inspires in the patient the idea that he is cured. And, in fact, the child sees that the disorder in his movements stops; the chorea is gone.

"The papers have recently been telling of the prowess of a Venezuelan, who has been curing rheumatism and gout by the simple imposition of hands. The facts are indisputable. . . .

"Now we certainly do not care to advertise all the 'fakirs' without diplomas who are exploiting the credulity of invalids . . . but faith-healing exists all the same, and opposes its real and disconcerting facts to the theories of the old Pharisees of the conventional schools.

"In 1899 a young physician, Dr. Tiffaut, in the introduction to his doctoral thesis on 'The Illegal Practise of Medicine in Bas-Poitou,' enumerated numerous celebrated cures wrought by the will-power of the credulous. We may say that ten folio volumes would not have been sufficient for a complete list. We believe that he understands this, for he says with Charcot, whom he quotes: 'Faith-healing seems to me to be an ideal method, for it often works when all other remedies have failed.' . . .

"Very timidly we propose the following theory: The nerves, instruments of sensation, are the immediate cause of suffering in all cases, and the mediate cause in three quarters of sick persons: whenever a morbid state is dependent upon them, the will power can exert on them a powerful action, either for defense of the organism or for a possible cure—always with the understanding that we know absolutely nothing about the mode of action of the will on the nerves. . . .

"We must note in the first place that all practical cures made by quacks on subjects other than neurotics have no chance of

success except when the person operated upon has complete faith in the operator."

The writer here reminds us that in certain cases the faith need not be directed toward an operator, but toward the spontaneous action of the subject's own will. There can be no "magnetism" nor hypnotism here, he says, but only an education of the ego, rendering it, so to speak, the master of the substance and operation of the organs, even so far as to alter physiological conditions. An example is the case of President Kruger's amputation of his own thumb, and M. Prevost relates several other similar instances. The writer comes finally to the following stated conclusions:

"1. There is an undeniable action of the will on the organism, whose mode of transmission has hitherto eluded scientific investigation. If we did know it, we should perhaps hold the key to the problem of life. Very likely it will never be known.

"2. This action may, according to circumstances, be anesthetic, defensive, or curative. A vigorous education of the will would increase the vitality of the individual in large measure. It would aid in bestowing health and longevity. An imaginary invalid is still an invalid, as Dr. Monin has told us. . . .

"3. As much in the interest of invalids as for the purpose of snatching them from the clutches of all kinds of sorcerers, wizards, and healers, physicians ought to read a little book written by Dr. E. Laurent entitled 'The Medicine of the Mind,' in which he advises his brother practitioners not to overlook the action of their patients' wills. . . . Dr. Bouchut also says: 'Moral medicine will probably play as great a part as physical medicine, and therapists ought to make use at the same time of the resources furnished by both physical agents and moral force.'

"We shall certainly never lose sight of the reciprocal influence of mind and body—but we ought to be prouder of dependence on our own will powers than of reliance on a poultice."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS SUICIDE ON THE INCREASE?

THE investigations of Sir John Sibbald in Scotland do not bear out the prevailing opinion that suicide is increasing. Statistics have uniformly shown an increasing suicide rate, but this, according to Sir John, is due to two factors which, as reported in *Knowledge* (April 2), are as follows:

"The state of public feeling as to suicide has changed; the belief that an act of suicide necessarily involved disgrace has greatly diminished since suicide has been recognized to be, to a great extent, the result of mental disease; and, in consequence of this change of opinion, efforts to conceal its occurrence have correspondingly decreased. That is one reason. The second is that as suicides have increased, accidents have decreased. In the only case where suicide, by the strict police and registration machinery under statute, is now impossible to be concealed, viz., by hanging, the rate during that period is unchanged: it stands fixed at 16 per cent. in Scotland and 26 per cent. in England. That is an important fact. But turning to the suicides by the other methods—poisoning, wounding, and drowning—it is found that almost exactly as these rates have increased, the rates for accidents from the same causes have decreased. Similar results are shown from the English statistics—that the total increase in the rates of suicide by wounding, poison, and drowning is exactly counterbalanced by a total decrease in the rates of accident from the same causes. Accordingly the alleged increase of suicide is not proven."

Sir John's paper was read before the Edinburgh Royal Society, and the discussion that followed in that body brought out some curious facts. To quote again from *Knowledge*:

"Dr. Clouston, one of the highest authorities on mental diseases, . . . mentioned a very curious fact—that the average rate of suicide between the ages of fifty-five and seventy is greater than that between fifteen and fifty. He stated his decided opinion that sexual influences mainly accounted for the difference. He showed that up to fifty a man or woman is, or should be, full of life, vigorous, and healthy, consequently possessed of a strong

desire for the reproduction of the race; and that while possessed of that feeling he or she had no desire to die, but rather a strong desire to live. On the other hand, in the later years the body became less vigorous, the blood less easily inflamed, and consequently sexual feeling became less strong, and the wish to live gradually passed away and the tendency to suicide became stronger.

"Dr. Clouston was also of opinion that excess of alcohol led to a condition of brain which frequently led to suicide. It was not so much worry as drink that was the prevailing incentive. Alcohol, overindulged in, produced the paralysis of the great human vital instinct of self-preservation.

"Sir John Murray instanced another aspect of suicide, and related a curious spectacle of which he was a witness a good many years ago in China. A large number of youths were being examined for some Chinese degree. The examination was held along the bank of a river, each candidate having a small temporary booth fitted up for him on the bank. The opposite bank was lined with thousands of spectators; and when an unlucky candidate failed to pass, he was expected to walk into the river and end his disgrace.

"It was pointed out by Dr. Clouston that German authors held that the Roman Catholic portions of their fatherland did not show so many suicides as the Protestant part. There they had the moral and religious element coming in, which prevented men and women from committing suicide, even when they were diseased and felt suicidal. And Sir John Murray expressed his opinion on this that it would always hold good that in those countries where they had individual responsibility, as they had in all Protestant countries, for opinions and for religious beliefs, there necessarily they would have a disturbance more frequently resulting in suicide than in the Roman Catholic faith, where they had the firm idea of corporate responsibility."

MEDICAL INSTINCTS OF ANIMALS.

NO instinct is more marked than that of self-preservation. In animals it is so strongly developed that it often simulates medical knowledge, or perhaps in some instances is actually a substitute for it. An interesting article on this subject is contributed to the *Denver Medical Times* by Dr. James Weir, of Owensboro, Ky. Dr. Weir begins by telling us about the therapeutic instincts of the honey-bee. When attacked by diarrhea (a disease to which under certain conditions it is very prone) the bee, he says, will immediately begin to suck astringent pieces of the dogwood, poplar, wild cherry, or hickory, and will soon effect a cure. Indeed, in winter, when bees become sick with this disease, they will readily drink a decoction of wild-cherry bark if it be placed in the hive. Bees seem to know that filth is a source of disease; hence, when ill in winter, they select a spot, as far from the combs as possible, at which all of the sick members of the hive deposit their dejecta. As soon as warm weather arrives the accumulated filth is removed and the spot carefully cleansed. In summer all excrementitious matter is deposited without the hive. About the common crayfish Dr. Weir notes the following facts:

"Crayfish are frequently the hosts of innumerable little parasitic leeches (*histiobdellæ*) which, strange to say, only become parasites, and thus harmful to their hosts, when their number has increased to such an extent that they can no longer live natural lives. As long as they are few in number they are of distinct benefit to their host, the crayfish, for they eat the unimpregnated eggs and dead embryos, thus keeping the other eggs and embryos in a healthy state. But as soon as their number becomes so great that the decomposing eggs and embryos are no longer a sufficient food supply, the mutualists become parasites—they begin to devour the healthy eggs and embryos. The crayfish, which carries her eggs beneath her tail, can tell at once when this state of affairs exists, and will straightway set in motion very effective measures for freeing herself from her harmful visitors."

Dr. Weir believes that many of the higher animals have dis-

covered and use a materia medica that is not recognized by human physicians. Thus, he says:

"Dogs will seek out and devour the long, lanceolate blades of couch grass (*triticum repens*) when they are constipated; horses and mules will eat clay when they have 'scours'; cattle with the 'scratches' have been seen by me to plaster hoof and joint with mud, and then to stand still until the protecting and healing coating dried out and became firm. I saw a cow not long ago break the thin ice on a pond and treat her itching joints to a mud poultice. Several travelers and hunters of big game declare that they have seen elephants in the act of plugging shot-holes with moistened clay! Cats will go miles when they are feeling 'under the weather' for a dose of catnip (*niépeta*). A gentleman recently informed me that, a short time ago, after a severe snow-storm, he was hunting rabbits, when he saw his house cat plowing through the deep snow some distance in advance of him. He thought at first that she was out on the same business as himself, *i.e.*, rabbit-hunting, but soon concluded that something of much greater importance had impelled her to abandon the warm kitchen on such a cold and inclement day. He resolved to follow her, and this he did for three miles, until she entered a neighbor's garden, where, after scratching in the snow, she soon uncovered a bunch of catnip. This she at once proceeded to devour! Surely a great and abiding faith in medicine must have dwelt in the bosom of this animal!

"The saliva of mammals, with the single exception of man, seems to have a distinct curative action. Of course much of the beneficial results following the continual licking of wounds by animals is due to the resulting cleanliness; yet, beyond the mere matter of cleanliness, there is an undoubtedly curative property in their saliva. Dogs, cats, cattle, rodents, monkeys, *et al.* lick their wounds when they can get at them, and soon effect cures.

"It sometimes happens that animals contract wounds on their bodies which they themselves can not get at; then, as I have frequently observed, some good Samaritan in the shape of a fellow dog, cat, or monkey will step in and treat the wounds as tho they were personal."

Dr. Weir tells us that the monkey, in a state of nature, when surrounded by an inexhaustible materia medica with which, as the author believes, it is intelligently acquainted, very often treats with success the various ills to which it is subject. Even in captivity, when handicapped by its surroundings, it is able to combat certain diseases intelligently, or successfully to treat an injury. Dr. Weir closes with the following anecdote, which is one of many that confirm his belief in this respect:

"In 1882 there was an exhibition at the St. Louis fair grounds a magnificent specimen of the dog-faced ape, or chacma. This animal was very large and powerful and at all times treacherous, deceitful, and 'possessed of the devil,' as his keeper often declared. His malignant disposition caused him to be confined in a strong cage and separated from the other monkeys. There was a strong board partition between his cage and that of a number of smaller monkeys of various genera and species which dwelt together in amity and peacefulness—a 'happy family.'

"The chacma discovered a small crack in the board partition and, by diligent use of his sharp teeth and powerful fingers, had enlarged it until he could thrust his hand through. After he had severely injured one of the smaller monkeys, which he had caught by darting one of his paws through this opening, the attendant stopped the hole by nailing a piece of board over it on the small monkeys' side of the partition.

"One of the nails came entirely through the boards and protruded an eighth of an inch into the chacma's cage. One day, while this last-mentioned creature was dashing about his den in one of his unaccountable fits of rage, he ran against this nail and scratched his shoulder. He stopped at once and began to examine the hurt with his fingers. He then went to a corner of his cage where there was a box of clean sawdust, and, seizing a handful, pressed it on the bleeding scratch. In a few moments the bleeding ceased, and, when the blood dried, there remained over the wound a coating of sawdust and dried blood which effectually protected it against the attacks of flies; consequently it soon healed."

Direct Photographic Positives.—The discovery of Prof. F. E. Nipher that over-exposed photographic plates are sensitive to x-rays was recently noted in these columns. Professor Nipher announces also that any photographic picture that is greatly over-exposed may be developed in ordinary light, and will then give a positive picture. He writes to *Science*: "A plate which should for ordinary work have an exposure of a second and a half for street or outdoor photography may be exposed for two hours. When developed with a weak hydrokinone by the light of a lamp, it gives a beautiful positive. The lamp is preferable because one can manage the degree of illumination. If the plate is held too near the lamp it will dissolve a picture already appearing. If held too far away the plate begins to fog. By moving toward or from the lamp the proper illumination may be soon secured. It is remarkable that a street scene taken in this way shows not a moving thing on the streets. Street-cars passing every two minutes, wagons, horses, pedestrians, all have apparently vanished without leaving a trace upon the plate. But the fixed objects are shown perfectly, with their proper shadows and high lights. In this way lantern-slides and transparencies may be made directly without rephotographing from a negative."

New Discoveries about the Nerves.—Much recent progress in the physiology of the nervous system is connected with the so-called "neuron" theory, according to which the nerve-cells are separate individuals and allow the nervous impulse to pass only when their branches are intimately interlaced. In sleep these branches are supposed to contract, so that connection is cut off between the brain and the outer world. Now, if some experiments recently described by Martin Fischer are reliable, the data on which this theory rests are false. His work is described in a brief note in *Modern Medicine* under the heading "The Overthrow of the Neuron Theory." From this we learn that Fischer's observations were made by using a new method of staining the cells, by which they could be observed much more clearly than has before been possible. Fischer is quoted as making the following assertions: "It is now an easy matter to see that the nerve-cells are not separate individuals, but frequently anastomose with each other"; also, "the relation of two cells is not always one of mere contact only, but one of actual connection between the protoplasm of one cell and that of the other." As a general result of his investigations, Fischer arrives at the following conclusions:

"1. The neuron theory, in so far as it claims the absolute independence of the neurons, is an untenable one.

"2. The dendrites, which are generally believed to have but nervous function, may have also nutritive function, if such an inference is permissible from the existing anatomical relations, which show some of the dendrites embedding themselves in the walls of the capillaries."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"If a spray of liquid air is applied to the skin," says *Omnica*, "the part at once becomes anemic and perfectly colorless. If the application is made only for a few seconds, the color as quickly returns and the skin is congested for some minutes thereafter. Within much less than a minute's time, by means of a spray, the part is frozen as hard as ice, but, strange to say, in a few minutes circulation returns without injury to the tissue, providing the part is not in the end of some extremity. There is no pain in the application excepting at the very beginning; but there is a slight burning or tingling. It also completely anesthetizes the part to which it is applied without freezing it solid."

THE acceptance by Dr. Pritchett, superintendent of the Coast Survey, of the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is an instance, we are reminded by *The Popular Science Monthly*, of "the fact that the only promotion possible to men of science or university professors is an executive position. The type of the German *Gelahrte*, still current in literature and on the stage, is not common in America. The modern methods of advancing science—the laboratory, the observatory, the museum, the expedition, with their complex equipment—demand administrative ability of a high order. Science has been able to supply presidents, not only to the great technical schools, but also to Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Stanford, and other universities. Still, it is unfortunate that the man of science can not look forward to promotion in the direction of his own work."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE PASSION PLAY OF 1900.

THE general impression carried away by those who visited the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play this year seems to have been, as in preceding years, one of awe and admiration for the intense realism and passionate simplicity of the actors.

The correspondent of *The Daily News* (London), in his description of the last scene, says:

"The whole play, from the beginning, early in the morning, until four in the afternoon, leads up to the one great scene of the crucifixion, which the spectators, whose attention and feelings have been worked upon all day, are so absorbingly interested in that no one thinks of being tired. But even the most skeptical and indifferent are stirred to the depths.

"The crucifixion is a triumph of realism. The chorus, wearing black mantles instead of gaily colored ones, announces that the terrible moment draws near. The beats of the hammer as the Redeemer is nailed to the cross are heard from behind the curtain, which parts to show us Golgotha, and the two thieves tied to their

rough cross-beams with ropes, while Christ, the nailed to the cross, still lies on the ground. At last the cross, which is of enormous height, is raised. It is an awful moment. Lang plays this most important portion of his part to perfection. The suffering, well-nigh intolerable, is expressed so well that one is completely under the influence of it. All the pathetic words we

know so well, the prayer for those who torture Him, the words of consolation to the thieves who suffer death with Him, the awful cry of one forsaken of the Father, the last terrible words of relief, followed by the last falling forward of the head—all this excites the utmost human sympathy. The women and many of the priests present weep as if they were all really before the greatest tragedy of the ages. But perhaps the most pathetic part has still to come. Joseph of Arimathea has gone to Pilate to ask permission to bury the body, and he and Nicodemus, with only the weeping women and St. John around, lower Him from the cross. Pictures by Titian and Leonardo pass before our eyes. Joseph stands on a ladder in front. Nicodemus climbs to the top of the cross. Linen a hundred yards long, in two rolls, is wrapt round the body, passed over the arms of the cross, and dropped to the ground, and with this linen the body, the weight of which is borne by Joseph of Arimathea, is slowly and reverently lowered to the ground, and laid by loving hands upon the linen spread out to receive it."

The Berlin correspondent of *The Times* (London) was fortunate enough to be the guest of Anton Lang, the Christus of the play. The sincerity of these peasant folk may be gleaned from the following description which he gives:

"At supper on the evening of my arrival my host, Christus Lang (for the players are locally known by the names of their rôles), sat and talked about the present series of representations

and those of 1880, when, as a child of five years, he had first appeared on the stage among the crowd at the triumphal entry into Jerusalem. As we talked and supped, the bell of the village church began to ring for the Angelus. Lang at once excused himself and, rising from his place, stood in the middle of the room facing eastward, his hands folded and his head bent in silent prayer. The girl who was serving did the same. It was a simple, entirely natural, and beautiful scene in the low-roofed room at twilight and, of course, it recalled Millet's great picture. When the Angelus had ceased ringing Lang quietly resumed his meal and his conversation. The manners of the villagers have still the grace, the directness, and the simplicity of true Highlanders—and that is well. No doubt they have also all the commonplace shrewdness of peasants, and the visitor will do well not to expect to find that the elevation and artistic grace of their weekly performance in the Passion Play have raised them to any marked degree above the level of their fellows. If one strolls into the *Gastzimmer* of one of the inns of an evening, one may be surprised to discern, through the dense clouds of tobacco-smoke, living heads that look as if they might have been the models of Botticelli or Leonardo da Vinci. These heads, with their long, well-kempt raven or fair locks and their *barbes d'apôtres*, are grouped around wooden tables covered with big

Seidel of Bavarian beer. Yet, on the morrow, their owners are going to fill the parts of St. John, or St. Peter, or of Nicodemus, in the dramatic representation of the Passion of Christ."

The same correspondent thus describes the play and its effect:

"Part I. represents the Gospel narrative from the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem to His betrayal in the Garden

of Gethsemane. Part II. is occupied with the trial of Christ before Caiaphas, Herod, and Pilate, including the scourging and final condemnation by Pilate. Part III. embraces the crucifixion, the resurrection, and final tableau representing the ascension. The three parts of the play are divided into eighteen acts, each of which, as well as the final tableau representing the ascension, is preceded by a prolog in verse, sung by the chorus consisting of twenty female and thirteen male voices. The members of the chorus, who advance and retire in two bodies from either side of the proscenium, are robed in white draperies, over which they wear mantles of various hues, cinched and fringed with gold. The choragus, who wears a bright scarlet robe with gold embroidery, generally sings the opening part of the choric hymn, the rest being sung as solo, duet, or chorus by the members of the choir, also known as 'the guardian angels.' Before each of the acts there are *tableaux vivants* representing scenes from Old-Testament history which are typical of the events about to be enacted. During the tableaux, arranged in the atrium in the center of the stage, the song of the chorus interprets the scene, explains its connection with what is to follow, and comments on the impending action of the Passion Play. When the play itself is being enacted the chorus retires into the wings.

"It is impossible to deal, within the compass of a single letter, with the impression produced upon the mind and senses of the audience by the scenes of the gospel narrative dramatically presented in language taken from the New Testament or attuned to its august simplicity. There is, to begin with, the fact that



THE SCENE OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

The Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau. (From photograph by Leo Schwyer.)

the events narrated by the Evangelists are enacted by religious peasants as they originally were in Judea and Galilee. Yet, as if the perspective of time had exercised an enchanting effect, well known to readers of Renan, upon the human actors and their surroundings, the artistic coloring of the representation, down to the actual details and hues of the dresses copied from the best religious art of Italy, gives a 'distant clearness' to the whole drama and impresses it forever upon the memory of the beholder. The realism of the crucifixion is, no doubt, intense, and it strains the mind of the spectator, as it does the physical powers of the central figure on the stage. But that greatest of tragedies could not possibly be presented otherwise. At the first performance of the year 1880 no one who witnessed it will ever forget how the impression was heightened by the cooperation of nature in the bursting of a thunder-storm amid the mountains at the supreme moment of the Passion. Yet to-day, when the three crosses with their living burdens were raised, with the 'green hill far away' as their background, it seemed as if nothing could add to the breathless suspense with which all of us followed those events which no language save that of the Evangelists can ever adequately depict, and it is that language and no other which is employed on the Ober-Ammergau stage at the supreme moments in the development of the divine tragedy. Those who come to this highland village with reverent minds or with senses attuned to the art of the great religious painters will leave it the richer for their experience."

IS ROMAN CATHOLICISM INCONSISTENT WITH INDEPENDENT SCHOLARSHIP?

WHILE the late Prof. St. George Mivart was having his controversy on the rights of individual opinion within the Roman Catholic fold, practically the same problem has come to the front in the Catholic Church of Germany also. In this case, too, the defender of the claim that independent research is perfectly consistent with the spirit and teachings of the Catholic Church is a layman, namely, Count von Hertling, a leading law professor of the University of Munich, and a *persona grata* both in Berlin and the Vatican. On several occasions lately he has enthusiastically advanced his views, and has been as severely criticized by the papers of his own church as well as by the Protestant papers. As president of the Görres Society, the greatest Catholic literary association in Germany, he recently delivered an address entitled "Freiheit der Forschung und Freiheit der Lehre," which has been widely commented upon. He said:

"I claim that the charge made by Protestant scholars against those of the Catholic Church, that the latter are compelled to avoid certain 'uncomfortable truths,' is without foundation, as there can be no such 'uncomfortable truths.' The inner life of the church is established against the attacks of all criticism by the fact that the church stands and will stand through all centuries. Investigations can pertain only to the outward appearances; the judgment as to the inner life of the church is the prerogative of the divinely established office of teaching in the church. But the different phases of appearance, as these have been historically developed in connection with the church, are the proper subject for historical investigation. I do not know what would prevent us Catholic scholars from engaging in free investigations in the domain of history. Many things have already been discarded by the church, without the church losing or decreasing her treasury of faith. The university professor has a right to demand liberty in teaching. For those who would engage in the pursuit of scholarship, there are no limitations except those of inner truth and proper form. . . . Even if we must confess that the scholarship of the Catholic Church has not taken that part in the inner development of the life of the nation which it ought to have taken, it is time now to make a change in this regard. Now more than ever before it is necessary for the Catholic scholar to show that independent research is compatible with Christian faith."

Still more recently has this same scholar, who has within the past few weeks been called to a professorship in a Prussian uni-

versity (Bonn), given emphatic utterance to these convictions in a publication entitled "Das Princip des Katholicismus und die Wissenschaft" ("The Principle of Catholicism and Scientific Research"). In this document he defines the principle of the church as follows: "The recognition of the church as the institution of salvation established by Christ for the welfare of mankind, and the recognition of the teaching authority of the church for the preservation and the promulgation of the truths of salvation entrusted to the church."

Count von Hertling maintains that a true independence of scholarship is perfectly in harmony with this prerogative of the church, and that within its proper sphere science is absolutely free and untrammelled. But no science, not even that of mathematics, can do without the acceptance of certain fundamental facts *a priori*. Some such limitations based upon the divine revelation of truth entrusted to the church must also be presupposed in scientific investigation, which can never, if prosecuted according to legitimate principles, conflict with the "higher reason" revealed to the church.

Von Hertling has found his chief adversary in Dr. F. X. Kraus, the Catholic professor of theology in Freiburg, who in the *Deutsche Literaturzeitung* (No. 1) says in substance:

It must be acknowledged that Catholic science is not as free as it could be and as it ought to be. Only two years ago the authorities in Rome condemned the views of Professor Schell, of Würzburg, for claiming that modern scientific investigation is consistent with true Catholicism. Hertling, too, would no doubt be disciplined if those in authority did not need his influence; for his teachings, if not departures from the dogma, are at any rate deviations from the Jesuitic traditions. The church's position in these matters does not change. Even the condemnation of Galileo has been approved by the Pope, and the approval has never been formally withdrawn; and the papal organ in Rome, the *Civiltà Cattolica*, only recently justified the condemnation. Hertling is mistaken when he thinks that the authorities and the masses of the Catholic Church favor the maintenance of Catholic theological faculties in the German universities, with their extreme liberality in research and instruction. The claim that the eighteen million German Catholics would not permit the abolition of these faculties, as put forth by the Munich law professor, can be estimated at its proper value when it is remembered that for fifty years and more these very same faculties have been bitterly antagonized by leading circles in Catholic Germany, and the strongest influences have been used to prevent Catholic theological students from breathing the free university air and to restrict their education for the sacred office to diocesan seminaries under charge of the church authorities.

The *Germania* (Berlin), the central political organ of Catholic Germany, demands proof from Kraus that Catholic leaders have been quietly working at the destruction of the Catholic university faculties in favor of the diocesan seminaries; and the Protestant *Reichsbote* retorts that such preference for the narrower church institutions has been commanded by the Vatican Council, quoting in support the official report of Ceconi.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The World Movement toward Denominational Union.—The question of denominational union is fast becoming one of the most important questions of the day in all Protestant lands. In Germany, as we have lately pointed out, a strong movement exists for the federation of the state churches, amounting to nearly fifty in number; and federation is one step on the road to organic union. In Scotland, the Congregationalists and the churches of the Evangelical Union—sometimes called Morrianians—amalgamated their forces a short time ago; and the Free and the United Presbyterian churches are to become organically one next October as already mentioned in these pages. In South Australia the three leading Methodist denominations and in

Canada all the various Methodist bodies, have for some years been one. This is an encouraging record.

Besides this measure of union already attained, there are promising movements under way in England. All the great Protestant churches outside the Establishment have for some years had a strong federal organization, as we have several times pointed out. During several years past an attempt has been made to unite organically two of the Methodist bodies—the Princeton Methodists and the Bible Christians. Both are offshoots of the original Wesleyan parent stock, but separated from it on questions of church government. According to the London correspondent of *The Advance* (Cong.), the consummation of this event will be delayed for some years, however, since the two bodies can not agree on the subject of lay representation in the conference.

In America, the recently organized Federation of Churches reports substantial progress, and will begin the new century with bright prospects. The recent success of federate mission endeavors in the great Ecumenical Council in New York, and the deliverances of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference in Chicago last month on the subject of Christian unity, are also regarded as favorable signs pointing to greater comity between the churches. It is significant also that the Protestant body which has made by far the most notable gain in membership during the past nine years is the one which refuses to be called by any other name than Christian or Disciples of Christ. This body, according to Dr. Carroll's latest statistics, in *The Christian Advocate*, gained 477,345 members during that period—a gain of seventy-one per cent.—and has now advanced to the sixth place among the Christian denominations in numerical strength.

THE DISCOVERY OF A "GOSPEL OF ST. PETER."

IN our issue of December 30, 1899, we recorded the discovery, by Prof. J. Rendell Harris, of a composite new gospel named the "Gospel of the Twelve Apostles." Biblical students are now

interested in the recent discovery of a small fragment of what may prove to be the lost gospel of St. Peter to the Egyptians, mentioned by many early Christian writers. The fragment, if a genuine portion of this document, will be a discovery of the highest importance, doubtless even surpassing that of the "Logia" found not long ago by the Egyptian Exploration Fund. From the *New York Journal* (April 29) we quote the following account of this find, which must, however, be accep-



FRONT PAGE OF SECOND FRAGMENT OF NEW GOSPEL.

ted *cum grano salis* until some consensus of opinion has been reached by Biblical scholars:

"It was just a year ago that a number of moldy papyrus manuscripts were purchased in Cairo, Egypt, for the great library of the University of Strassburg, in Germany. When these papyri

were examined it was found that among them were two leaves written in Coptic, the later form of the ancient Egyptian language, and that which was spoken during the early centuries of the Christian era. Prof. W. Spiegelberg, of the Strassburg University, one of the best known Egyptologists in Germany, put the fragments together and deciphered their meaning after an immense amount of labor. Dr. K. Schmidt, an expert in gospel manuscripts and early Christian literature, then studied them and recognized these leaves as fragments of a new and hitherto unknown gospel. Originally the pages were eight inches tall and six inches broad, but none of these were complete. Upon further examination it was decided from the form of the writing and some of the words



BACK PAGE OF SECOND FRAGMENT OF NEW GOSPEL.

used that these pages were written in the fifth century, or somewhere between the years 400 and 500 A.D.; but it was also apparent that they were translations of a Greek original, for many of the words had been borrowed from the Greek. These two facts proved the extremely ancient origin of the manuscript. The scholars agreed that the date of the Greek text must be the second century, which is earlier than the oldest known manuscript of the Bible—that of the Vatican—which dates from the fourth century. . . . Long and deep study led the students to the conclusion that they are part of the lost Gospel to the Egyptians, of which no translation or part has hitherto been found, altho it is mentioned and quoted by early fathers of the church. The fact that it was written in Coptic was strong evidence that this was so. Egypt was the refuge of many Christians during the first and second centuries. It was especially noteworthy that at the top of two of the pages were written Coptic figures meaning 157 and 158. This indicated that they were leaves from what must have been a large book, such as a complete gospel or life of Christ would be. It has not yet been possible to find where the leaves came from or what their history has been during the many centuries in which they have lain hidden, but an energetic search will be carried on."

Among the scholars who have thus far ventured an opinion upon the genuineness of this discovery are Prof. K. Schmidt, of the University of Strassburg, whose opinion is perhaps not wholly unbiassed, since he is one of the discoverers, and the American scholar, Prof. Clifton Harby Levy. The former says:

"After a careful examination of these Coptic fragments I find that they are without doubt portions of a new and unknown gospel. That this gospel was the one referred to by the fathers of the church as the 'Gospel to the Egyptians' seems certain, judging from its form and contents. It is a valuable bit of the earliest Christian literature, the importance of which it is difficult to exaggerate. That it is a translation of a Greek original of the second century seems clear from many indications contained in the text. The style of the Coptic is classical, and the use of certain words, later discarded, proves that the fragments belong to the fifth century."

Professor Levy writes:

"The discovery of genuine fragments of a lost gospel is of great moment, especially when they are portions of one referred to by early Christian writers of authority. Since Professor Spiegelberg and Dr. Schmidt support the fragments by the

weight of their scholarship and acumen, they must be accepted as real portions of the Egyptian Gospel. Small tho the portions are, they still add much to our knowledge of the personality of Jesus, and help to complete the picture of the Founder of Christianity. At the same time these fragments serve to supplement the account given by the accepted gospels, and furnish additional information about the development of Christian thought. It is to be hoped that other parts of this book will now be brought to light, so that they may be compared with existing accounts of the events in Jesus's life. The portion dealing with the scene in Gethsemane, furnishing several modifications of the speech of Jesus on that occasion, is an instance of what may be expected when the other parts of the gospel are found. It is more than probable that the excavators, spurred on by these identifications, will add leaf by leaf, until the gospel is completed."

The following is a translation of the two fragments of the new gospel:

FRONT PAGE OF FIRST FRAGMENT.

—It (the tree) will be known by its
own fruits, so that it will be praised
for its fruits, because
it is more excellent than many fruits of the gar-
den. Verily, give me also thine
power, my Father, with which
—the, who love
—Verily, I
have taken the crown of dominion.
the crown of those who,
living, while they are despised
in their humility, yet unto them
can none be likened. I am become king
through thee, my Father. Thou makest
this enemy subdued before me.
Verily, through whom
will the enemy be annihilated? Through
the Anointed (Christ). Verily, through whom will
the fangs of death be drawn?
Through the only-begotten. Verily,
to whom belongeth the dominion?
It belongs to the Son. Verily, through
whom is all come to pass? Through
the first-born—

BACK PAGE OF FIRST FRAGMENT.

—when he then
had finished the whole story of his life,
he turned to us, and said to us:
The hour is come,
when I shall be taken from you.
The spirit is indeed willing,
but the flesh is weak. Wait
now and watch with me.
But we, the apostles, we
cried while we said to him:
Blame us not, O Son
of God. What then is to be our
end? But Jesus
answered and said to us:
Fear ye not, that
I shall be destroyed, but take
still better heart! Fear ye not
the power of death.
Think of all that I
have said to you. Know ye
that they have persecuted me, as they
have persecuted—Ye
now rejoice, that I have overcome the world.
I have—

FRONT PAGE OF SECOND FRAGMENT.

.....I have
revealed to you all my glory
and have told you
all your power and the secret
of your apostleship.....
.....I have given you Mary
.....on the mount
.....his
.....power

BACK PAGE OF SECOND FRAGMENT:

Our eyes ranged everywhere.
We saw the glory of his
divinity and all the glory
Of his dominion. He clothed us
with the power of his apostle-
ship.....
Ye were as the.....
.....
Light of

IGNORANCE OF THE BIBLE.

THE prevalent ignorance of the Bible among many classes to-day, often commented upon of late, has led Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of the Western Reserve University, to examine college students on the subject. The result of his work he has given in an article in *The Century* for May, entitled "Significant Ignorance about the Bible."

Dr. Thwing selected from Tennyson's works a number of passages containing Bible allusions, and submitted these in an English examination to members of the Freshman class. Later on he gave the same questions to fifty-one young ladies in the Freshman class at a woman's college in the East. The young men were from central New York, northern Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania, and the young women generally from New England. Their fathers were lawyers, doctors, preachers, business men, farmers. All the students were from communities where intelligence prevailed, and all without exception had some church affiliation. Both the young men and young women were of the average college age of twenty. While one young woman answered every question correctly, another made one mistake, and a third but two mistakes, the percentage of correct answers was less than forty-three for the men and a little more than forty-nine for the women. Dr. Thwing's selections were as follows:

1. "My sin was a thorn
Among the thorns that girt Thy brow."
2. "As manna on my wilderness."
3. "That God would move
And strike the hard, hard rock, and thence
Sweet in their utmost bitterness,
Would issue tears of penitence."
4. "Like that strange angel which of old,
Until the breaking of the light,
Wrestled with wandering Israel."
5. "Like Hezekiah's, backward runs
The shadow of my days."
6. "Joshua's moon in Ajalon."
7. "A heart as rough as Esau's hand."
8. "Gash thyself, priest, and honor thy brute
Baal."
9. "Ruth among the fields of corn."
10. "Pharaoh's darkness,"
11. "A Jonah's gourd
Up in one night and due to sudden sun."
12. "Stiff as Lot's wife."
13. "Arimathæan Joseph."
14. a. "For I have hung thee pearls and find
thee swine."
14. b. "Not red like Iscariot's."
15. "Perhaps, like him of Cana in Holy Writ,
Our Arthur kept his best until the last."
16. "And marked me even as Cain."
17. "The Church on Peter's rock."
18. "Let her eat it like the serpent, and be driven
out of her paradise."
19. "A whole Peter's sheet."
20. "The godless Jephtha vows his child
To one cast of the dice."
21. "A Jacob's ladder falls."
22. "Till you find the deathless angel seated in
the vacant tomb."

The New York *Sun* makes the following study of the answers:

"Of the 85 students to whom the examination paper was submitted, a quarter knew nothing of the crown of thorns or of the manna; about 30—Dr. Thwing gives the exact numbers in each case—could not explain the striking of the rock, or the angel that wrestled with Israel, or Jacob's ladder; about 40 could not recall the story of Esau, or that of Ruth, or the mark of Cain, or the angel seated in the vacant tomb. Curiously enough all of the girls but three could tell about Lot's wife and all but ten about the serpent, while 22 men out of 34 knew nothing of either. Hezekiah's shadow floored 75 of the 85. Jonah's gourd stumped 66, while Joshua's moon and Peter's sheet numbered 60 victims each."

"Some amazing examples of wrong answers are given: 'Iscariot

means the cross on which Christ was crucified'; 'Arimathæan Joseph was Christ's father,' and several tell of his coat of many colors; Ruth was 'grieving for her children,' and Jonah's gourd is an 'allusion to the emesis of Jonah by the whale,' one of many ingenious efforts to make the whale story, with which all seemed familiar, fit in with the unknown gourd.

"Dr. Thwing draws the conclusion from these results that the Bible is not read or taught as it used to be, and casts about for causes: He finds one in 'the fact that the world has become a world of books and a world of magazines and a world of newspapers. The world is no longer Puritan England, or Puritan Massachusetts Bay Colony—a people of one book.' He finds others in the decline of family life with the development of the individuality of its members, in the elimination of the Bible from the public schools, and in the decline in attendance at church on Sunday. Family prayers, he asserts, are less common than formerly, the Bible is in many homes opened only once a week, and the Sabbath-school has not taken the place of the family in teaching the facts and truths of the Bible."

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

THE Methodists and Baptists of the South, who have their own organizations, forming distinct denominations disconnected in government with the Northern bodies, can between them show nearly 5,000,000 members, outnumbering all the other Christian bodies in that section four or five times over. The regular Baptist Church (South) alone has 1,647,521 members, according to Dr. Carroll's latest statistics in *The Christian Advocate*. It forms the third largest religious body in the United States, only the Roman Catholic Church, with 5,464,474, and the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) with 2,698,810, being larger. The regular Baptist Church (colored) has 1,584,920, and is the fourth denomination in size in the United States, while the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), according to the same authority, has 1,460,272 members and is fifth in rank. *The Interior* (Presb.) remarks:

"Just why Methodist and Baptist preaching should each have a peculiar charm 'way down South,' nobody is able to determine. One church [the Methodist] is Arminian in its doctrine and prelatical in its policy, while the other [the Baptist] is Calvinistic in its creed and Congregational in its form of government: yet these two denominations have almost excluded all others. . . . Had these churches depended upon college-bred preachers they must have died out, since neither denomination has much to boast of in that line in any of the Gulf communities or along the Atlantic, the Baptists least of all. But both churches have in the past made wonderful progress in the evangelization of whites and blacks alike. Even in the largest of the Southern cities, St. Louis and New Orleans, these two denominations show the same predominance they hold in the rural districts of the old slave States. In Virginia alone the Episcopal Church makes much of a show."

The condition of the Presbyterian Church (South), which is numerically the eighteenth denomination in the United States, with a membership of 221,022, does not appear to be more satisfactory than that of the Northern body. Says *The Interior*:

"In a careful study of the Minutes of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly, one is struck with the fact that this, the most conservative of our reformed churches, has precisely the same problems to contend with that beset the pathway of others holding somewhat tenaciously the former modes of expression. We see the same slow but steady decline in ordination, licensures, and confessions; the same multiplication of vacant churches and the same neglect of infant baptism. The Sunday-school membership has also taken a tumble; so that despite the salt of its most astringent Calvinism the Southern church does not appear to have escaped a single one of the trials from which Northern brethren unquestionably suffer. One can hardly say that the Southern church has a plethora of preachers, however, since to make its 1,471 ministers go round many of them hold from two

to six appointments apiece; in the presbytery of Fayetteville, twenty-six ministers acting as stated supplies for seventy-four churches. Even after stretching to the utmost their material it is found that in some of the presbyteries there are more churches marked 'vacant' than filled. The number of ministers received from other bodies is very small, about one half of one per cent., so that this church possesses preeminently a ministry of its own raising. Its isolation nevertheless has not saved it from the apathy which affects all our American denominations to-day."

THE USE OF FORCE BY THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

IN a new work entitled "Christianity and Paganism in the Fourth and Fifth Centuries," by Mr. Ernest N. Bennett, fellow and lecturer of Hertford College, Oxford, a side of church history is treated not very familiar to the general reader, especially one who has forgotten his Gibbon and Milman. The religion of Islam is commonly spoken of as a religion propagated by the sword; but the fact that force, bloodshed, and wholesale coercion formed a very important part of the Christian propaganda in establishing itself over the Roman empire is less familiar. In a review of the above-mentioned work, the *London Weekly Register* (Rom. Cath., May 11) says:

"It is in the times of cruel persecution and worldly weakness that the diviner element in the Church of Christ shines out most unmistakably; in the days of power it is otherwise. No sooner had Christianity emerged victoriously from decadal chastisement than Christian prelates and monks, and even saints, lent their sanction and sometimes active assistance to an unrighteous anti-pagan crusade, in which nothing was respected, not even the consciences of those who differed from them. The aforetime pagan dictum in respect of the Christians, 'Non licet esse vos' ['You are not permitted to exist'], now became adopted by Christians themselves. Wholesale destruction of temples, statuary, and literature, confiscation of property, penal disabilities, and physical torture were employed. Pagan martyrdoms, tho rare, were not unknown. 'In short, it may fairly be said that whatever traces of pity and consideration are found in the treatment of paganism were due, not to the influence of the Christian clergy, but to the prudence or benevolence of the emperors.' Even great churchmen like SS. Augustine, Ambrose, and Chrysostom, betray a vacillating disposition; their ethical teaching is not always consistent, nor does their practise always tally with their theory. Saint Augustine, perhaps, from his deficiencies as an exegete, defends in one place the principle of coercion on his interpretation of Our Lord's words, 'Compel them to come in, that my house may be filled.' There was a decided tendency to eradicate the distinction between unbelief and unbeliefers, to exalt objective truth at the expense of subjective truth and the inviolable rights of the individual conscience. As afterward with heresy, so then with unbelief. Hesitancy to accept Christianity was habitually traced to personal vice, or bad faith and unworthy motives, with little or no taking into account of radical differences of temperament, mental constitution, the abiding influences of education, and the like. In gross attachment to the letter of Christ's sayings they missed the spirit of His teaching, to whom and to whose Father heart-homage alone is pleasing; and in forcibly repressing idolaters they let loose a legion of pestilential hypocrites upon the church."

Dr. TALMAGE, who lately preached in St. James's Hall, London, was asked by *The Puritan* as to the secret of his success in preaching. In reply he said:

"If I had to give one reason, I think it would be this: In my sermons I always aim at helpfulness. Show me a congregation of five hundred people, I do not care where or when, and I will tell you how many of them want help. Every man to-day, no matter how successful he may appear, notwithstanding that his face is always smiling and the cheery word always on his lips, finds a craving for sympathy, strength, and encouragement. Every man, that is, but a fool; for only the fool feels self-sufficient. Men conceal the feeling; they would not confess it to their nearest and dearest, but deep down in their hearts there it is."

The Westminster Gazette remarks that "it would be well perhaps if some other preachers would follow Dr. Talmage in this respect."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

ALTHO the Boers evidently have not yet made up their minds to surrender, even their friends doubt that they can obtain advantages by further resistance, and in Great Britain the war is regarded as practically over. Lord Salisbury has declared that "no shred of independence" is to be left to the Boers, and numerous are the suggestions of suspension of autonomy even in the Cape Colony and Natal, to prevent the Boers from using their majorities there in the interest of their race. *The Standard* (London) says:

"Pretoria advices tell us that the burghers, paralyzed and hopeless, are urging their leaders to sue for peace and open negotiations. They need not give themselves the trouble. The Transvaal is being annexed, as Lord Roberts covers it with his troops; and if any formal declaration is thought desirable it will be made—without requiring or seeking the assent of the deposed Government—by the commander-in-chief at Pretoria. Lord Sal-



come if some perversity does not thwart the farmer. There can be no greater error."

Mr. Courtney, of the Peace Committee, has addressed to Lord Salisbury a warning letter, from which we quote the following:

"A huge and costly garrison must long be maintained in South Africa if this policy is pursued. This freedom-loving nation, whose rulers went to war with the Boers professedly to secure fair electoral rights for Uitlanders, will be seen governing Boers and Uitlanders by military methods which deprive both of all voice or vote in the public affairs of their common country. Mr. Chamberlain declares that this will last until the Boers accept with contentment the loss of their independence. But until that improbable event occurs the inhabitants of all races will be despotically governed, with the ever overhanging danger that before long they will unite in hostility to the Imperial Government. Such a denial of self-government to the two republics would provoke the strongest resentment among the majority of our fellow subjects in South Africa."

But such apprehensions are not expressed by many men of mark in Great Britain or her colonies.

Continental papers doubt that the Boers can ever be forced into the position of vassals. "Another struggle will take place when Great Britain is engaged elsewhere," says the *Alldeutsche Blätter* (Berlin), "and the Boers will yet gain their independence." The German Government shows itself willing to provide an asylum for the Boers in Southwest Africa. The *Post* (Berlin), an official organ, expresses itself to the following effect:

No doubt many of the Boers will be loth to abandon the homes they have made for themselves in the wilderness; but there must also be a considerable number of the best among them who would rather begin over again than remain under British rule. These will be welcomed in German territory. Much of the land in Southwest Africa is stony and arid, but the Boer, like the German, is willing to work hard upon the soil, and he will convert into prosperous districts a region which the Briton despises.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"That Great Britain has gained much by her aggression may be doubted. As the Boers did not destroy the Johannesburg mines, no greater number of English workmen than before will be needed. The mines must be exhausted sooner or later, and as the English are little inclined to farm bad lands, the Dutch, who are the true sons of the soil, must ultimately be in the ascendant, unless means are provided to exterminate them absolutely."

The *Temps* (Paris) says:

"When we remember that the ostensible *casus belli*, as given by the British, was the desire to establish the equality of the races, we are inclined to think that the British Government would pause ere it makes political helots of the Boers. But such expectations would be futile. It would be naïve to expect justice. There is no longer any talk of the suffrage. Chamberlain evidently thinks that to the brutal is given the earth. We should be grateful for his open confessions."

The *Amsterdammer* is not quite sure that Great Britain will be permitted to do as she pleases. It thinks that at the eleventh hour some of the powers may veto the destruction of the Boers. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says:

"Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the war, it is certain that nearly half a million of white men in South Africa will do their best to hurt British trade. A telling example is related by a business man in South Africa. He sent his agent to a district where, before the war, the Dutch population was rather opposed to the Afrikaner Bond. The commercial traveler gave vent to the opinion that the war would soon be over, and that the good old Union Jack would soon float over Pretoria. He made a mistake. He was told to pack his samples and never to show himself again! Anything English, Canadian, or Australian will not be wanted by the Boers for a long time to come. The United States will profit, for, rightly or wrongly, the Boers believe that the sympathies of the American people are with them.

Germany is certain to profit, as the German people have made no secret of their feelings.

Secretary Reitz, of the South African Republic, in response to questions asked by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, gives his views on future conditions in South Africa. First, as to the gold-mines, he has this to say (assuming that the British conquest be made complete):

"The British Government has promised the people that the cost of the war shall be defrayed by the Transvaal. When the war is over nothing will remain to the Boers but their farms and houses. So it is evident that they could not pay the cost of the war. . . . The gold-mines, on the contrary, are the richest in the world, so it is evidently from them that the British Government will try to reconquer for the expenses of the war. Before the war is over, the expenses will run up to £100,000,000. At three per cent. interest that means a burden of £3,000,000 per annum. The gold-mines have produced about £16,000,000 yearly, of which amount about one third can be regarded as net profit. That is to say, about one half of the net profits will be exacted by the British Government. And out of whose pockets will this come? Apparently out of the pockets of the shareholders, all of whom are not English—some of them being German, some French. The blow, however, will fall most heavily on Rhodes, Werner, Beit, Eckstein, Barnato *et hoc genus omne*—in other words, on those who have done their best, and have unfortunately succeeded in causing the war."

As to the social and political conditions, Mr. Reitz says:

"The English will be obliged to maintain a garrison of 50,000 men in the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State. What an enormous expense that will be can easily be imagined. Should England withdraw her troops, the Boers would soon find means of obtaining arms (for the Transvaal is not Ireland); and the struggle would be kept up not simply for years, but for centuries, and would burst out with renewed vigor whenever there should be a war, or any other favorable chance for a rising. No matter how many times Great Britain should conquer, she would always have a *hereditas damnosa*, a continual source of anger, vexation, and bloodshed.

"And what would be the lot of the subdued republics? Ruin, from every standpoint—moral, personal, and social. A subdued people, a rotten people; for we be to those who have to live where 50,000 mercenaries, such as those of which the English army is composed, are rampant. It is only necessary to glance casually at the medical statistics of any such army to foresee what will follow."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Do the European Residents in Turkey Provoke Conflicts?—Complaint is made in the *Correspondent* (Hamburg) that the Christians resident in Turkey have not yet learned to restrain themselves, especially when they believe themselves protected by the consuls of foreign powers. "Christians," in this case, refers not to the missionaries, but to any citizens of a country under the sway of Western civilization. The *Correspondent* relates the following:

"The Christians on the coast of Palestine have the foolish custom of celebrating Easter by the continual firing of pistols and guns. This almost led to a massacre at Haifa. There has been bad blood between the Christians and Mohammedans of the port for some time past, and the kaimakan (governor), to prevent an outbreak, prohibited this useless burning of powder this year. On Easter Sunday the order was respected, but on the second day several hundred shots were fired. On the third, when the French consul, dressed in his gala uniform, left the Greek church, a mob of 2,500 to 3,000 persons accompanied him, yelling *Vive la république de France!* and a regular fusillade ensued.

"This behavior irritated the Mohammedans, and they made up their mind to celebrate the Mohammedan All Souls' Day, which fell upon April 19, in the same way. The kaimakan prohibited shooting and a parade, but the sheiks came to him to inform him that they could not prevail upon their young people to abandon their project, as they were determined to show that they had as much right as the Christians. The parade took place.

The Christians, fearing violence, had bought the day before all the arms they could get hold of, and had garrisoned a house on the road of the parade with 150 men, determined to accept battle if occasion offered. The authorities, however, were on the alert, and no fight occurred. It could have ended only in a general massacre. But the incident shows how provokingly the Christians act upon occasion, taunting the Mohammedans. They are encouraged in this by the influential and ambitious consuls. When passion has been roused to fever heat in this way, very little is needed to cause an outbreak of fanaticism."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CHINESE DISTURBANCES AND THE POWERS.

THE "Boxers," as the English have termed the anti-foreign element now disturbing China, are not without some advocates in Europe, especially among those who habitually distrust England and who look with suspicion upon the talk in some British journals of partitioning China. Thus the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) finds reasons for sympathizing with the "Boxers" as follows:

"Some months ago the local authorities were informed by the Peking Government that 'they must not interfere with certain loyal citizens who are banded together in athletic clubs for the defense of their homes and their country.' Undoubtedly the 'Boxers' were meant, and these must have thought that they had imperial protection. No doubt they were right; but viewed from this point the movement becomes mainly a Chinese attempt to organize the people into a militia. Hence they should have the sympathy of right-minded people."

Prof. Goldwin Smith also fears that China is to be the next victim of imperialism. To his protest against American conquests in Spanish colonies and British aggression in South Africa, he now adds a protest against foreign interference with the Chinese. He writes in the *Toronto Sun*:

"It is too probable that China will be the next scene of butchery and havoc in the abused name of civilization. Fighting seems, in fact, already to have begun. If any people in the world have a right to a country the Chinese surely have a right to the country which they are believed to have inhabited for four thousand years. They are at least partly civilized; they are industrious in the highest degree; and tho their general morality may be weak, their industrial morality is exceptionally strong. . . . One thing is clear, all the missionaries should be compelled at once to withdraw to places of security, or, if they choose heroically to remain in posts of danger, should be warned that they do this, as did the early missionaries, at their own risk. It is monstrous that a religion of peace and good will should be made, as too often it has been, in the hands of its indiscreet apostles, a brand for kindling the flames of murderous war."

Such comments, however, are anything but numerous, especially in England, where the necessary break-up of China is thought by many to be probable. Thus *The Outlook* (London) says:

"So grave is the situation created by the 'Boxers' that the powers are landing troops for the protection of their legations, as they did in September, 1898, on the occasion of the *coup-d'état* which restored the Dowager-Empress; and doubtless this measure will as then have the effect of persuading that formidable old lady to say the word necessary to disperse her bullies—this time the 'Boxers'—to their homes. Yet the partition of China may be forced upon the powers, against their better judgment, by the necessity imposed upon them of themselves undertaking the maintenance of a settled peace. This task in its turn will necessitate either *condominium*, which is impracticable, or *partition*, which spells war."

The Spectator suggests that Great Britain should come to terms with Russia. It says:

"If we resolve to make an agreement with Russia, we may be able both to control and guide the Empress-Dowager, and even,

in case of extreme need, to protect the dynasty in its possession of Peking. Between us we can present a front too strong for any 'Boxer' army or any force which the Empress-Dowager is likely to have at her disposal. If, on the other hand, we bicker and quarrel, as every Anglo-Chinese urges us to do, we shall neutralize each other's energy, and the Chinese revolution must work itself out with unknown results. . . . As to the Russo-Japanese quarrel, that is no affair of ours."

A few British journals express regret that the Boer war has seriously affected Great Britain's standing in the far East. Frederic Greenwood, writing in the *London Speaker* on the far Eastern situation, says:

"Lord Salisbury spoke of a 'striking at the heart of England,' of a blow that might bring England to sudden downfall. But tho she has been managed into a position which offers extraordinary temptations to such an attack, her worst enemies would probably think it impolitic to go so far, if sure of success. That is to say, it would be impolitic if successful. Among continental politicians of the higher order the ideal of a ruined England is not an England ruined all at once. A suddenly ruined England would be as suddenly followed by disturbances of every sort, everywhere, too tremendous for contemplation. Downfall for England by successive stages is the desire of England's competitors wherever that desire is directed by patient and intelligent calculation. . . . Nor would it be safe to put quite out of the reckoning another consideration—namely, that tho Russia (and France) may have no idea of taking advantage of our South African embarrassment to raise a greater trouble, they might not be inexpressibly sorry if we raised it ourselves. Therefore it appears that silent endurance should be our chosen part under whatever consequences naturally ensue—in China, Korea, Japan, or anywhere else—from that strange product of imperialism, the South African war. Or is the imperialism the strange thing? Surely, if judged by its fruits; an imperialism which imperils, which casts down, which throws away ten times more with the left hand than it is likely to establish with the right."

The Overland China Mail (Hongkong) takes somewhat the same view of the effect of South African events. It says:

"During the progress of the war, distant as it is from any Chinese territory, and remote as its concerns may be from any Celestial interests, it has been noticeable that the conduct of Chinese officials toward British subjects and British officials has been distinctly changed for the worse by the telegrams narrating the early Boer successes for several months continuously. When the war is over it will not take the Chinese long to alter their attitude (tho what attitude they take is of no importance to us), but what *is* of importance is that we shall by that time have altered ours."

The Globe, a pronounced jingo organ, also declares that "Russia shamelessly uses England's complications in South Africa to ruin British prestige in the far East." *The Star* thinks nothing can be done while the army is engaged in South Africa. *The Morning Leader* says that an untimely British threat would put in motion Russia's armies near the Indian frontier. *The Westminster Gazette*, too, fears that nothing can be done, as Japan is not ready to attack Russia.

The Temps (Paris) does not doubt that the ostensible reason for interference in China, the unsafe condition of the missionaries and other foreigners, can easily be removed, as the Chinese Government will not long resist the determined action of the powers. *The Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) thinks the present a good time to obtain better commercial terms from China, with which the powers should be content. It says:

"The Chinese Government is anxious to obtain the consent of the powers to an increase of the tariff for revenue purposes. This revives really the object of Li Hung Chang's mission to Europe and the United States in 1896. The Western powers demand the abolition of all provincial tariffs. Li Hung Chang declared that this could not be granted unless the tariff was increased at least ten per cent. Since then the Chinese Government has granted numerous railroad concessions, and it is clear that sooner or later the railroad engine will altogether abolish interior tariffs."

But at present the concessions of the Chinese Government in the tariff question are merely nominal. The chances are good now to remedy this."

Concerning Germany's interest in the rising of the so-called "Boxers," the same paper says:

"Shantung, the German sphere of interest, is undoubtedly affected by the agitation against foreigners. But the endeavor to picture the rising as specially directed against the Germans, and therefore demanding special efforts on the part of Germany, is futile. Belgian and French subjects chiefly are attacked, and these are now protected by French and German troops."

The *Nouye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) declares that formal partitioning as suggested by the English press is not necessary. Russia will keep order in the provinces which fall within her sphere of interest. The *Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) believes that Germany, being satisfied with Shantung as her share, will devote her attention chiefly to that province without interfering with other powers.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

THERE are not wanting influential German-American papers which declare that the reelection of President McKinley spells war with Germany, as in that event even the protection by Germany of her established interests in South America will, they apprehend, be regarded as an aggression, and the Administration will be forced by our jingoes to resent it. In the British Isles and in Greater Britain the possibility of such a quarrel between England's chief industrial competitors is naturally enough a subject of considerable remark. The *Spectator* (London), referring to Secretary Root's recent after-dinner speech (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 12, 1900), in which he remarked that "we may have to fight for the Monroe doctrine," says:

"Mr. Root is perfectly right to warn his countrymen. It is said that he has declared his speech to be a purely academic utterance and in no way directed against Germany. No doubt; but utterances are not necessarily untrue because they are academic. Captain Mahan's views on sea-power were purely academic, but, to use the words of a Persian poet, 'by that means a world was affected.'"

A British view of the relations between America and Germany is set forth in the following excerpt from the *Toronto World*:

"It happens that Emperor William is bending every energy to increase the naval strength of the empire, and this, taken in connection with the fact that the German colonization is proceeding with suspicious rapidity in the republic of Brazil, is interpreted to mean that the Emperor is meditating an assault upon the national integrity of Brazil—an assault which the United States would be in duty bound to resist by force. . . . Germany has designs on South America, which is the only continent now available for colonization by the great powers. If Germany is denied the right to acquire a sphere of influence in South America, no other territory will be available for extending the empire. And Germany has the imperial-expansion fever as badly as the United States or Great Britain. The theory that Emperor William is the leading European opponent of the Monroe doctrine is very plausible, and there is little doubt that Secretary Root and the McKinley Administration see in Germany a portending storm-cloud. A sign of the times is Germany's recent decision to limit as far as possible the importation of United States food products."

No evidence, however, is given in the German press or by the utterances of any German officials that Germany desires any rupture with the United States, and the charge that the monarchy is to be restored in Brazil with German help is ridiculed. At present the balance of trade between this country and Germany is largely in our favor, and the Germans will endeavor to render it more nearly equal, they say, by a new commercial treaty; but they deny as worthless the assertion that their withdrawal of subsidies to steamships that bring American agricultural produce to Germany is for the purpose of crippling American trade. They point out as a matter of fact that none of the steamship lines running to the United States are subsidized, the

those running to British colonies are. The official *Reichs Anzeiger* (Berlin) admits the principle of the Monroe doctrine as against the establishment of European dependencies on this continent, and the Emperor has congratulated Brazil upon her independence. Dr. Roman Hieber, a prominent German Brazilian, is quoted by the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) to the following effect:

The Germans in Brazil have no wish to be placed under the authority of officials imported from Europe. They are in touch and in sympathy with the mother country, but they do not intend to become dependent upon her. But this does not prevent them from aiming at the establishment of a régime which will make the German element predominant in southern Brazil. Since the overthrow of the monarchy, republican tyranny and corruption are the order of the day, and the Portuguese Brazilians have instituted a reign of terror. But the Germans want no interference from outside. They will probably declare themselves independent, joining hands with the Italian element to accomplish their aim. The United States has no right to interfere in this, nor would it be wise to endanger United States commercial prospects by such interference. The outcome of a revolution would simply be the establishment of a state in which the German element is predominant.

There are other indications that, however opposed the Germans may be to an aggressive policy on the part of the German empire, the Germans in South America are preparing to resist any attempt on the part of Great Britain or the United States intended to force their submission to the English-speaking race. The *St. Peterburger Zeitung* says:

"The United States Government is reported to have ordered its consuls in South America to report on the numbers and attitude of the German settlers in South America. It is hardly to be believed that the Washington Government can be so foolish as to meddle with matters which are absolutely no business of theirs. Germans have a right to settle where they please, as numerous as they please. It is notable that the French press also aims to make Germany and the United States enemies. The French have not forgiven the disaster to Spain, and they are anxious to involve the United States in a quarrel with a real power."

The *Koloniale Zeitschrift* (Berlin) is typical of those German papers which return the expressions of our own jingo organs in kind. It says:

"The Americans no longer connect ideas of liberty with the views expressed by Monroe. Materialism, imperialism, and low selfishness are their predominant motives, as the annexation of Hawaii and the Spanish-American war have shown. The Monroe doctrine is a mere phrase, which does not find approval in South America or in Europe. But phrases frighten nobody, and it is doubtful that the Yankees want war for the sake of phrases. The power of the United States is not overrated in Europe as much as in America. The Americans should remember that their offer to take part in the settlement of Crete was met by a pitying smile, and that their hero Dewey became silent when Admiral von Diederichs ordered his ships ready for action. If the United States were actually to uphold the Monroe doctrine, the answer would come from the mouth of cannon."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"The White Man's Burden."—The reign of Queen Victoria has been a reign of peace, in so far as freedom from invasion of the British Isles is concerned; but some forty wars, aside from a number of less serious revolts, have been carried to a conclusion by her subjects since the Queen's coronation in 1837. A list of these wars is given by the *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam) as follows:

A war against Russia, 1854.
Three wars against Afghanistan, 1838, 1849, 1878.
Four wars against China, 1841, 1849, 1856, 1860.
Two wars against the Sikhs, 1845, 1848.
Three Kafir wars, 1846, 1851, 1877.
Three wars against Burma, 1850, 1852, 1885.
Nine wars in India, 1857, 1860, 1863, 1864, 1868, 1879, 1890, 1897.
Three Ashanti wars, 1864, 1873, 1899.
One war against Abyssinia, 1867.
A war against Persia, 1852.
One war against the Zulus, 1878.
One war against the Basutos, 1879.
One war in Egypt, 1862.
Three wars in the Sudan, 1894, 1896, 1899.
A war in Zanzibar, 1890.
A war against the Matabele, 1894.
Two wars against the Transvaal, 1881, 1899.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Under date of April 10, 1900, Consul Ridgely writes from Geneva:

American shoe manufacturers, acting upon advice and information furnished them through the department by United States consuls, have of late been pushing for business in continental Europe, and within the past year there has been a real and growing demand for our shoes. This fact has been widely noted on the Continent, and recently Vienna houses began to copy the American article and to flood the market with their imitation goods. I am reliably informed that they copy nearly everything American they can find in the shoe line, and that in some instances they mark their goods "Made in the United States." A leading shoe dealer of Geneva tells me that Austrian drummers miss no opportunity to belittle our goods, at the same time being very careful to possess themselves of anything new they can find for the purpose of copying it. American shoes are giving satisfaction, and unless the Austrian houses undersell our exporters, the latter will continue to increase their business in French Switzerland. If desired, I could procure and forward a pair of the imitation American shoes sent here from Vienna.

The *Confectionair*, a leading organ of the German textile and clothing manufacture, recently contained an article from its regular correspondent at Chemnitz which is of interest to American readers. It says, under the heading "How the Americans cause us Competition with our Own Workmen":

"Year by year, the American textile industry grows and makes our manufacturers look with dire anxiety to the future, for the United States

not only competes with us in its own market, but will at no distant date be a powerful competitor in other markets. Even the most optimistic manufacturers of Saxon textiles do not deny that in some articles they can not approach American fabrics. Such are the sixteen pin lines which were formerly imported into the United States from Germany but are now entirely replaced by the home goods. The question obtrudes itself, How has the rapid rise of manufacturing been made possible in the agrarian Union? The immediate cause was the transplantation of the German industry to the United States."

The writer here gives names of German firms which have established textile factories in various sections of the United States, and adds:

"Aside from these, many of the largest manufacturing firms in the United States have German members or German managers, and the operatives are almost without exception Saxon textile workers. Thus our industry has been deeply hurt. It is a sorrowful fact that Saxon manufacturers have refrained from doing anything to check the emigration of such a vast number of skilled operatives; it is now too late to make up for this omission, the consequences of which are shown in the lack of requisite working force here and the steadily rising capacity of the American industries to take foreign markets from us."

Consul Robert P. Skinner writes from Marseilles, January 15, 1900:

American cotton oil continues to maintain its supremacy in the Marseilles market, in spite of continued agitation in favor of prohibitive, or at least restrictive, duties. The arrival during the year 1899 were slightly less than during the year previous, but prices were firmer. Arrivals during a series of years have been as follows:

Year.	From—		
	United States.	England.	Other Countries.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1899	104,602,769	3,710,477	504,700
1898	112,611,509	4,791,915	515,801
1897	99,461,189	11,973,180	422,617

The varying prices per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) during the last ten years are shown below:

Year.	American Oil.		English Oil.	
	Francs.	\$	Francs.	\$
1890	56.75	\$10.94	56.50	\$10.90
1891	56.50	10.90	54.45	10.51
1892	53.08	10.24	50.95	9.85
1893	70.85	13.67	60.325	11.66
1894	56.910	10.95	53.00	10.29
1895	48.125	9.29	49.45	9.55
1896	44.55	8.55	45.04	8.50
1897	47.60	9.05	47.30	9.28
1898	45.125	8.64	47.05	9.27
1899	44.70	8.51	47.00	9.29

The lowest price recorded for American oil for the past year was 38.75 francs (\$7.47), and the highest 54 francs (\$10.42), the average being 44.60 francs (\$8.60). The December average was 54 francs (\$10.42), the highest of the year. Prices for English oil ranged from 37.50 to 57.75 francs (\$7.24 to \$11.27).

On stock on hand on December 31 amounted to 15,000 barrels of American oil and 2,000 barrels of English oil, as against a total of 42,000 barrels carried over on December 31, 1898.

The arrivals of American oils during the year by marks and barrels were as follows: Prime winter, 12,933 barrels; prime summer white, 6,896 barrels; prime summer yellow, 91,926 barrels; total, 111,755 barrels.

Consul Dickinson writes from Constantinople April 14, 1900:

The freight brought to Constantinople and other Levantine ports by the steamship *Brand*, the last steamer of the Barber Direct Line, indicates a gratifying increase in amount and variety

The "Keeping Cool" Problem.

The problem of keeping cool during the hot weather is largely solved by wearing the proper underclothing. The garments made by the Dr. Jaeger System are of pure wool, which, while it absorbs the vapors of perspiration from the body, prevents the ill effects of any sudden change of temperature. The summer weights are extremely light and still represent the maximum of comfort and protection.

"Health Culture" is a book of information which may be had free by addressing the Dr. Jaeger Woolen System Co., New York City.

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Broken Lines of Boys' Kilt Suits,

Made of percales, galateas, madras and cotton covert; in attractive styles and colors, at greatly reduced prices, 75c., \$1.38, \$2.00, \$2.35.

The perfect style and finish of these suits, combined with their extremely low price, make this sale a rare opportunity for mothers in search of inexpensive, stylish summer wear for their little boys.

60-62 West 23d St.

Reduced Prices on Suits and Skirts.

IN order to reduce our stock of Summer materials, we will make to order fashionable suits and skirts, at great reductions from former prices. One-third has been cut off the price of nearly every cloth suit and skirt in our line, and every wash suit and skirt has been reduced to one-half of former prices; but the quality of materials and workmanship is right up to our usual standard—just as good as if you paid double the money. Order from this Reduced Price Sale as freely as you wish; send back anything you don't like and we will refund your money.

Tailor-Made Suits, \$10; reduced to \$6.67.

\$15 Suits reduced to \$10. \$20 Suits reduced to \$13.34.

Separate All-Wool Skirts; former price \$6; reduced to \$4.

\$7 Skirts reduced to \$4.67.

Handsome Wash Suits, former price \$4; reduced to \$2. \$5 Wash Suits reduced to \$2.50.

\$6 Wash Suits reduced to \$3.

Wash Skirts, former price \$3; reduced to \$1.50.

\$4 Wash Skirts reduced to \$2. \$5 Wash Skirts reduced to \$2.50.

Reduced prices on Bicycle Suits, Separate Bicycle Skirts, Rainy-day Suits and Skirts.

We tell you about hundreds of reduced-price garments in our Summer Catalogue, which will be sent FREE, together with samples of materials, to any lady who wishes them.

Write to-day for Catalogue, and samples; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first.

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of American products entering these ports. The *Brand* has just started on her return voyage to the United States, having delivered about 2,000 tons of railroad material at Alexandria, intended for the railroad up the Nile, about 800 tons of other products at this port and Smyrna.

The American goods and products delivered at Smyrna, Constantinople, and Salonica include pumps, phonographic goods (nearly 4,500 pounds), leather, rubber boots and shoes, large variety of hardware, cotton cloth, tinware, lamp goods, wooden ware, milling machinery, cotton belting, mowing-machines, chairs and other furniture, clocks, iron bedsteads, one Mosler safe, paints, lard and oleo, domestics, flour, and nearly 1,000 kegs of wire nails.

Since the establishment of the direct line and the consequent reduction in freights, wire nails and a few other articles of American manufacture appear to have taken possession of the Levantine markets. In the opinion of good judges, many other staple articles will be equally popular when once fairly introduced. For the first time in the history of Constantinople, some of the leading stores, notably the Bon Marché and Hayden Brothers, have given orders for a line of American boots and shoes. They are so far superior to those of European manufacture that importers have every confidence in their extensive sale.

The captain of the *Brand* reports that nearly 100,000 tons of railroad material will be used on the Nile Railway during the coming season, and that the bulk of the orders will probably be given to American manufacturers.

Consul Smith sends from Moscow, April 14, 1900, the following data as to publications in Russia: Periodical journals and newspapers issued in the Russian language, 63; in Polish, 63; in German, 12; in Estonian, 11; in French, 8; in Latin, 9; in Armenian, 6; in Hebrew, 9; in Caucasian, 5; total, 179.

PERSONALS.

WHEN Charles Dudley Warner was editor of the *Hartford Press*, back in the 'sixties, arousing the patriotism of the States by his energetic appeals, one of the type-setters came in from the composing-room one day, and, facing Mr. Warner, said: "Mr. Warner, I've decided to enlist in the army." With mingled emotions of pride and responsibility Mr. Warner replied that it pleased him that the man felt the call to duty. "Oh, it isn't that," said the truthful compositor, "but I'd rather be shot than set your copy."

EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE W. PECK, of Wisconsin, author of "Peck's Bad Boy," was running a little country weekly in the pines in the early 'sixties. It was an unimportant sheet save for one column of jokes which Peck wrote each week. This department caught the eye of "Brick" Pomeroy, who was then printing his *Democrat* in La Crosse, Wis., and one day he wrote to Peck, asking him whether he would be willing to go down to La Crosse and work for *The Democrat* at twenty-five dollars a week. Three days later Mr. Pomeroy got this telegram: "I accept your offer quicker than instantly. For heaven's sake don't withdraw it!"—*The Argonaut* (San Francisco).

ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE, of Canterbury, is always

very impatient of bores, especially clerical bores. One of the clergy of his diocese, who had pestered him a good deal recently, wrote an inordinately long letter describing a picture which he proposed to put up in the chancel of the church, and asking permission to do so. By the time his grace reached the end of the epistle his patience was quite exhausted, and he replied on a post-card: "DEAR BLESS—Hang the picture!" The clergyman is still wondering how he ought to regard the reply.—*Exchange*.

GENERAL DE GALLIFFET is the seventh Minister of War in less than two years who has retired from office in connection with the Dreyfus case. The first was General Billot, who went out with the Méline cabinet on June 14, 1898. Then came M. Cavaignac, who resigned on September 6, after Colonel Henry's suicide. He was followed by General Zurlinden, who held on only until September 17. General Channine, who next took over the War Office, resigned after the memorable sitting of October 25. M. de Freycinet stepped into the breach, but he resigned on May 5, 1899. M. Krantz, who had been Minister of Public Works, was then transferred to the War Office, where he remained until the Dupuy cabinet retired on June 12. The Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet was formed on June 23, with General de Galliffet as Minister of War.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

M. LEURET, the French manufacturer of artificial pearls from fish scales, says that he will come to the United States and erect works as soon as he hears of a locality where the right kind of scales can be had in large quantities. It is suggested that a suitable place might be found on the St. Lawrence River, among the Thousand Islands. The scales should be small and have a silver sheen. The brighter they are the higher price they will command. The scales should be removed while the fish are alive if possible. Twenty-five thousand pounds of these scales can be used in a year. It is anticipated that twice that quantity may be used in a few years.—*Tribune*.

THE LATE DUKE OF ARGYLL was known as the "Fighting Cock of the House of Lords." He was always on the aggressive, and even his appearance was that of a man looking for trouble. He walked with his shoulders thrown back, his head erect, his chin in the air, and his orange-colored hair feathering up from his forehead like an eagle-plume. No man, tho he might have spent a lifetime in study and might be recognized as the greatest authority upon a given subject, could state opinions opposite to those held by Argyll without bringing down upon himself the fierce attack of the Scotch "laird." He had more titles of nobility than any other Scotchman. He was immensely wealthy, owning 170,000 acres of land, and, in his own opinion, at least, he was equally fortunate in intellectual ability. He went around with a chip on his shoulder, looking for some one bold enough to dispute his views, and he fought wordy duels with almost every prominent man of science in Great Britain. At any rate he printed articles and books attempting to controvert the views and conclusions of Professor Huxley, Mr. Darwin, Sir John Lubbock, John Stuart Mill, Professor Tyndall, and Sir Charles Lyell. He had the courage of tremendous self-conceit, an arrogant manner, and absolutely no sense of humor. Consequently he always took himself seriously.—*Newark News*.



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The Solo.—"Do you think there will be harmony at your next political gathering?" asked the friend. "Harmony!" echoed the host. "The word is too mild. It implies that somebody besides me will have a voice in the proceedings. My friend, it'd be one grand, sweet solo!"—*Washington Star.*

Discomforts of Home Comforts.—"There's a cozy-looking couch, old man?" "Yes, but I never go near it." "What's the matter?" "Well, there are only three pillows that I'm allowed to put my head on, and I can't stand the wear and tear of picking them out from the other seeds."—*Exchange.*

A Cruise Incident.—CHAS. S. TARKER: "What is your own, medium?"

Mrs. NORTON: "Did the woman just about give her age?"

CHAS. S. TARKER: "Certainly."

Mrs. NORTON: "Well, I'm two years younger than she is!"—*Chicago News.*

Overalls.—JIMMY: "Scientific predict dat in two million years dis world will be outin' but a vast ball of fire?"

JIMMY: "Dem scientific say! Yet better dey never predict nothin' 'till dey see a prize fight as a election—dis allus outin' yet can't tell 'em wif a bet or!"—*Post.*

The Wrong One.—Mrs. BRUCE: "Johnny, did the doctor call while I was out?"

LITTLE JOHNNY (stepping on play): "Yes'm. He felt my pulse an' looked at my tongue, and shook his head, and said it was a very serious case, and he left this paper, and said he'd call again before night."

Mrs. BRUCE: "Gracious me! It wasn't you I sent him to see; it was the baby!"—*Tribune.*

Philanthropy.—"What's the matter, my boy?" said the elderly philanthropist, pausing in his morning walk.

The boy who had been digging at the edge of the wooden sidewalk turned a tear-stained face upward and responded:

"I'm huntin' for de penny I dropped t'rough a hole in de walk. My maw'll whup me if I don't find it!"

"Is that all?" the good man rejoined, feeling in his pockets for a coin. "Ory your tears, little fellow. Here's another one, just as good, and here is a nickel to go with it."

With the warm feeling at his heart that invariably accompanies the performance of a good deed he passed on.

The next day, walking abroad at the same hour, he observed a boy digging at the edge of a wooden sidewalk.

"What's the matter, little fellow?" he asked.

The boy turned a tear-stained face upward and said:

"I'm huntin' for a half dollar I dropped t'rough a hole in de walk. Me maw'll whup me if I don't find it!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Hospital Sketch.—A little girl five or six years, with big blue eyes that were full of tears, came to Bellevue Hospital the other day. She carried a cat in her arms. The cat had been wounded by a car, and one leg was badly mangled. At the

A Summer Holiday.

Do not plan your summer trip before seeing some of the handsome literature issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, descriptive of the magnificent playgrounds and summer resorts situated in the highlands of Ontario, including the "Muskoka Lakes," "Lake of Bays," "The 10,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay," "The Magnetawan River," and the "Kawartha Lakes." Health and pleasure can be found in all of these unexcelled regions; good hotels, fine steamers on the lakes, good fishing and hunting, a region where perfect immunity from hay fever is assured, are some of the features which attract the tourist and pleasure seeker to these districts.

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gate the girl told Tom, the big policeman, that the cat was hurt.

"I want a doctor to he'p it!" she said.

Tom took her to the receiving ward, where there was a doctor who had nothing else to do.

"Here's a case, doc," said the policeman.

"I ain't a"—the doctor began. Then he saw the girl's eyes. "Let me see," he continued.

"Pretty bad," was the doctor's comment. Then he got some knives, a little bottle of chloroform and some bandages. "You must help me," he said to the girl.

She aided bravely, tho it made her very pale to see the sharp knives amputating the leg. In a few minutes it was all over and the cat was partly recovering from the anesthetic.

"Now you can take your kitty home with you," said the doctor.

"It ain't mine," the girl said. "I des found it. Now oo take care of it. Dood-bye." The policeman and the doctor made faces at each other, then sent the cat to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—*Leslie's Weekly*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

June 11.—General Buller leads his army through Botha's Pass, his object being to occupy Volksrust, and cut off the Boer retreat from Laing's Nek.

June 12.—A force sent south by General Roberts defeats the Boers at Honingspruit, partially clearing his lines of communication.

Sir Redvers Buller forces the Boers to evacuate Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek by a turning movement to the west.

June 14.—Lord Roberts announces the defeat of the Boers under Botha fifteen miles east of Pretoria; the complete defeat of the Boers under De Wet on the Rhenoster River, and the restoration of communication between Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

General Buller occupies Volksrust, north of Laing's Nek.

June 14.—General Buller reports the submission of the Wakkerstroom district.

June 15.—Lord Roberts reports the surrender of Klerksdorp, in the Transvaal, to General Hunter; General Kitchener disperses a force of Boer raiders who attacked the railway in the Free State.

June 16.—Lord Roberts reports the occupation of the town of Rustenburg, in the Transvaal, by a force under General Baden-Powell; General Ian Hamilton routed the rear-guard of General Botha.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 11.—The Chinese Emperor issues an appeal to the powers for the deposition of the Dowager-Empress, the establishment of a protectorate, and the non-interference of foreign countries by measures for the dismemberment of the empire.

June 12.—The Boxers attack Pao Ting Fu, Philippines: General Grant reported the capture of a rebel stronghold in Luzon.

June 13.—The Dowager-Empress will not offer any objection to the presence of foreign troops in China.

How to Grow Good Fruit.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticulture Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it, do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It will not be sent to the disinterested. Owners of fruit trees, stating if at all interested in fruit culture, will get this book. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent to fruit growers, or owners of estates, enclosing fifty cents, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

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Cos. Chem. Co., Cleveland O.

June 14.—Admiral Seymour's international column has reached Lung Fang, half-way to Peking from Tien-Tsin, its progress being delayed by the destruction of the railway.

The widow of William E. Gladstone dies in England.

June 15.—A dispatch from the French Minister at Peking to his Government says that the entry of the foreign troops into Peking will not be opposed.

The Porte not having replied to his notes, Mr. Griscom, United States Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, is making oral representations regarding the American claims.

June 16.—From Hongkong it is reported that the foreign legations in Peking have been burned, and the German minister, Baron von Ketteler, killed; five foreign ministers ask for safe conduct and inform the Yang-ti-Yamen that they can have no further relations with the Chinese Government, but their request for safe conduct is curtly refused.

China.—The municipal elections pass off without disturbance.

June 17.—The nations are hurrying troops to China.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

June 11.—The delegates to the Ohio Democratic state convention favor the endorsement of Admiral Dewey for Vice-President.

June 12.—Governor Roosevelt reiterates his declaration that he will not accept the nomination for Vice-President.

June 13.—Senator Hoar says at Philadelphia that the Administration has no chance for Vice-President.

The national committee hears the contesting delegation from Alabama.

The Ohio Democratic state convention instructs delegates for Mr. Bryan and nominates a state ticket.

June 14.—Several contests were settled by the Republican national committee at Philadelphia, and the Warmoth delegates were ousted from Louisiana.

Democratic conventions select national delegates in Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.

June 15.—The Republican national committee disposes of all the contests over seats won from Delaware, in which Senator Hanna makes a strong plea for harmony, and another effort is made to settle by agreement.

June 17.—That Governor Roosevelt will probably be nominated for Vice-President is the indication at Philadelphia.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 11.—Admiral Kempff calls on the Navy Department for orders.

June 12.—President McKinley makes a proclamation of the new reciprocity agreement with Portugal, giving the list of articles on which duties have been reduced.

Quiet prevails in St. Louis.

June 14.—Judge Townsend hands down a decision upholding the Treaty of Paris, and declaring that the inhabitants of Porto Rico are foreigners to the Constitution and laws of the United States until their status had been determined by Congress.

June 15.—A new proposition to settle the St. Louis strike was adopted by the men at the instigation of Samuel Gompers, and it is expected it will lead to arbitration.

June 16.—The administration decides to send troops to China from Manila if the alarming reports from Peking are confirmed.

The Navy Department decides to establish a large coaling station at San Diego, Cal.

The War Department issues orders for the retirement of Major-General Wesley Merritt on account of his reaching the age limit.

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CHESS.

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Problem 481.

By MACKENZIE.

Second Prize Sydney Herald Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 482.

By H. BRAUNGANT.

First Prize Tägliche Rundschau Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 475.

Key-move, R-B4.

No. 476.

1. B-K8	2. Kt-B6 ch	3. B-Q7, mate
1. K-Q4	2. K-K3	3. Q-Kt4, mate
1.	2. K-B5	3. Kt-R5, mate
1.	2. Q x R ch	3. B-B6, mate
1. K-Kt4	2. K x Q (must)	3. B-B7, mate
1.	2. Kt-R3 ch	3. Kt-Kt5, mate
1. Kt-K3	2. K-Q4 (must)	
1.	2. Q x P ch	
1. Kt (Kt4) any other	2. K x Q (must)	
1.	2. Q-Q6	3. Q-B5, mate
1. P-B3	2. Kt x B	3. Q-Q5, mate
1.	2. K-Kt4	
1.	2. Q x B P ch	3. Kt-Kt5, mate
1. P-B4	2. Kt x Q (must)	

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; C. R. Oldham, Moundville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.

475 (only): The Rev. S. Morton, D.D., Effingham, N. Y.; W. S. Baker, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. R. Cumber, Leland, Fla.; C. E. Lloyd, Sabina, O.; F. B. Ogden, North Conway, N. H.

476 (only): The Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.

Comments (475): "Requires close study to discover its great ingenuity"—M. W. H.; "Excellent"—C. R. O.; "Shows a skilful hand"—A. K.; "A teasty, rich in strong pieces, with many fine mates"—S. M. M.; "Required some thought"—W. S. B.

(476) "A marvellous problem"—M. W. H.; "Highly ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Among the best"—A. K.; "Unique and elegant mates"—L. W. B.; "Interesting, with a goodly array of mates"—W. W.

No. 476 is evidently too difficult for the majority of our solvers. But several of those most expert were caught by Mr. Clark's trap R-B4 in 475.

In addition to those reported, J. R. Clarke, Grand Rapids, Mich., got 469. Prof. P. Dowell, of Muhlenberg College, and M. Stivers, Greensboro, N. C., got 475.

The Composite Game.

Roy Lopez.

White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-OB3
3 B-Kt5	Kt-KB3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P-Q4	P-Q4
6 Q-K5	P x P
7 B-Kt5	

C. P. Morphy, Duluth, sends Black's 7th move, B-K2.

Mr. Morphy gives his reasons for making this move: "In the event of White retreating the B, we have gained a move, while if he exchange Bs, I think our position at least as good as White's if not superior."

B-K2 is better than Q-Q3, as it develops and defends at the same time.

The Consultation Game.

We are sorry that so far only nine persons have shown an interest in this game, by sending Black's 7th move; and five of them, so it seems to us, did not make the best move for Black. The strength or weakness of the Jerome Gambit depends on Black's 7th move; but a weak move here does not prove anything. The benefit of a Consultation Game is the opportunity it gives for analysis of some opening, thus showing the best continuations. It is, in a certain sense, a problem for the time being. We shall give Black's 7th move in our next issue. We think it best not to give the move sent by the majority, but, after giving the several moves sent, select as the move the one which, in our opinion, is the best.

A False Move.

The penalty for a false move is, usually, to move the King. A curious case was brought to our notice lately. In the course of the game White had moved his K. After a while he moved it back to Ksq. Then, as the game proceeded, forgetting, as he averred, that he had moved his K, he attempted to Castle. In doing this, he touched his R first, and when Black called his attention to the fact that he could not Castle, he moved his K as the penalty. Now, his K move, at this juncture, was a better move than that of his R, and Black objected to this. The matter was submitted to us, and we judged that White must move his R, not as a penalty for the false move, but because in attempting to Castle he touched his R first. If, when the move is legitimate, a player intending to Castle touches his R first, his opponent can stop the Castling, and compel him to move his R. The reason for this is that a player intending to Castle touches his R, and in moving it he may see that the R move is better than Castling, and make a move he did not intend to make. When he touches his R first, his opponent does not know that he intends to Castle; but if he moves his K two squares, there can not be any doubt as to the move he intends to make.

The Paris Tournament.

LASKER WINS.

The score at the time of going to press is as follows:

Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
Brody..... 3	11	Mieses..... 9	6
Burn..... 9	5	Mortimer..... 2	13
Daher..... 1	14	Pillsbury..... 11½	3½
Janowski..... 9	6	Rosen..... 3	12
Lasker..... 14	1	Schlechter..... 8	6
Masch..... 9	6	Showalter..... 9	7
Massey..... 11	4	Sterling..... 1	14
Marshall..... 12	3	Tschigrin..... 10	5
Mason..... 4½	5½		

As Lasker's present score can not be reached by any other competitor, he has already secured the first prize, consisting of 5,000 francs and a Sevres vase.

Games from the Paris Tournament.

THE GAME LASKER LOST.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

MARSHALL.	LASKER.	MARSHALL.	LASKER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 Kt-R4	R-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	11 Q-R-B sq	R-Q Kt sq
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	12 R x R	Kt x R
4 B-Kt5	P-QB3	13 R-QB sq	Kt-K4
5 P-K4	P x K P	14 R-B7 ch	K-K3
6 Kt x P	B-Kt5 ch	15 B-Kt5	P-Kt4
7 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	16 R-QR7	P-Q5
8 P-QR3	B x Kt ch	17 R-R6	K-Q4
9 P x B	Q-R4	18 K-B2	R-Kt2
10 B-Q2	Kt-K5	19 R-R8	Kt-B3
11 Kt-KB3	Kt x QBP	20 K-Q9	Kt-Kt5
12 P x P	Kt x Q	21 R-Q8 ch	K-K4
13 B x Q	Kt-Kt7	22 Kt-Kt2	R-QB7
14 P-QR4	B-Q2	23 Kt-B4 ch	K-B4
15 P-B6	B x P	24 R x P	R-B4
16 Kt-K5	B-K5	25 B-K8	R-Q4
17 B-B3	P-B3	26 Kt-K3 ch	K-K4
18 P-B3	B-B7	27 Kt x R	K x R
19 K-Q2	Kt x R P	28 Kt x R	P x Kt
20 K x B	Kt x B	29 B-B7	P-B4
21 Kt-Q3	Kt-Q4	30 B-Kt6	P-R4
22 P x Kt	P x P	31 B-B7	P-R5
23 Kt-B5	P-Q Kt3	32 P-KR3	P-Kt4
24 B-Kt5 ch	K-B2	33 B-K8	K-B4
25 Kt-R4	Kt-B3	34 B-Q7	P-Kt6
26 K-R-Q sq	K-R-QB sq	35 B x B P	K-Kt5
27 Kt-B3	Kt-K2	36 B-Q3	P-Kt7
28 K-Kt2	R-B4	37 K-B2	K-R6
29 B-Q3	P-QR4	38 K-Kt sq	Resigns.

Sicilian Defense.

SHOWALTER.	MIESER.	SHOWALTER.	MIESER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 B-B6	B x P ch
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	16 K-R sq	Q-B5
3 P-Q4	P x P	17 Q-R5	Q x B
4 Kt x P	Kt-QB3	18 Q x B	R-Kt5
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B1	19 P-KKt3	K-K2
6 Kt x Kt	Kt-P x Kt	20 P-KB3	R-Kt4
7 P-K5	Kt-Q4	21 P-KB4	R-Kt5
8 Kt x Kt	B P x Kt	22 P-B3	Q-R-Kt5
9 B-Q3	P-Q3	23 R-B3	B-B3
10 B-B4	Q-B2	24 R-K sq	P-KR4
11 Q-K4	B-Q2	25 Q-KB2	K-Q sq
12 Castles	P x P	26 Q x P	Q-R ch
13 B x K P	B-Q3	27 K-Kt2	R x P ch
14 B x Kt P	R-K Kt sq	28 Resigns.	

The King's Gambit.

A NEW MOVE.

The British Chess Magazine publishes a "recent discovery" in the King's Gambit, taken from the Cheltenham Examiner:

White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-KB4	P x P
3 Kt-KB3	P-K Kt4
4 R-R4	B-Kt2
5 Castles	P-Q3
6 P-Q4	P-KR3
7 P-B3	Kt-K5
8 P-KKt3!	P-Kt5
..... If P x P; 9 QB x P, or KB x P, ch.	
9 Kt-R4	P-B6
10 Kt-Q2	
11 Q Kt x P	Castles
12 Q x P	P x Kt

What is Black's best move now? And if he had not played 10... Castles, what should he have done?

This position may be looked upon as a problem of less than fifty moves. Black to move, and save his bacon. To draw will be no disgrace—can he do it?

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OPENING OF THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

THE nomination of Governor Roosevelt for the Vice-Presidency, and the developments leading up to it, have brought out more remarks in the press than any other feature of the Republican national convention held in Philadelphia last week. The opinion seems to prevail, in papers of every political hue, that his nomination materially strengthens the ticket. Senator Hanna, according to newspaper report, agreed with Governor Roosevelt himself that the latter could help the party most by running again this year for governor of New York. Senator Platt, however, is reported to have said that Governor Roosevelt could not carry New York next fall, a view which some Democratic papers think well founded, pointing to the narrow margin

by which he was elected two years ago when military hero-worship was at its height. Mr. Platt's enemies, however, construed his desire for the governor's nomination on the national ticket more to the fear that Roosevelt would be reelected governor than to any fear that he would not be. The fruitless efforts of Governor Roosevelt to escape the nomination, and the counter-efforts to compel him to accept it, gave the newspaper men the larger part of the material for their despatches, and furnished the only bone of contention in the gathering, after the contests of rival delegations had been adjusted by the national committee. All



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
(Photograph by Pach Bros.)

the reports of committees were adopted without contest, and the nominations for President and Vice-President were finally made by unanimous vote.

The renomination of the President was so fully expected that it has so far aroused no unusual comment. The platform contains little that is novel, and is considered disappointing by some of the Republican press.

THE TICKET.

A Republican View.—"McKinley is not the first President of this age to be renominated practically by acclamation, but during his four years in the White House there has arisen no anti-administration party; nothing of that kind has been seriously attempted or, so far as the politically initiated confess, has it been considered. At Philadelphia there was no hostile faction marching sullenly with the friendly delegates because opposition



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WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

was hopeless, and in this happy respect President McKinley has not had a predecessor.

"The renomination is fully earned. During a strain of war and political evolution the like of which the country experienced but once before, McKinley as the national executive has at no moment stood with the doubters or the pessimists. He has shirked no duty of the moment because it was forbidding or novel. He has never once sought refuge in the ever-open shelter of anti-expansion argument that for many of the Administration's determining acts in the progress of expansion there were no precedents. He has gone ahead on the path of our manifest destiny without flourish, with a cautious tongue, but with an unfaltering foot, until to-day the United States are greater in truth and in the estimation of the world than ever before, and the Republican Party is not only hopeful, but wholly convinced of the wisdom and patriotism of the canvass about to be made in McKinley's name.

"The first man to be nominated for Vice-President, tho, by a like outpouring of party sentiment, is Theodore Roosevelt. Even if the second McKinley term should close Roosevelt's career in politics, he would have reward enough for public service through a lifetime. No man ever received so stunning a tribute of popular approval as Roosevelt received in the persistent and at last triumphant demand that he should be the candidate for Vice-President. The bosses who scare political kindergartens with visions of their absolute and awful domination in public affairs were chips on the stream of the irresistible sentiment for Roosevelt, insatiable until it got him."—*The New York Sun (Rep.)*.

Another Period of Backing and Filling.—"Mr. McKinley is nominated. This is the reward he receives from the Republican Party and its leaders for the lamblike docility with which he has obeyed their orders in every particular during the last four years.

"It is also a guarantee for the United States that if McKinley's nomination be followed by his election there is going to be another period of backing and filling, of sophomore statesmanship

and of bowing to the will of party leaders. This is encouraging! . . .

"In any case the die is cast, so far as the Republican Party is concerned, unless McKinley should prove disinterested enough to withdraw in favor of Roosevelt. But it is not yet too late for the Democrats to save the situation. There is still time for them to avoid the pitfalls of Bryanism, Populism, and silverism."—*The New York Herald (Ind.)*.

Roosevelt the Fallen.—"As governor of New York Roosevelt dared to challenge the enmity of the Platt machine. He instigated and jammed through the Legislature a corporation franchise tax law, which made every trust, monopoly, railway, and tramway combination in New York hate him and long for his destruction. On some occasions, it is true, he showed the white feather. He did surrender to Platt on more than one occasion, but, whenever he did so, the act was so manifestly in the interest of 'harmony' that nobody in his own party felt that it counted. But none of his friends ever believed that he could be brought to throw up the sponge at Philadelphia without ever getting out of his corner.

"He has done so, and it only remains for the next legislature of the Empire State to pass an act changing his Christian name from Theodore to Dennis. If there had been a fraction as much sense as 'bounce' in his composition it would have occurred to him that he, and not Platt, nor yet Hanna, held the game in his hands. He could have continued to say to the latter that an honest citizen could not allow his name to be put on a ticket which reeked of Algerism, Eaganism, Sampsonism, violation of the constitution, and carpetbag corruption in the colonies. He could have refused to stand for the defeat of the Nicaragua canal bill in the interests of the Hanna-Panama syndicate, and for the ship subsidy steal, and his refusal to shoulder those policies of infamy would have strengthened him with the American people. He could have dared Platt to refuse him a renomination for the governorship of New York.

"But Roosevelt is a fallen idol. . . . All that his name might have meant to Republican voters in case he had honestly asked for the nomination has been lost to the party by his invertebracy at Philadelphia. It does not lie in his mouth any more to say that William McKinley 'has the backbone of a chocolate éclair in a candy-store window.' His own is demonstrated to have the consistency of a fresh marshmallow drop."—*The Washington Times (Dem.)*.

Chairman Hanna.—"The reelection yesterday of Marcus A. Hanna as chairman of the Republican national committee naturally followed the good work of the convention in nominating McKinley and Roosevelt.

"Chairman Hanna has grown steadily in the favor and respect of the country during the four years past. No man has been more mercilessly caricatured, but these caricatures, so far from affecting the opinion of the people, do not even amuse them. He conducted the Republican campaign four years ago in a clean, vigorous, aggressive, and successful manner. Since then he has been prominently before the people and has continued to grow in public estimation the better he is known.

"His remaining as head of the Republican national committee insures a campaign of vigor and thoroughness, of education and conviction. No reasonable person can doubt that the result will be an even more decisive victory for the Republican ticket than in 1896."—*The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)*.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform reviews the record of the past four years, pointing to the prosperity of the country, and noting "that while during the whole period of one hundred and seven years, from 1790 to 1897, there was an excess of exports over imports of only \$383,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,483,537,094." It also speaks with pride of the war with Spain and the "new birth of freedom" given to

ten millions of people as a result. It expresses renewed allegiance to the gold standard and "stedfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver." As the paragraph on trusts seems likely to be the center of considerable discussion, we quote it in full:

"We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest cooperation of capital to meet new business conditions and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition, and secure the rights of producers, laborers, and all who are engaged in industry and commerce."

In the platform protection and reciprocity are indorsed, restriction of the immigration of cheap labor, aid to American shipping, and liberal pensions are favored, "the policy of the Republican Party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service" is commended, the choice of civil servants in our new possessions is applauded, and the belief is expressed "that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined, as far as practicable, to their inhabitants." The Southern States are condemned for their restriction of the negro vote. Favor is expressed for good roads, rural free postal delivery, the reclamation of our arid lands, the admission of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma to statehood, the reduction of the war taxes, "the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the Government of the United States," a department of commerce and industries in the Cabinet, and the reorganization of the consular system. Approval is given to the Administration's action in the partition of Samoa, the annexation of Hawaii, and the tender of friendly offices in the interest of peace in South Africa; also "stedfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine" is asserted. The statement is included that after the war with Spain we were bound to provide for the maintenance of law and order and the establishment of good government in our new territory, and "to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge shall be performed."

Well Built.—"The only criticism that can stand against such a platform is to show that, if executed in good faith and with knowledge and efficiency, as the platform of 1896 has been, it would fail to defend the honor of the nation or to promote its prosperity, and of such criticism little indeed will be heard in the coming months of discussion. . . ."

"The representatives of the party, this year as heretofore, have preserved a due order and subordination in framing its platform. They declare its opinions on all issues of broad national concern without timidity, but also without exaggeration. No survey of Republican success during the last four years or throughout the long period of general prosperity of which the party has been the chief instrument would be adequate if it did not recognize the wisdom with which it has refused to assist in imparting an appearance of paramount importance to proposals of doubtful value and topics of ephemeral interest. Demagogues and fanatics have uniformly failed to receive its countenance. The incalculable service thus rendered to the nation in times both of tranquillity and disturbance is repeated this year, and again the Republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate

and approving judgment of the American people."—*The New York Tribune (Rep.)*.

Nothing in It.—"The so-called platform adopted at Philadelphia is not a platform at all; it is not a declaration of principles nor a program of action. It is a declaration of ends to be attained by government. Now, there is no difference among rational men as to the ends to be attained; everybody desires to be prosperous; everybody desires to have the nation honored and influential; everybody is in favor of the millennium; the only practical question is as to the means of attaining it. As to this the campaign speech adopted in Philadelphia in place of a platform tells us very little. It declares against the free and unlimited coinage of silver; but that has already been disposed of by legislation. As to further financial legislation the platform is in 'favor of such legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed, and commerce enlarged.' The greenbackers and silverites are in favor of just the same thing; what a party platform is for is to tell how a political organization purposes to attain this end, but the Philadelphia document gives no information."—*The New York Journal of Commerce*.

Strong, Direct, Unequivocal.—"Fortunate is the party that can point to the past and the present as the index and assurance of what is to come. . . . The Administration now in its fourth year is exceptionally happy in its record of achievements. It can refer to the fulfilment of promises and to the highest degree of success in dealing with great and unexpected emergencies. . . . The platform is strong, direct, unequivocal, a vigorous avowal in regard to work to be performed within the next four years by the great executive and progressive party of the country, unless the people decree otherwise, a most improbable event."—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.)*.

A Disappointing and Unsatisfactory Declaration.—"The platform of principles presented to the people of the country by the



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MARCUS A. HANNA.

National Republican Convention must be disappointing and unsatisfactory, even to the members of the party whose purposes it is supposed to represent. . . . It is discursive, shambling, aimless, and without purpose; largely devoted to the thrashing of old



THEY'RE OFF!

—The New York World.

straw and inadequate in its handling of the pertinent questions of the day.—*The Atlanta Constitution*, (Item.)

THE CHINESE DISORDER.

IN the midst of the conflicting reports from China, three points—Peking, Tien-Tsin, and Taku—stand out as the important centers of interest. Peking and Tien-Tsin each contains hundreds of Europeans and scores of Americans, whose fate is a matter of grave anxiety, while Taku, covered by the guns of the allied fleet, is quiet. The Peking reports have been from day to day of the most various kind, at one time representing that all

the foreigners are massacred, the Emperor killed, the Empress Dowager a suicide, and the city in the hands of a seething mob; at another time, that the relief column under Admiral Seymour and Captain McCalla arrived safely, that a large Russian relief force reached the city about the same time, and that all the foreigners were safe. At Tien-Tsin the situation is serious. A large force of Chinese



COL. E. H. EASTON.

Of the 9th Infantry, ordered from Manila to Tientsin.

with many big guns, have been bombarding the city, particularly the foreign quarter; many buildings, among them the American consulate, have been destroyed, and three hundred or more foreigners killed or wounded. Among those killed are four American marines, and the commander of the British war-ship *Rattlesnake*.

So much for the situation. As to the remedy, the powers are agreed, so the German foreign office announces, that the first thing to be done is to rescue the Europeans and Americans in Tien-Tsin and Peking at all hazards. Admiral Kempff reports that Russia is moving twenty thousand men down through Manchuria upon Peking, and the Yokohama correspondent of the *London Daily Mail* says that Japan has chartered fifteen transports and is mobilizing her fleet, and will soon land a large force in China. The other powers also are preparing to send troops, and Secretary Long has ordered Admiral Remy to sail immediately from Manila to Taku with the *Brooklyn*. After the relief of the beleaguered foreigners, the next step of the powers, it is supposed, will be a demand for adequate satisfaction for the injuries to European interests; and the third step will be the establishment of guarantees against the repetition of such outrages.

An important phase of the affair is the attitude of the Chinese Government toward the "rioters." The attack of the Taku forts on the foreign war-vessels, and the bombardment of the American consulate and other foreign buildings in Tien-Tsin with big guns, would ordinarily, of course, be acts of war; but many believe that the central Government has lost control of the army and can not be held

responsible for the disorderly acts of soldiers who have thrown off all authority. As communication with the Chinese capital is cut off, it is impossible for the Chinese Government to disavow the outrages, and the Chinese minister at Washington seems to be totally in the dark as to the whole affair, and merely reiterates that the hostilities must have arisen from a misunderstanding, and that all will come out right if

the powers do not provoke the Chinese by invading their country. The Washington correspondents, however, report that our cabinet inclines to the view that the hostilities at Taku and Tien-Tsin are acts of war, and that the Chinese minister is likely to receive his passports in a few days.

A Good Quarrel to Keep Away from.—"But if the Chinese Government should admit its responsibility for the attack, what will be the next step taken by the powers interested? And is there any hope that they will be able to work together in a sufficiently harmonious way to compel China to fulfil its treaty obligations without going to war among themselves? It is one of the regrettable characteristics of war that it tends toward the spread of warlike operations even among nations not actually involved in the original quarrel. Two army or navy officers of different nations may precipitate a war between the powers to which their commands belong, even tho they may try to act with the most careful judgment. Particularly is this true when there has been a previous jealousy or rivalry between the two countries.

"When to this chance of friction is added a suspicion that several of the great powers have designs upon the territory of China, it will be seen that the chief anxiety in Europe and the United States does not relate to the result of any hostilities that may be



CAPT. G. E. F. WHITE.

Of the Battleship *Oregon*, ordered to China.

directed against China alone. It is highly probable that a very moderate force of trained troops, armed with the most improved modern weapons, will absolutely crush or annihilate any force the Chinese may be able to put in the field, especially as the latter's supply of ammunition is supposed to be insufficient for a successful campaign. But it is the next step after the overthrow of the imperial troops that is likely to worry the statesmen of the civilized world. They will have to deal with each other after they have finished with the 'heathen Chinese,' and so far as the present outlook extends they would rather tackle two Chinese specters than run the risk of breaking up one European concert.

"It would be wise for the United States to hold aloof from all concerted action with other powers except in cases in which there is absolute harmony and unanimous cooperation. If a great war must come out of the Chinese problem it is better that we should keep out of it."—*The Chicago Record*.

A Word for the Chinaman.—"Of course, the Chinese are heathens and all that. And they have acted very badly toward our missionaries and travelers and traders. But history is by no means silent on the subject of the imposition of the opium trade, and of legislation dictated from the Sand Lots, and of the Rock Springs massacre, and of a thousand other abominable outrages inflicted upon those benighted heathen by civilized Christians. Perhaps it was all for their good. Eels are much more useful after they are skinned than before, but that fact seldom reconciles them to the skinning. The simple fact is that the Occidental powers—England, France, Russia, and the United States—have for many years been treating China and the Chinese very badly—as badly, from the Chinese point of view, as the Chinese have treated the strangers who have, uninvited, intruded themselves within their gates. We have heard some of the most eminent and experienced American missionaries to China, at the time of some of the worst Chinese anti-mission riots, declare that they did not wonder a bit at the conduct of the Chinese, and, on the ground of the natural *lex talionis*, did not greatly blame them.

"We are going on, however, to coerce China into submission to our ways. We are all agreed that it is our right and our duty to do so. We can not permit that vast empire to be shot against us. There is too vast a prospect of profit in the development of its resources and in the sale of our goods to its inhabitants. Why, if China were as well supplied with railroads as is the United States, it would have at least two million miles. We have simply got to go in and build those roads and make thirty per cent. dividends on their stock if it takes all the smokeless powder in the world to do it. But what a wretched travesty upon sense and justice it is to approve and urgently promote such a campaign against China, which is, or should be, as independent a sovereign state as there is in the world, and at the same time to cavil at the suppression of insurrection and brigandage in the Philippines, which by every principle of international law and natural morals are subject to our sovereignty and to control which is legally and morally our duty as well as our right!"—*W. F. J.* in *The New York Tribune*.

Value of the Philippines Now Appears.—"But for the Philippines, our fleet and our army there, where would American interests be in China to-day? . . . Where would the United States have once been in this settlement? We should have had two or three ships in China. We could have landed a couple of hundred sailors and marines. We would have been without a battle-ship or a soldier. Our forces would have been eight thousand miles away. No transport would have been in existence. The United States, with all its vast interests, would have stood silently by, unable to speak with authority or to act with decision, to have weight in the council of nations to safeguard the future of a great and growing trade.

"To-day the Ninth Regiment is already on the way from Manila. It will be at Taku in a week. No fleet but Japan's is stronger in the East. No power speaks with a more authoritative voice or is more heeded. The treaty rights of American trade and manufactures in Chinese commerce will be regarded by every nation and remain safe because under the Republican policy of expansion the United States is planted on both sides of the Pacific, asking no more than its rights, and equal to their protection."—*The Philadelphia Press*.

HOW THE AMERICAN PRESS VIEW THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

NOW that the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic seem to agree that the Boer cause in South Africa has waned to an all but total eclipse, some interesting observations on the British triumph are appearing on the editorial pages, and a brief glance at the American comment from the Atlantic to the Pacific reveals many side-lights on the situation.

The *Providence Journal* (Ind.) expresses a view widely held by the pro-British press when it says that the British triumph "will be to the advantage of everybody concerned, and within that liberal category may be included all the nations on the face of the earth." The *Hartford Courant* (Rep.), too, thinks that "there are good days ahead—better days than any in the past—for Boer and Briton alike in South Africa." The *Hartford Times* (Ind. Dem.) sees nothing to glory over in the fighting exhibition that South Africa has given the world. It says: "We certainly hope this South African 'killing match' is finished. Some thousands of valuable lives have been needlessly sacrificed, and the Boers should be able to realize that, in forcing the war issue, rather than to yield fairness and equality in government to all within their borders, they have, after all, only been playing into the hands of the British." A pro-Boer view of the end of the war may be seen in the comment of the *New York Sun* (Rep.), which says: "We can only say again that it is an ominous event when in the present age one civilized state conquers, annexes to itself, and abolishes the independence of another, even when the victim is no bigger or stronger than a Boer republic." The *Philadelphia North American* (Ind. Rep.), too, declares that England's cold-blooded performance in blotting out the two republics "marks the lowest stage to which international morality has ever descended since the modern world took shape."

Some of the Democratic press, such as the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and the *Kansas City Times* charge that the administration at Washington has aided England. The *Times* says: "England has committed the crime of the century and this Government has been an accessory. . . . The cowardly and truckling pro-British Administration at Washington should be and will be held to a strict accountability for bringing this reproach upon the republic and its liberty-loving citizens." Many Republican papers heartily sympathize with the burghers. Says the *Cleveland Leader* (Rep.): "The spread of Democratic institutions is beaten back by armies. It is a turning backward of the tide of progress which must distress millions of lovers of human freedom in other parts of the world than South Africa. . . . Every despot feels more secure because the Boers have been unable to save their country, however much his sympathies may have been with the weak against the strong, or influenced by dislike of Great Britain."

The Southern press, too, contain many interesting comments. The *Baltimore American* (Rep.) says: "If humanity is not staggered by the losses or by the cost of the war, it is astounded by the heartless policy of the British Government from the beginning to the end. In this it has paid the price which Kruger predicted." The *Baltimore Sun* (Ind.) says: "Cecil Rhodes realizes his program as to the map of South Africa, which was to 'color it all red,' and it is the reddest thing of the kind since the partition of Poland." The *Baltimore Herald* (Ind.), in surprise at the Boer "collapse," says: "It is difficult to resist the impression that the scheme of defense has been for the most part a gigantic bluff, and that, when the real truth about the cam-



THE EARL OF AIRLIE.
Killed in battle near Pretoria.



COLONEL THORNYCROFT.



GEN. HECTOR MACDONALD.



GEN. SIR HERBERT CHERMSIDE.



GEN. IAN HAMILTON.



GEN. SIR LESLIE BUXLER.



GEN. REGINALD POLE-CAREW.



GEN. EDWARD HUTTON.

YOUNG OFFICERS WHO HAVE WON DISTINCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

paing shall have been revealed, the world will yield to a feeling of undisguised astonishment at the one-sidedness of the struggle." The *New Orleans Picayune* (Dem.) compares the Boers with the Confederates, saying that "in both cases the beaten people made a grand fight," and that all they have to show for it is a fine military record and "the consciousness of having done their duty."

Looking to the future relations between Boer and Briton, the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) declares that nothing short of a federation of the British possessions in South Africa, with the same measure of home rule enjoyed by Canada and Australia "can prevent the recurrence of rebellions in South Africa which will be more formidable than the war which is now drawing to a close." "The least England can do," declares the *Minneapolis Times* (Ind.), "is to make the Boer at home in his own land, and England will miss a glorious opportunity if she does not put pacification above revenge." The *Colorado Springs Gazette* (Rep.) remarks: "There is no occasion for freedom's shrieking whichever side wins in this contest. . . . For after all, a cause such as this can not be determined by war. The control of South Africa in the future and the direction of its development depends less upon the relative strength of the armies that have been facing each other than it does upon the relative vigor of the two races that will compete or cooperate in the task of making that land what it is to be." But the *Deseret News* (Ind.), Salt Lake, observes: "The downfall of the republics is certainly a matter of regret, but the defeat of Great Britain in this unequal conflict would have been still more deplorable. For that would have

been a signal for the advance of the opponents of liberty from all sides."

On the Pacific coast the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.) says: "England can use her triumph only to build up thriving, free, and happy colonies—by and by to become loyal as well—upon the ruins of the subjugated states. For them the high hope of independence fades forever; but as English subjects they will enjoy rights and privileges that have been won through centuries of struggle happier than their own. Whatever their sympathies, the people of this country will be glad that this sorrowful war is at an end." The *San Francisco Call* believes that "history records no more pitiful tragedy than has been enacted in South Africa. Nor does history record a more amazing spectacle than the wild rejoicing in Great Britain that a victory has been gained by that empire over two weak republics. The British force outnumbered the Boer army more than twelve to one. Yet London went mad over the victory! If the record of human affairs has been correctly written such rejoicing over such a victory is a symptom of national decay." The *Freeman's Labor Journal* (Spokane) finds in the British triumph this moral: "The Boers are whipped; their nation is no more. God and man knows that might, not right, won. Public sentiment had nothing to do with the case, and God was on the side of the fellows with the biggest guns and bank accounts. Let labor profit by the lesson, organize for power, and rely upon themselves to fight and win. Sentiment will neither release the mortgage on the cow nor buy bread for the babies. It is a business proposition. Unite by and for yourselves."

THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

THE municipal elections which took place in Cuba on June 16 were the first held in that island since it has come under American control, and on that account have attracted wide attention. The election, by a majority of 13,073 to 6,534, of General Alejandro Rodriguez as mayor of Havana is regarded as a victory for the Cuban military element, as well as for the cause of Cuban independence. Rodriguez represented the Nationalist party—the party of General Gomez—and was opposed by the

more radical "Republican party," which won some small victories in the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas. At Santiago the issue was fought out on the basis of the color line, the white man's ticket being elected. The Democratic Union party, the most conservative party of all, met with such small success that in many cities it withdrew its candidates.

Much comment has been aroused by the light vote

cast. In Havana, where about 60,000 men were entitled to vote, less than 25,000 registered and only 19,600 votes were cast. Says the *New York Sun*: "When it is considered that the decimating wars through which Cuba has passed, with the frightful accompaniments of disease and starvation, have led straight toward a ballot-box for their reward; when it is remembered that for generation after generation it has been the dream of Cuban patriots and the hope of its people to secure the boon of self-government, last Saturday's vote is disappointing." On the other hand, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* points out that "the proportion [of voters] in Cuba is the proportion of the Latin countries of Europe," such as France and Italy, and adds that if the vote was a light one, the election was peaceful and orderly. The *New York Tribune* declares that the first result of the election is to give "some assurance of the orderliness of the Cuban people in such matters," and comments favorably on the fact that no riots or other disturbances took place. This feature also elicits praise from the *Columbia State*, which says:

"Three things stand out prominently from the record: First, the candidates were few; showing no such craze for office as had been forecasted. Second, the vote was light; showing that many electors felt easy as to the consequences, no matter who might be elected. Third, the voting and the count were conducted with marvellous order, showing that those who took part in the contests were unswayed by passion and appreciated their duty as good citizens to respect the decisions reached. . . . Not finally, but very thoroughly so far, the Cubans have vindicated themselves against their detractors."

By many of the papers it is claimed that Cuba, having shown herself fully capable of self-government, should now be given complete independence at the earliest possible opportunity. In the eyes of the *New Orleans Daily Picayune*, the election proved to be "a direct rebuke to the annexation desires of the administration," and "shows conclusively that the majority of the

Cubans are opposed to annexation, and favor the absolute independence of the island." The *Philadelphia North American* declares:

"It now only remains for the United States to hasten the completion of the work which it has so auspiciously begun. A government, civil in all its branches and free from the taint of military control, should be erected at once. Its administration should be left solely in the hands of the citizens of the island, and our soldiers should be withdrawn and department commanders recalled at the earliest possible day. The end of our usefulness is arriving."

PHILIPPINE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

THE President's proclamation of amnesty, promising "complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future" to all Filipino insurgents who within ninety days "formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands," is regarded as a move that may mark a new phase of the Philippine situation. The proclamation promises free transportation to any part of the archipelago to those who accept it, and promises that "the military authorities of the United States will pay 30 pesos [\$27 in silver] to each man who presents a rifle in good condition." It is considered significant that on Thursday of last week, the day the proclamation was issued in Manila, two hundred Filipinos who are not pro-American in their sentiments met in Manila to determine methods for securing peace. The despatches from Manila say that the conference "was composed of the distinctly revolutionary element," and thirty political prisoners were released from jail in order to attend. The *New York Sun's* despatch says: "The spirit of the assembly was apparent, since the members believe that Aguinaldo will abide by their decision. Señor Paterno declared: 'All failing to observe the mandates issuing from this chair, which is backed by Aguinaldo, are criminal traitors.' This was the first general meeting of Filipinos since the fall of Tiarac. . . . All those who took part in the meeting were in favor of peace." The meeting unanimously adopted the following seven conditions which they considered necessary to an honorable peace. A request for independence does not appear in the list. The demand for the expulsion of the friars, the despatches report, was passed with shouts of approval, the entire assembly shouting, "Expel, expel!" Here is the list:

- First—Amnesty.
- Second—The return by the Americans to the Filipinos of confiscated property.
- Third—Employment for the revolutionary generals in the navy and militia when established.
- Fourth—The application of the Filipino revenues to succor needy Filipino soldiers.
- Fifth—A guaranty to the Filipinos of the exercise of personal rights accorded to Americans by their Constitution.
- Sixth—Establishment of civil governments at Manila and in the provinces.
- Seventh—Expulsion of the friars.

The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), which has opposed nearly all of the administration's Philippine measures, admits that "it is a good thing, however, that the administration has now done" in issuing the amnesty proclamation, "and the issue of the proclamation is cause for congratulation. What every right-minded man wants most of all is a cessation of the fighting, and it seems only reasonable to expect that the offer of clemency now made will help much to bring about this result." The *New York Times* (Ind.) says:

"It is impossible at this distance and with the information accessible to tell what will be the effect of this offer. It is a fair presumption, however, that the President, General MacArthur, and the commissioners have sufficient evidence that it will be



GEN. ALEJANDRO RODRIGUEZ,
Elected Mayor of Havana.

generally accepted or it would not have been issued. The criticism that it is intended as a starter in the campaign for the reelection of the President does not seem very profound. Mr. McKinley is not exactly that kind of a politician. He is much too shrewd not to see that such a step, unless it was warranted by the facts, would react heavily against him. There are four long months yet before the election. That is quite long enough for the truth to be known about a proclamation issued to deceive the people, supposing that he wished to do that, which we do not for a moment believe."

Quite a different view appears in the *Philadelphia Record* (Ind.), which says:

"Evidently a herculean effort is being put forth to make the facts square with the frequent announcements that 'the war is over.' The situation in the Philippines is dreadfully embarrassing for an executive reelection. The most dexterous spellbinders experience great difficulty in finding apologies, to say nothing of justification, for the suppression of the Filipinos' aspirations to be masters of their own destinies—aspirations which the American people enthusiastically approve when manifested among any liberty-loving people. The weak plea that the opposition of the Filipinos to American domination was the result of the incendiary agitation of ambitious and unscrupulous leaders, hungry for spoils and power, has been exploded. The native Government has been scattered to the winds; most of the chief 'conspirators' are our prisoners—and still their alleged dopes fight on. Our sovereignty does not extend beyond the range of our guns. If a cause have ever earned respect by the devotion of its supporters the Filipinos have become entitled to generous consideration."

ANOTHER FEDERAL JUDGE ON PORTO RICO.

LESS newspaper discussion has followed the opinion of Judge Townsend, of the United States circuit court for the district of Southern New York, to the effect that the Constitution does not necessarily "follow the flag" to Porto Rico, than followed the opinion of Judge Lochren, of the United States district court of Minnesota, considered in these columns May 26, who held that the Constitution does follow the flag to that island. Yet it is remarked that Judge Townsend's opinion is of considerably greater legal weight, inasmuch as the case under consideration (a dispute over tariff duties on tobacco imported from Porto Rico) directly involved the status of the island, while Judge Lochren's opinion was an *obiter dictum*, the question in that case not being directly involved.

Judge Townsend decides that our federal government has the power to acquire territory and rule it independently of the Constitution; so that the clause in the Constitution providing that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" does not necessarily mean free trade between the United States and its "dependencies." In short, the Constitution does not "follow the flag," and our Government can rule the people of acquired territory as subjects. Judge Townsend says:

"The framers of the Constitution intended that instrument not as a limitation upon the freedom of the new sovereign in acting for the States in foreign affairs; not as a check to growth, but as the organic law of a nation that can live and grow. To deny this power to govern territory at arm's length would be to thwart that intention to make the United States an unfettered sovereign in foreign affairs. For if we wage war successfully we must some time become, as many think we are now, charged with territory which it would be the greatest folly to incorporate at once into our Union, making our laws its laws, its citizens our citizens, our taxes its taxes, and which, on the other hand, international considerations and the sense of our responsibility to its inhabitants may forbid us to abandon. The construction of the Constitution which would limit our sovereign power would force us into a dilemma between violating our duty to other nations and to the people under our care on the one hand and violating our duty to ourselves on the other. That construction would in such case imperil the honorable existence of our republic. It

could not have been intended by those who framed our Constitution that we should be born a cripple among the nations.

"There has been found, then, no reason either on principle or authority why the United States should not accept sovereignty over territory without admitting it as an integral part of the Union or making it bear the burden of the taxation uniform throughout our nation. To deny this power is to deny to this nation an important attribute of sovereignty. The intent of the

Constitution is to make the Federal Government a full sovereign with powers equal to those of other nations in its dealings for the States in foreign affairs."

Anti-expansionist papers like the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) remain unconvinced by the Judge's reasoning. *The Republican* says:

"And so the President and the Senate, as the treaty-making power, may annex any territory they are able to; and may then delegate



JUDGE WILLIAM E. TOWNSEND.

to Congress the power to act beyond the Constitution, and exactly as it pleases, in relation to the new territory. . . .

"Such views as these place the Government above the people who created it, and who in a written Constitution imposed bounds upon the scope of its authority. They seem to us to be revolutionary doctrines and to mark with renewed emphasis the great change which is quietly being forced into American institutions to meet the needs of a revolutionary policy of distant conquests and alien annexations. The people of the United States are, or were, the sovereign power in this country, and not the Government at Washington. The people can, if they choose, delegate to President or Congress the unlimited powers claimed for them by Judge Townsend; but this the people have not as yet done, and until they have done so Congress can step beyond the constitutional law of its being, in the government of territory of the United States, only by an act of usurpation. Presumably the case before Judge Townsend will be appealed to the higher courts."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A GREAT deal of promising laundry talent is going astray in China.—*The Baltimore American*.

SOMEbody is writing about "How the Turk Works." One of his ways is to work Uncle Sam.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal*.

THE Republican convention of 1900 administered to Theodore Roosevelt a large, bitter pill, heavily sugar-coated.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

IN dividing the profits of Christianizing China it is believed that Russia will consent to take the territory and permit the other nations to have the converts.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel*.

NOBODY will question the accuracy of Mayor Van Wyck's statement that his purchase of ice stock was "not a big transaction." It was about the smallest transaction on record.—*The New York World*.

A MONTANA VIEW.—So long as it was wrong for W. A. Clark to spend \$250,000 to be elected Senator it must surely be right to spend one hundred times as much to elect William McKinley President of the United States.—*The Butte (Montana) Miner*.

PRESBYTERIAN: "Now the time limit is abolished, how will you Methodists get rid of a clergyman when you don't like him?" Methodist: "Oh, I suppose we shall have to cut off his pay and starve him out, as you other sects do."—*The Indianapolis Journal*.

MR. JOSEPH F. MALONEY of Lynn, Mass., is the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President. Mr. Maloney's name begins and ends properly for a Presidential nominee, but the middle of it stands most dismally and discouragingly alone.—*The Chicago Tribune*.

LETTERS AND ART.

BROWNING AND HOW TO STUDY HIM.

MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE speaks of women's clubs as "one of the most efficient instrumentalities of culture in our time"; and the study of Browning by so many of these clubs he finds to be quite the natural thing. "For Browning's intense and passionate modernity," he explains (*Harper's Bazar*, May 26), "makes him, in a peculiar sense, the spokesman of a host of people who are just coming to intellectual self-consciousness. He is preeminently the poet of self-expression, of vital impulse, of the life which realizes itself in passion and action."

Mr. Mabie quotes from some critic who characterizes Browning as "a barbaric genius," "a truncated imagination," "a thought

and an art inchoate and ill-digested," "a volcanic eruption that tosses itself quite blindly and ineffectually into the sky." Of this characterization Mr. Mabie says:

"If it is agreed that the poetry of civilization as contrasted with the poetry of barbarism is concerned with order, symmetry, pure rationality, perfect poise of all the seething elements of life, harmonious rationality at all points and in all moods, then Browning is a barbarian; but if mod-

ern civilization, made up of a thousand thousand individual expressions of every form and kind and degree of intensity, includes elements too numerous and vast for that final mastery in the imagination which the Greek secured for a few brief years, then Browning at his best must be regarded as one of the poets of dawning order and intelligence; the prophet of a new spiritual synthesis vastly higher than that attained by the Greek, and requiring a much wider range of expression. . . . Browning is not the poet of a complete philosophy of life; nor, for that matter, is any other modern poet. And it ought to be added that no classical poet secured completeness save by a process of elimination, which has been impossible since Christianity and science have appeared. Browning is preeminently the poet of the active side of modern life in maturity, emotion, and experience; he stands preeminently for the putting forth of the entire inward force; for the resolute surrender of the soul to the general movement of life; for the reality and the spiritual value of experience. It is true that, from Browning's point, the volume and intensity of experience are sometimes out of all proportion to our ability to rationalize them. This is, however, in Browning's conception, not a confession of weakness, but a clear affirmation of the modern idea that life itself is the first and most searching of teachers, and that in the order of experience we live first and rationalize afterward. If there is to be always a cool balancing of reason before a decision is made, if the man whose instincts and impulses sweep him into action is to hold back and deal with life as a spectator, then the secret of life is missed, the lesson of life unlearned, the penetrating power of life never felt. There are other organs of knowledge besides the mind, Browning affirms; man is greater than his conscious intelligence. By surrendering himself to the play of the great forces of life, by giving himself body and soul to its tasks, by living with passionate intensity in the great human relations, a man sets free his personality, and in giving himself

in perfect self-surrender finds his growth, his work, his destiny, and his happiness."

How is Browning's work to be studied? He is, Mr. Mabie reminds us, primarily a poet, and it is a great mistake to give his philosophy of life first place. If he fails of ultimate acceptance as a poet, he will have no inspiration for posterity. Now poetry "ought always to be heard first and read afterward." If the best of Browning be sympathetically and intelligently interpreted by the voice, his much-discussed obscurity will be no longer in evidence. Then a work of art but slowly discloses its meaning, and familiarity with it is the first condition of comprehension.

Browning must be read aloud and read until he takes possession of the imagination. When the central and formative conception of his poetry has become clear and convincing, it is time enough to resort to handbooks and commentaries to clear up details. It is well then to study the poems in groups, arranging them ourselves without expert assistance. Then the study of poetic form is essential. From such a study we shall attain a clear conception of Browning's attitude toward life, and of the sources of his power; and such conception will bring with it a share in the poet's spiritual experience and an enlargement of our own life.

THE LITERARY INSPIRATION OF IMPERIALISM.

THE future historian who writes of the last years of the nineteenth century will probably turn unhesitatingly to the imperial idea as the great dominating impulse not only of the Anglo-Saxon but of the whole Aryan race. A writer in *The Scottish Review* (April) points out that tho we commonly regard Mr. Rudyard Kipling as the Tyrtæus of imperialism, this sentiment—which Walt Whitman defined as "the fused and fervent identity of the individual, whoever he or she may be, whatever the place, with the idea and fact of . . . totality, and what is meant by the flag"—has been held by Tennyson and all the great Victorians, and antedates even them. He writes:

"That imperialism should become a force—in some respects the prominent force—in our literature, was as 'inevitable' as the war in South Africa itself.

"At the present moment we are not specially concerned with the non-literary 'con-causes' of imperialism, except to the extent that literature is or ought to be the application of all ideas to life. That imperialism is allied to, and has been fostered by, the recent British delight in athleticism is as certain as that it is a passionate and yet philosophic protest for nationalism as a force in the life of the world against internationalism, especially in the destructive forms of Socialism and Nihilism. But, looking to Victorian literature, and the great names which were all-influential in those decades of it which are quite familiar to middle-aged men, it is really one of the most easily explicable of phenomena. On the moral side it is a protest against the merely materialistic view of life—the notion that a man is to be valued not according to the good that is done through his influence while he lives, but by the amount of wealth he leaves behind him. However much 'the simple great ones gone' of the Victorian era may have differed from each other—Carlyle from Arnold, Ruskin from Swinburne, Clough from Browning—they have agreed in holding up to scorn and reprobation that materialistic conception of happiness which has naturally obtained great importance in a reign so remarkable for its fat years of prosperity as that of the present sovereign.

"But imperialism goes back further than the Victorian era, to the time when Byron captivated Europe, even altho he was boycotted in Great Britain, with 'the pageant of his bleeding heart.' His romantic heroes, and still more romantic villains, his Corsairs and his Laras, dashed their heads as gallantly and as ineffectually against their prison walls of conventional Philistine sentiment as he did himself. But the strength of Byronism, apart from the views on special things with which it will be associated, lies in energy and in action. Imperialism means, there-



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fore, the revival of Byronism, an attempt to place action above speculation on the one side, and above materialism on the other side. Mr. George Meredith, who more than any living man of letters represents the transition between the older and the younger Victorian ideas, puts into the mouth of one of his best characters, Alvan of 'The Tragic Comedians'—notoriously and even confessedly Ferdinand Lassalle, the orator and inspirer of German social democracy—a theory and special application of the Byronic gospel of action. When Clotilde first heard him (Alvan) speak, 'His theme was action; the political advantages of action, and he illustrated his view with historical examples to the credit of the French, to the temporary discredit of the German and English races, who lead to compromise instead. Of the English he spoke as of a power extinct—a people "gone to fat," who have gained their end in a hoard of gold and shut the door upon bandit ideas. Action means life to the soul as to the body. Compromise is virtual death; it is the path between cowardice and comfort under the title of expediency. . . . Let then our joy be in war; in uncompromising action, which need not be the less a sagacious conduct of the war. Action energizes men's brains, generates grander capacities, provokes greatness of soul between enemies, and is the guaranty of positive conquest for the benefit of our species.' "

Mere "bandit ideas" of the Byronic type, however, have never had a permanent influence in England, says the writer; for the truly commanding force in modern English literature we must go back to Carlyle, who, tho a hero-worshiper, denounced Napoleonism and the Dick Turpinism of Byron. And, says the writer, the revival of the worship of Cromwell as the best type of what British influence abroad should be is evidence that the true gospel of Carlyle is still a power.

Carlyle's greatest and most articulate disciple, continues the writer, was Tennyson; and in Tennyson's "Riflemen Form" we have the spirit, tho not the music-hall air, of Kipling, "the contention that domestic reforms should be postponed to the great work of setting the empire in order." This spirit is still more clearly discerned in Tennyson's "Maud":

I stood on a giant deck, and mix'd my breath
With a loyal people shouting a battle-cry,
God's just wrath shall be wreck'd on a giant liar;
And many a darkness into the light shall leap,
And shine in the sudden making of splendid names,
And noble thought be free under the sun,
And the heart of the people beat with high desire;
For the peace that I deem'd no peace is over and done,
And now by the side of the Black and Baltic deep,
And deathful-grinning mouths of the fortress, flames
The blood-red blossom of war, with a heart of fire.

For this sentiment, remarks the writer, Tennyson received the same denunciation as Kipling now gets from the anti-imperialists. They accused him, as Taine has pointed out, of employing "the rebellious accent of the Satanic school," and were shocked at his crudities and incongruities. Tennyson, says the writer, simply showed in these lines that he was considerably in advance of his time: "He was not so much a man of war as a man of the cloister and the cathedral close, who, having been seized with the patriotic fervor, rushed out of his retirement, shook his fist in the face of the Czar, and, alarmed by the sensation caused by his unexpected militancy, 'turned him to his thought again' somewhat shamefacedly."

The two recent writers who have done most to foster the spirit of imperialism, says the writer, are Mr. Kipling (of course), and Mr. W. E. Henley. The latter is "the candid prophet of latter-day Byronism. He maintains that the singer of 'Lara' is the greatest master in English poetry since Shakespeare. He is a believer in and preacher of the vigor of the senses; he advocates action and annexation as a cure alike for Arnoldian megrims and for flabby politics."

On the other hand, Kipling's chief strength lies "in his always intense, frequently grotesque, and occasionally repellent realism." Yet there is a strain of Wesleyanism in his blood which makes him "The General Booth of Atkinsesque Imperialism"; and, withal, he "is a Carlylian in his love of a strong man

wherever he finds him." Mr. Kipling's Wesleyanism, too, is "flavored with mysticism" in such poems as "The Recessional."

Kipling and Henley, however, thinks the writer, do not give us the last or the best word of modern imperialism:

"It may be expecting too much of human nature, it might even be prejudicial to the best interests of the United Kingdom, as the center and citadel of the empire, to 'bind our sons to exile' in Africa or in India. It is highly probable, to say the least, that the energies of 'the best we breed' will be fully taxed with the domestic problems which will demand consideration when the present crisis has terminated. That, however, can not be discussed here and now. Enough has been said to show that Kiplingism—more especially in its serious and religious aspects—is, like imperialism itself, a natural stage in the evolution of the unprecedently protracted and marvelously diversified Victorian period."

SOME EDITORIAL REMINISCENCES.

THE house of Harper Brothers published its first book seventy years ago. Not until twenty years later did it begin the publication of *Harper's Magazine*, "as a tender to our business," to quote Mr. Fletcher Harper. At first the magazine was wholly eclectic, containing the cream of foreign periodicals. In six months' time, under the editorship of Henry J. Raymond, it had attained a circulation of 50,000. Its evolution from that day to this is traced by the present editor (H. M. Alden) in an article in the June number.

There are some interesting reminiscences of the many notable authors and artists that have had a share in the making of the magazine. So numerous is the list of these that the writer is forced to content himself with but brief mention of most of them. In a few cases, however, we get something more satisfactory. This, for instance, concerning Amélie Rives and Mary E. Wilkins:

"One writer, whose best short stories (excepting 'A Brother to Dragons') were contributed to *Harper's Magazine*, stands alone in the field of fiction, without precursor, or successor, or even kindred—Amélie Rives, of Virginia. American literature has no such example to present of genius in its simplest terms and most naïve expression as is shown in the tales and dramas known to have been written by Miss Rives before she was sixteen, and published, most of them, years afterward.

"In some way Mary E. Wilkins, of New England, is associated in my mind with certain qualities of Amélie Rives's genius; for, while the results are so widely variant, there is a like spontaneity and dream-like freedom of subjective construction. Both these writers would have been suppressed by early academic training; they remained plastic long enough to show native qualities and moods. Any one supposing that Miss Wilkins derives her stories from studies of New England life and character is greatly mistaken; she is, first of all, an impressionist, with a dominant subjective motive, her fiction taking its outward shape from an inward prompting, having only such connection with actual life as there is in the texture of a dream. Whenever she deviates from this procedure, the result lacks her individual quality."



HENRY M. ALDEN.

Here also is a brief sketch of Charles Reade:

"If a story had been told before, that was no objection to his use of it, but rather an incentive. A good story could not be invented, except in the original sense of *invent*—i.e., it must be *found*. He often sent his manuscripts to me, keeping no copy. Once, in the second part of a series, he left it to me to supply the name of a character used in the first part and which he had forgotten. The habit of telling old stories probably prompted his undertaking a series of Bible stories, and telling them in the idiomatic phrase of the day, even tolerating unmistakable slang. In his story of Nehemiah, I remember, he used this phrase: 'The Prophet did not smell a rat.' I had a liberal indulgence toward slang, which often gives the most effective expression to a thought, but I could not editorially sanction this particular instance in its connection, and I uttered my protest, thereby bringing upon myself a storm of violent indignation. I quietly modified the phrase, and in due time received the author's cordial thanks, with the acknowledgment that I was right. In all cases of conflict between us—none of which would probably have occurred but for an excessive irritability preceding his last illness—there was always this welcome sequel."

The advantage which fiction has over other forms of literature in treating the problems of life is well presented in the following words:

"A notable gain in the advantage of the [modern] magazine with its readers is that whatever can be told in the form of a story takes this form rather than that of the conventional magazine article. The problems of our modern life—its complex texture, its lights and shadows—are best presented in a living, moving drama. The writer of an article that is going to have any human interest is usually tempted to the undertaking by some specially attractive points that have arrested and fixed his attention, but in the final presentation he will have, for the sake of completeness, given a larger amount of space to features that neither he nor his readers care for in the least. This is the vice of the article—its waste and unvital diffusion. The story, even if it occupies more space, is in every part vital, but by reason of its suggestiveness it can convey more in less space; besides, it has its own separate dramatic interest—and it is a human document. Brander Matthews's 'Vignettes of Manhattan' were more to the purpose than a like number of articles on New York life. Our story-writers, from Irving and Cooper to Mark Twain and his contemporaries, have best shown the atmosphere and conditions of our American life. George Eliot's 'Romola' was a vivisection of Savonarola's Italy, as is Mrs. Humphry Ward's 'Eleanor' of the present. Hence the importance of the historical romance, from Scott to Winston Churchill.

"On the other hand, the effort of the imagination to produce pure fiction—i.e., to produce a story that has no real basis either in emotional experience or in the facts of life, individual or social—is a waste of the divine faculty. In every great work belonging properly to what De Quincey calls the 'literature of power' (as distinguished from the 'literature of information') there is, indeed, a transcendent *motif*, a font invisible, such as all living watercourses have, unseen in the skies, yet must there be the earthly issue—the vital current from the human heart, or, to change the figure, an edifice founded in human experience. Shakespeare's plays are the ever-patent illustration of this principle—such exceptions as may seem to be presented in 'The Tempest' and 'A Midsummer's Night's Dream' only proving the rule. I am dwelling upon this primacy of fiction because it seems to me that the change which has been going on during the last quarter of a century, more and more displacing the literature of information by the literature of power, is still to go on, showing more remarkable results than have yet been obtained, and offering to the pictorial art fresh fields of conquest. Always, of course, the drama of the present—the human conflicts for every sort of earthly kingdom necessary to consummate Christendom—takes the foremost place, and there is in no other connection so great a prompting of the highest literary genius to instant service. Here there is no exception to the new order, no diversion from the lines of advance in the literature of power. It is journalism; but Renan was right when he called the great Hebrew prophets journalists. Captain Mahan is a prophet of American destiny."

"THE FAILURE OF BOOK-REVIEWING."

THE critics of books, who, like the preacher in the pulpit, usually have things pretty much their own way and do all the talking, are themselves held up to keen examination and criticism in a recent article by Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian of the City Library, Springfield, Mass., and late president of the American Library Association. Mr. Dana looks at the subject from the standpoint of the librarian, and finds the usual book review of to-day lacking in most of the qualities which would render it of practical use to the purchaser and reader of books. In the first place, Mr. Dana finds fault with the current book review because it usually does not give helpful information about what he terms the "physique" of the book—the workmanship of the binding, the quality of paper, type, ink, margins, illustrations, and index. These facts, he remarks, are very important not only to the librarian but to all users of books, and in most cases they can not be ascertained by the large purchasers until the book is bought.

But more important than the book's "physique" is its "character," and it is here, says Mr. Dana, that the literary journals most fail to live up to what they profess. He writes (in the *Springfield Republican*, May 23):

"Every new book they mention is excellent. If one reads with credulous mind the things said by most reviewers about most books, one would feel that an Augustan age of letters comes round again with every rising sun. To test this statement a little I have gone over all the longer notices of books in four literary journals for two months. The journals examined were *The Bookbuyer*, *The Bookman*, *The Critic*, and *The Nation*. The first two [the third also now—ED. L. D.] are publishers' organs, and perhaps it would be asking too much that they should do anything but praise their own books and for the sake of peace refrain from condemnation of those of rival publishers. But if this is their policy they should not cultivate quite so sedulously the air of fairness and breadth. And of the purely literary journals like *The Critic*, which must support itself largely by the advertising in one column of the books it professes to criticize with unbiased mind in the next, it is perhaps seeking grapes of thorns to expect unterrified censure. But the three are in large measure typical, in this country at least, of the journals to which the book-buyer must turn for information on the latest books. *The Nation*, as the returns of my brief examination indicate, is almost in another class, and helps to relieve American book-reviewing of the full measure of condemnation.

"In the four journals considered there were, in the two months' issues which were examined, 243 reviews. In *The Critic* 75, with about 470 words in each; in *The Bookman* 54, with 570 words in each; in *The Bookbuyer* 60, with 500 words in each; and in *The Nation* 54, with 1,020 words in each. These 54 reviews in *The Nation* do not include a large number of shorter notes, such as would be ranked as reviews proper in the other three journals, each containing 100 to 300 words. The greater length of *The Nation's* reviews is not due to simple prolixity. They are in general stronger as well as longer than the others. Of these reviews, those dealing with fiction were in *The Critic* 28 per cent., in *The Bookman* 50 per cent., in *The Bookbuyer* 37 per cent., and in *The Nation* none.

"Had my examination happened to cover one of the months in which *The Nation's* novel-reader does up with a vigorous hand a batch of recent fiction, these figures would have been different. But it would still have been true that in that journal an unusually small amount of space is given to novels. Dividing these 243 criticisms of recent books into four classes—those which very warmly praise; those which moderately praise, but very lightly, if at all, condemn; those which take the aggravating middle ground, blowing neither hot nor cold, simply prattling; and those which frankly condemn—we get these results:

Journal.	Total Reviews.	High Praise.	Some Praise.	Saying Nothing.	Condemn.
<i>Critic</i>	75	40	15	17	3
<i>Bookbuyer</i>	60	31	20	4	5
<i>Bookman</i>	54	39	9	5	1
<i>Nation</i>	54	37	8	1	14

All, it will be seen, with the exception of *The Nation*, lack the courage of condemnation. And of the 189 works examined by the three first named, 154 are found excellent and only nine are actually disapproved of."

This table, says Mr. Dana, tells the story of American literary criticism; it is "a chorus of praise." Neither can it be said, in justification of this endless gush, literary journals notice only the books that can be praised, those that have attracted attention and are for sale everywhere. "Book reviews are written to please authors and publishers." 'Tis true 'tis pity—and pity 'tis 'tis true. "*The Bookman's* one condemnation in its ocean of praise," says Mr. Dana, "was directed against 'David Harum.'" "Later the editor wrote a very flattering estimate of the book in another journal—when the tide had turned strongly in its favor."

As to how books ought to be reviewed, Mr. Dana writes:

"A good book review—I am not speaking here of 'criticism' in the broader sense of the word—should tell the busy book-buyer and the busy reader who wants to know about the books he can not read or even see, these things: What the book is about; with what authority the author speaks; what part of his field he covers; with what degree of definiteness he covers it; the relation his work bears to others in the same or cognate fields; if it is well arranged; if it is a book for the student and specialist or for the general reader. By a man who knows his subject, these things can be told in a few words. They are told in the columns of *The Nation* and a few other journals not infrequently. Generally the reviewers do not set them forth, and sad experience leads the reader to feel that the study of book reviews simply leads him astray. They generally darken counsel.

"An illustration of how books ought to be reviewed—ought to be, that is, if the reviews are to be helpful guides in book-buying—is found in the admirable 'List of books for girls and women and their clubs,' compiled by George H. The work was largely done by experts. They felt they were untrammelled by an advertising agent, and they spoke their minds. It is a pity there is not more such work available."

Personal Habits of FitzGerald.—Few men have cared so little for public notice or commendation as did Edward FitzGerald. His translation of the "Rubáiyát" is now one of the most widely read classics in the English language, and during the past years forty thousand copies of a single American edition were disposed of in three months; yet in his lifetime FitzGerald preferred to have this incomparable poem remain for many years in manuscript for the use of his private friends before he could be induced to have it printed, in the famous Quaritch edition of 1869. Doubtless on account of this indifference to fame, comparatively little has been made public of his personal life and habits. Now, however, the indefatigable biographer has seized upon him as a promising subject; and in Mr. John Glyde's "Life of Edward FitzGerald" the light of publicity is turned upon the personality of one who always shrank from the common gaze. Some of the unique ingredients of that personality, as shown in Mr. Glyde's volume, are thus summed up by the London *Specialist*:

"The bronzed, blue-eyed, slouching, old-fashioned man, with his noble and thoughtful head; stern and absorbed in expression; his clothes, chiefly 'old acquaintances,' put on anyhow, his neck wrapped in a gray plaid shawl, an old hat, even indoors, on the back of his head. Such a figure in the small space he allowed for himself in his Suffolk home, heaped round with books, music, paintings, smoking a long clay pipe, and seldom admitting his fellow creatures, is certainly remarkable enough. Proud and shy, capable of being both rude and severe on occasions, he was yet loved and admired by all, old and young, who had any intimate knowledge of him. His friends, as everybody knows, were all more or less famous people, and sometimes there is a half-tone of humorous sadness in his many affectionate letters; yet it was entirely his own doing that he lived out of the stream. Sit-

ting there in his study, independent and quite uninfluenced by the world's opinion, yet not altogether insensitive to it, with no rule of criticism but his own keen judgment, he was about the only man who dared to criticize Tennyson at the height of his glory. But all his remarks on poetry and on literature generally might be made into a little book, which would be at least a treasure of originality, tho some of these sayings are startling to trained modern minds.

"FitzGerald loved his books, but some of his ways with them were eccentric. He used to pull out whole pages that he thought unnecessary, and there were, indeed, few authors whom he did not wish to treat in this way. He also used some of his books as a strong-box; after his death many leaves were found lined with bank-notes. He had no fancy for first editions or for beautiful bindings; the soul of a book was everything to him, its body nothing. He had not the ideal kind of feeling for books which includes a reverence both for one and the other."

NOTES.

A COMMISSIONER of *The Academy* (London) considers that memoirs are of three kinds: biographies, autobiographies, and ought-not-to-beographies.

BEFORE Mr. Stephen Crane's last illness, he completed a novel which will soon be published under the title of "The O'Ruddy," a study of Irish life and character.

THERE has been some discussion lately as to the correct way of spelling Omar Khayyám. So far the varying forms are as follows, the first one being most widely used: Omar Khayyám, Omar Khaiyam, Omar Alkhaiyam, Omer Chejjam, Omar Chijani, Omar Chajjam, Umar Kkaiyyam, Umar Chaiyyam.

THE death of Miss Mary H. Kingsley, daughter of Henry Kingsley and niece of Charles Kingsley the novelist, adds another name to the long list of recent deaths in the field of letters. Miss Kingsley was a great traveler, and gave some charming bits of descriptions of her many journeys. At the outbreak of the Boer war she volunteered as a nurse and went to Cape Town.

OF the living musicians, *Musik* states that "Pachman, born in 1848, is now about 52; Emil Liebling, born in 1851, is now about 49; Joseffy, born in 1852, is now 48; Sherwood, born in 1854, is 46; Hyllested, born in 1848, is 52; Friedheim, born in 1859, is 41; Paderewski, born in 1853, is now just past 47; Sauer and Rosenthal, born in 1860, are 38; Siloti, born in 1864, is 35; D'Albert, born in 1864, is now 36; Busoni, born in 1866, is 34; Godowski, born in 1860, is 39; Hambourg, born in 1873, is now 27."

MUSICAL criticism as it appears in Kansas may be seen in the following estimate of Paderewski, quoted from a Kansas journal: "The fellow is deceitful. He makes you think all the time he is going to play a tune, but he never does. He flirts all around a tune, but never touches it. His hair looks like a wig, but it isn't. He deceives you in a hundred ways. He makes the sweetest sounds you ever heard that were not a tune. He has his piano so trained that it will keep right on playing when he is not touching it. He reaches out slowly and strokes it, drawing back his elbows like a man brushing a girl's hair. You see the moonlight, and you're there with your girl, but somehow she doesn't love you. You know the sorrow of that, and that's why we don't like Paderewski."

A PEN-SKETCH of Edmond Rostand, the creator of "Cyrano," appears in the London *Daily News* as follows: "There is no portrait which one sees that gives the true Rostand. . . . The forehead now loftier than ever, the features are perhaps more pinched, and there is a wrinkle here and there. A cigarette between the fingers always. A nervous, tired, anxious air at all times, the shy look of a man who is self-centered, or, rather, always preoccupied with some ideal. A soft, low voice which in its rare moments rises rich and full, eloquent above others. No gestures. Only now and then a weary wave of the hand, as the fine head rolls from one side of the Voltaire chair to the other. An extreme, a polished courtesy. Manners which go better with the Louis XV. cartel than with the Louis XVI. furniture. In the sleepy eyes occasional flashes which show who there is behind this mask of extreme fatigue."

The cable announces that Rostand is recovering from his severe illness.

THE Boer war has resulted in a long list of correspondents and journalists who have suffered not only some of the hardships but the tragedies of war. *The Sphere* (London) gives the following table:

Mr. G. W. Stevens.....	<i>Daily Mail</i>	Died at Ladysmith of fever.
Mr. Mitchell.....	<i>Standard</i>	"
Mr. E. G. Parslow.....	<i>Daily Chronicle</i>	Murdered at Mafeking.
Mr. Alfred Ferrand.....	<i>Morning Post</i>	Killed at Ladysmith.
Mr. E. Finlay Knight.....	<i>Morning Post</i>	Wounded at Belmont; right arm amputated.
Mr. Winston Churchill.....	<i>Morning Post</i>	Captured, and escaped.
Mr. Lambie.....	Australian correspondent.....	Killed at Rensburg.
Mr. Hellowell.....	<i>Daily Mail</i>	"
Mr. George Lynch.....	<i>Morning Herald</i>	Captured.
Mr. Hales.....	Australian.....	"

To the foregoing list may be added Mr. John Stuart of *The Morning Post* (captured); Mr. Charles Hands of *The Daily Mail* (severely wounded), and Mr. Julian Ralph (severely wounded).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TABULATION OF CENSUS STATISTICS BY MACHINERY.

It is not generally known that our census returns are tabulated by machinery working by the aid of electricity. The method is explained in *The Scientific American Supplement* (June 9) by George E. Boos, the Superintendent of Printing. Mr. Boos says that the object of his article is to enlighten us regarding the use of the card record (of which a cut appears below in reduced form), for ascertaining the population and other information. There will be, he says, eighty millions of these cards—one for each living inhabitant. To quote from the article:

"The paper is made in one large roll, then this roll is cut into four smaller rolls and placed on two 'Kladder' printing-presses, which print, number, cut, and clip 14 cards in one impression at an average rate of 600,000 cards per day, requiring 134 days to complete the job, provided there are no delays from accidents."

"Each card is fed through several devices—the first, a key-board punch—and is perforated by symbols just as the schedule represents each individual that is taken by the 52,000 enumerators, giving his district, language, color, literacy, sex, months unemployed, age, occupation, conjugal condition, birthplace, etc. This work will be done by an army of clerks acting in the capacity of punchers, tabulators, and sorters."

"The enormity of this undertaking can hardly be realized. Each card is handled a number of times. These eighty millions, if piled on top of each other, would reach a distance of over nine miles. It became necessary to invent the best labor- and time-saving device that brain could produce."

"The following is a description of the three principal parts of these almost human machines:

"The keyboard punch is about the size of a typewriter tray, having in front a perforated punch-board of celluloid. Over this keyboard swings freely a sharp index finger, whose movement, after the manner of a pantagraph, is repeated at the rear by a punch. The movement of the punch is limited between two guides, upon which are placed thin manila cards $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, with the lower corner slightly clipped. The keyboard has twelve rows of twenty holes, and each hole has its distinctive lettering or number that corresponds to the inquiry and answer respecting every person. Hence when the index-finger is pressed down into any one of these holes the punch stamps out a hole in the manila card. The keyboard is scientifically grouped, and it is very readily learned. For such inquiries as are answered by one of a very few possible classes—sex, for example, which recognizes only two parties in the State—the answer is simply 'male' or 'female,' or 'M' or 'F.' So, too, in regard to conjugal relations, where the

answer would be either single, married, widowed, or divorced. These holes may easily be found in 'D,' 'Wd,' 'Mr,' or 'S.' Where, however, the answers would cover a wider range of classification, as in age, running from 1 to 100, recourse is had to a combination of two holes, the first indicating a group, as from 25 to 29 years, while the second hole designates the detail single year in that group."

"To assist the clerks in memorizing the keyboard for punching, classification lists are used, which show the combinations used to designate each occupation. At first this looks a little complicated, but, after all, the symbols 'come easy' with each lot of schedules."

These combinations, Mr. Boos asserts, are no more burdensome to the memory than the details of a typewriter keyboard, and they are vastly interesting. The clerks punch an average of 800 cards per day, and some of the more expert, working seven hours, have done 1,100 cards, with an aggregate of 18,700 holes, each card having 17 holes in it that relate to an individual life history. So familiar do the clerks become with the position of the holes that they can read them off at a glance. When the work of punching has been completed, there will be over 70,000,000 cards, each able to tell its own story to him who understands. The information that they contain must now be combined and tabulated, and this is done by machinery. Says Mr. Boos:

"The cards are stacked up on end in boxes, measuring 20 by 7 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, each box taking 2,000 cards. In front of each box is a label stating its contents."

"The electric tabulating machine consists of three main parts, namely, the press or circuit-closing device, the dials or counters, and the sorting-boxes. The press consists of a hard-rubber plate, provided with 316 holes or pockets, the relative positions of which correspond with those of the holes in the keyboard and gang punches. Each of these pockets is partially filled with mercury, and they are thus in electrical connection, when the circuit is closed, with the binding-posts and switchboard at the back of the machine. Above the hard-rubber plate swings a reciprocating pin-box, which is provided with a number of projecting spring-actuated points, so hung as to drop exactly into the center of the little mercury cups below. These pins are so connected

that when a punched card is laid on the rubber plate against the guides or stops and the box is brought down, all the pins that are stopped by the unpunched surface will be pressed back, while those that correspond with punched spaces pass through, close the circuit, and count on the dials. . . . Each dial is divided into 100 parts, and two hands travel over the face, one counting units and the other hundreds. The train of clockwork is operated electrically, by means of the electromagnet, whose armature, as it moves each time the circuit is closed, carries the unit hand for one division."

The illustration shows a rectangular card divided into 19 sections by black lines. The sections are arranged in a grid-like fashion. The top row contains 'BIRTHPLACE OF PERSON' (left), 'BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER' (right), and a small 'AGE' section. The second row contains 'BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER' (left), 'NATURALIZATION' (right), and another 'AGE' section. The third row contains 'CHILDREN LIVING' (left), 'OCCUPATION' (right), and a third 'AGE' section. The fourth row contains 'CHILDREN BORN' (left), 'UNEMPLOYED' (right), and a fourth 'AGE' section. The fifth row contains 'CONJUGAL CONDITION' (left), 'LITERACY' (right), and a fifth 'AGE' section. The bottom row contains 'SEX' (left), 'COLOR' (middle), and 'LANGUAGE' (right). Each section contains a grid of small circles, some of which are filled in, representing the punched holes on the card.

ILLUSTRATION OF TABULATING CARD.

This card is blocked out in nineteen (19) divisions indicated by black lines. The first relates to "Birthplace," the one below this on the left (read downward) indicates "Children living," and "Children born," "Conjugal condition," "Age," "Sex," "Color," "Birthplace of father," and next below this "Birthplace of mother." Thus, "Naturalization," "Occupation," "Months unemployed," "Literacy," "Language," and the last six divisions at the bottom of the card indicate "Enumeration District."

The operation of the machine is described as follows:

"If it is desired to know in a given enumeration district, or all of them, the number of males and females, white and colored, single, married, widowed, etc., the binding posts of the switchboard corresponding with these data are connected with the binding-posts of the dials on which these items are to be counted. If it is also desired to assort the cards according to age groups, for example, the binding-posts of the switchboard representing such groups are connected with the clips into which the sorting-box plug fits. The circuits being prepared, when a card is placed in position in the press and the handle of the pin-box is depressed by the operator so that the circuit is closed through each hole in the card, not only will the registration be effected on the counting-dials, but the sorting-box that has been selected for a given age group is opened. The operator releases the handle, removes the card deftly from the press, deposits it in the open sorting compartment with the right hand, and pads the lid down again, at the same time bringing another card into position under the press with the left hand. It is done much more quickly than it is described. When all the cards in the case of any district have thus gone through the press, the record taken from the dials will show the number of males, females, white, colored, etc., while the cards will have been assorted into age groups.

"The machine automatically throws out any card that is wrong. Suppose, for instance, that the age or sex has not been punched. Where there should be a hole for the plunger-pin to go through, closing the circuit, the card is intact. The circuit is open, and the monitor bell just to the left of the press refuses to give its signal of correctness."

The mechanism of these devices is the invention of Dr. Herman Hollerith, of Washington, D. C. It is said that the operation of these machines will effect a saving of fifty per cent.

THE HYGIENE OF SWEEPING.

CLEANLINESS is next to godliness; but what is cleanliness? Harmful dirt is not always that which is most evident to the eye. T. M. Johnson, writing in *Science and Industry*, reminds us of this fact, and thus discourses on the difference between real and false cleanliness:

"A certain woman, weary, worn, and sad, spends most of her time stirring up dust in her house, thus keeping the atmosphere of her home almost constantly charged with flocculent solid matter to which germs may or may not be clinging. This part of her appointed task is known as sweeping and dusting, or 'cleaning house.' She takes a broom and works it vigorously over the carpet, displacing dust and dirt in three ways. Part of it works down through the interstices of the carpet and remains there until the carpet is lifted, or, indeed, if the carpet is closely woven on the under side, the upper soft fabric will become so thoroughly clogged with dust that nothing but a good beating or washing will remove it. Another part of the dirt, the larger particles, is swished with measured strokes to the point where the accumulation is gathered up or swept out after it has been separated from the finer particles. Most women take a delight in removing this part of the household dirt in a dust-pan, for it is visible, and, if allowed to remain long, would soon discolor the carpet. Many of them pick up a surprisingly large quantity too, for they have the knack of *throwing* it forward and thus pushing the least possible amount into the carpet. But some women, and I think it safe to say *all* men, have the unhappy faculty of sweeping a dirty carpet without taking a teaspoonful of dirt from it: on the contrary, they rub it in. Men are particularly noted for 'rubbing it in.' The third part of the dirt disturbed by the house-cleaner's broom is wafted upward in air-currents produced by the motion of the broom. This is the fine flocculent dust that is almost invisible in a dingy room, but is very noticeable in a well-lighted apartment."

The writer tells us that if the housewife is desirous of effectively removing dust and dirt from carpeted floors, the carpets must be taken up and shaken outdoors. Mats or rugs are the best floor-covering, because they are not tacked down and can be lifted easily. The floor should have close joints and an oil finish.

Open joints in the floors are receptacles for dirt, and they can not be cleaned out. The dust on the closely jointed oiled surface can easily be removed with a damp mop, and no dust will rise to vitiate the air or settle on the furnishings. The damp mop is also of service in cleaning an impervious floor such as oilcloth, linoleum, oiled wood, rubber, flagstones, marble, tile, etc. Linoleum he considers a thoroughly hygienic floor-covering, and especially desirable for kitchens, pantries, dining-rooms, bathrooms, and halls and passages, particularly if there are children around. The best thing with which to sweep a carpet is a modern carpet-sweeper of approved make. This picks up most of the dirt, throws it into a receiving-chamber inside the sweeper, and reduces the amount of floating dust to a minimum. Especially objectionable is the "despicable feather-duster," which simply scatters the dust to other places of lodgment instead of removing it.

HUMANIZING ANIMALS.

SOME time ago we quoted in this department a protest against "nature-study" as it is conducted at present in many schools, on the ground that it tends to make children take unscientific views of the animal and vegetable worlds and to endow dumb creatures and plants with feelings and qualities that belong only to man. Somewhat the same view was taken by Caroline G. Soule in an article in *Bird Lore* (December), entitled "Humanizing the Birds," in which she protested against the practise of ascribing to them human qualities which they do not possess and mental traits with which they are not endowed. In a letter to *Science* (June 1), F. A. Lucas asserts that too much of this "humanizing" is indulged in not only about birds, but by writers in all branches of natural history, and not only in stories for small children, but in articles for the edification of older persons. Writers on evolution are very much at fault, especially in their treatment of so-called "mimicry," protective coloration, etc. Says Mr. Lucas:

"It is a common fault to make the mimicking process active instead of passive—to say, for example, that 'many butterflies escape destruction by mimicking the colors and markings of un-eatable forms,' as if the butterflies had given serious thought to the matter. When an author writes that 'butterflies are often attracted by the excreta of birds, and a spider takes advantage of this fact to secure his prey,' he implies a considerable amount of reasoning power in the spider. That this implication is not intended is shown a little later by the statement that 'the whole combination of habits, form, and coloring afford a wonderful example of what natural selection can accomplish,' but the damage has been done and the suggestion made that the mimicry is intentional."

"When we read that the 'witch-hazel, knowing that neither boy nor girl, nor bird nor beast nor wind, will come to the rescue of its little ones, is obliged to take matters into its own hands,' we realize that it was written for a child, altho we may deplore this manner of writing and wish that the case had been differently stated. But here is a statement almost, if not quite as bad, taken from an important work on zoology and not written with the view of interesting a child:

"* In the Mediterranean the embryos [of sponges] . . . escape from the tissues of the parent when they have arrived at the blastula condition . . . in the same species on the shores of the English Channel the young are retained until after gastrulation . . ."

"The explanation of this, it is said, is not difficult:

"* In the Mediterranean there are no strong currents and it is evidently best for the parent to get rid of the young at as early a moment as possible, thus escaping longer drain upon its energies. In the English Channel, on the other hand, the current is very strong, and were the embryos to be set free at the stage at which they are in the Mediterranean the chances are that they would be swept away . . . and hence they are retained [italics ours] until nearly ready for attachment to the rocks."

This seems to be a direct transposition of cause and effect, and credits the lowly sponge with an amount of reasoning power and a degree of intelligence that few have suspected it to possess.

Why would it not have been quite as accurate and decidedly less confusing to have said that, while we do not *know*, it seems probable that in the first case we have the normal condition of affairs, while in the second there has been an elimination of those sponges whose young were turned loose into a cold world at too tender an age?"

These, Mr. Lucas remarks, are merely the first examples that came to hand of a very prevalent style of writing; but they are typical. Such statements are intended to popularize science, but they create an entirely erroneous impression. The non-scientific reader is led to think that not only the higher, but the lower animals, even the plants, pass many anxious moments considering what they may do for the benefit of posterity. Sooner than leave such an impression as this it would seem best, Mr. Lucas concludes, to cease "humanizing the birds."

THE MEASUREMENT OF TASTE.

THE modern school of physiological psychologists has devoted much time to the measurement of the intensity of sensations in different persons and in different parts of the body. They have even discovered, in this way, new senses, or rather new subdivisions of old ones, such as the temperature sense, which is now recognized by all students as having its own particular set of terminal organs in the skin. The most elusive, because the most indefinite, of the senses, so far as scientific investigation is concerned, are undoubtedly those of smell and taste; yet even these have been attacked experimentally with results of some value. The following account of one of the most recent attempts to measure the sense of taste is contributed to *Cosmos* (April 25), by Messrs. E. Toulouse and N. Vaschide. These experimenters say:

"There does not exist, properly speaking, any systematic method for the measurement of taste. Certain experimenters have made use of 'gustative powders'; others have employed solutions placed on the tongue with the finger, piers, a sponge, or tubes; while others use electric currents. But the conditions of the experiments have not been rigorously established, which is the one thing of importance if the results are to be comparable one with another. . . .

"These writers have adopted sodium chlorid for the salty tastes, saccharose for sweet tastes, dibromhydrate of quinin for bitters, and citric acid for sour. These substances, which are definite and familiar to all normal subjects, are soluble in distilled water."

After diluting the solutions respectively to 10 per cent., 1 per cent., 0.1 per cent., etc., each is divided into nine sub-solutions having the strengths 1 to 9 per cent., 0.1 to 0.9 per cent., etc. By means of a chemical dropper, drops of the same size and practically equal weight are secured, and the solution is kept at the temperature of the body, the object being to exclude sensations of weight, touch, or temperature, so that taste alone shall be dealt with. The experimenters begin with the most dilute solutions, which provoke no sensation of taste at all; such are salt or sugar solutions of 1 in 10,000, and acid or bitter solutions of 1 in 100,000. The drops are used alternately and in no particular order, with drops of pure distilled water, so that imaginary sensations of taste may be detected and excluded from consideration. More and more concentrated drops are used, until the subject experiences a real and undoubted sensation of taste. To quote again:

"Ten similar experiments furnish an average for one particular point of the tongue. . . . After each experiment, the subject rinses his mouth with distilled water at 35° C. and rests for a time sufficient for the disappearance of the salty, sweet, acid, or bitter tastes; about a minute for the first three and five minutes for the last.

"For the study of 'odor-tastes,' to which we give this name

because they are not recognized when the nose is stopped, but are recognized as soon as it is unstopped, and which give us useful information regarding the functions of odor associated with taste, we employ the following solutions or mixtures: Orange-flower water; laurel water; essence of anise; essence of mint; camphor water; vinegar; solution of sulfate of iron; rum; olive oil.

"It should be noted that these are ordinary but not definite products. Used in this form they should be recognized by normal subjects, for their gustative value, variable with their quality, is in all cases far above the minimum perceptible. On the other hand, we do not inquire, in these cases, what minimum intensity is necessary to provoke perception, but only the state of development of memory and judgment connected with the exercise of taste."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ELECTRIC OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ACCORDING to an article that has recently appeared in several of the daily papers, the era of electric ocean steamers is near at hand. This article is quoted by *Electricity* (May 30), which makes fun of it, premising as follows:

"Owing to the fact that electricity is extremely flexible and easily adapted to very many purposes, a large number of persons appear to labor under the delusion that it can be applied economically and efficaciously wherever power is needed. Such, however, is far from being the case, for, as every one knows, everything in this world has its limitations, and the electric current is no exception to this rule. Thus up to the present it has been found impossible to apply electricity to the propulsion of ocean-going steamers, owing to the excessive weight the necessary storage-batteries would entail. Granted there are several small ships driven by electricity, the largest of these plying, if we are not mistaken, on the River Mersey, in England, which, however, is scarcely more than a good-sized tugboat, being but 75 feet in length. In view of this fact and the present state of the art, it is, to say the least, rather surprising to hear people talk of the early possibility of journeying from New York to Liverpool in an electrically driven ocean liner."

Passing to the discussion of the article already noted, the editor of *Electricity* asserts that it is amusing, principally on account of its inaccuracy. The author compares the weight of an ordinary steam plant in an ocean liner of 10,000 horse-power with an electrical plant of similar capacity, and makes it appear that the necessary apparatus would weigh but little more than the steam-engines, boilers, and coal. In the article criticized, the following estimate is made as to the relative weight required for steam and electricity:

"A rough estimate as to the weight of the steam plant on board an average ship would show that 6,000 tons of coal added to the weight of the engines and boilers would give in round figures an aggregate weight of 10,000 tons. A storage-battery capable of giving 10,000 horse-power for six days would weigh, on the basis of 75 pounds per horse-power an hour, 75 times 10,000 times 24 times 6, divided by 2,000—equal to 9,000 tons. Making an allowance of 2,000 to 3,000 tons for motors, with their appurtenances, a fair balance would be struck of 12,000 tons weight of electrical machinery, against 10,000 tons weight of steam appliances."

Regarding these figures the editorial writer in *Electricity* remarks:

"Ten thousand tons for steam plant and fuel as compared to twelve thousand tons for storage-batteries and appliances would really be very satisfactory, and would augur an early solution of this problem. Unfortunately, the author of the article, in the figures given, has figured on the weight of batteries for *one* day and not for six days. For, with the figures given, $75 \times 10,000 \times 24 \times 6 = 105,000,000$, and divided by 2,000, to reduce to tons, gives 54,000 tons, and not 9,000 tons as the article has it. This rather changes the aspect of affairs, and impresses one with the fact that the weight of storage-batteries will have to be materially reduced before it will be either necessary or advisable to

relegate to the scrap heap the triple or quadruple expansion steam-engines now in use on ocean greyhounds."

BALL LIGHTNING IN THE LABORATORY.

A RECENT discovery by Professor Nipher, of St. Louis, in which he found that x-ray photographs could be taken on plates that had already been overexposed to light, was described in these columns a few weeks ago. A report in *Science* informs us that these effects are shown also by photographs taken with the electric spark. The most curious fact brought out by the experiments was that this sort of photography is sometimes accompanied by the production of what seems to be "ball lightning" on a small scale. Says the report already mentioned:

"The result, which is most interesting from a scientific point of view, is shown on twelve negatives which reveal ball-lightning effects. Ball lightning is to the electrician what the sea serpent is to the zoologist. It has often been seen, but never by those who are most competent to study and describe it, and all efforts to produce ball-lightning effects by artificial means have hitherto failed. But these twelve negatives show with perfect distinctness discharges of this character. They could be seen while they were being photographed. They looked like little spheres of light, which traveled over a non-conducting plate, forming the insulation of a condenser. They traveled very slowly among the sparks of the ordinary disruptive discharge. Their speed was usually at the rate of an inch in three or four minutes. Their tracks showed with the greatest sharpness among the more indistinct flashes of miniature lightning. They sometimes jump for a quarter to a third of an inch, with such quickness that the eye can hardly follow them. Five or six such spheres of light sometimes appear at once, each following its own track. Sometimes one will cross a track previously traced by another, but it never follows the track of another.

"By proper illumination of the room the effects of the spark discharges can be nearly obliterated in the negative, but the paths of the ball discharges are not materially affected. One negative thus treated had been exposed for thirty-five minutes, and the ball-lightning tracks were most elaborate. The branching network of lines must have been produced by hundreds of these little spheres.

"The same results can be obtained by fixing the negatives without any developing process. Everything then vanishes from the plate but the ball discharges.

"Professor Nipher stated that this phenomenon could not be identified as the same thing as ball lightning, since the latter had not been studied. But it responds to the same description in many ways. As soon as the ball-lightning effects appear, the behavior of the machine changes in a very remarkable way."

Some Defects of the Holland Torpedo-Boat.

Altho the Government has purchased the Holland submarine boat, authorities are still divided in opinion regarding her utility. The fact that experts of the Navy Department had previously reported against the purchase has led some critics to assume that it was finally forced to change its mind by the pressure of public opinion. There has been an impression that professional jealousy played a part in the matter, but this is denied by naval officers. A member of the Board of Construction is reported by the Washington correspondent of *The Evening Post* (New York) as approving the purchase of the boat while denying its efficiency. He said, according to this report:

"I regard this purchase as a noteworthy step in advance toward the solution of the great problem of submarine locomotion for war-vessels. By that I do not mean that I consider the *Holland* an efficient boat, but it is a great improvement over anything made heretofore, and I am glad it has been bought and that two others like it are to be bought. . . .

"The *Holland* is a long step forward, and her owners have reason to be proud of her; but she has such inherent defects as to make her likely to be abandoned in a short time. In the first place, it is her rudder which causes her to sink, and any disaster

that stopped the working of the rudder would send her to the top at once. Furthermore, her speed under water is so slight that any strong current could deflect her from her course, and even carry her directly astern. It is impossible for the men inside the boat to know where she will come up. Imagine one of these little vessels attempting to torpedo a war-ship, but not finding her prey, and coming to the surface to take her bearings afresh!

"Now, as to her use in harbor defense. Suppose she were on the lookout for a hostile fleet: she is so small that she has no space for any one to sleep or store provisions aboard her, and the men who operate her would have to be relieved every day, or another boat of the same sort must take her place—an awkward arrangement in the presence of the enemy. And in order to do any damage this boat must be sent well out, where a storm might soon make her a wreck. These are only some of the general defects which any one can see. Naval experts see many more that need not now be mentioned."

Treatment of Sea-Sickness.—In a recent communication to the French Academy of Medicine, M. L. Dutremblay advocates the treatment of sea-sickness by inhalation of pure oxygen under pressure. "The first attempts in this direction," says *La Nature*, "were made successfully by Dr. Dubois, professor in the Faculty of Sciences at Lyons, who recognized as the principal cause of sea-sickness the incomplete ventilation of the lung, with consequent increase of the residual air and imperfect respiratory action. Dutremblay, aided by Dr. Perdriolat, physician to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, took up and completed these experiments on numerous persons at sea. According to him the sudden and violent displacements of the visceral mass and the contraction of the diaphragm act as principal causes and bring about such secondary manifestations as headache, nausea, chills, etc. In these conditions, the use of oxygen is perfectly justifiable. From numerous observations it appears that this gas generally acts favorably and gives rapid relief. Nausea and vomiting cease, a feeling of comfort supervenes, and this is followed by calmness and sleep; the frequent and incomplete breathing becomes regular, the pulse-rate rises, and headache disappears. Patients should make long and deep rhythmic inhalations. Eight or ten gallons of the gas suffice. The inhalation should take place through the mouth, the nostrils being tightly closed so that nothing but the oxygen is taken into the lungs." *La Nature* goes on to say that it would have been a good plan to try whether deep and regular breathing would not have produced a good effect, even without the oxygen.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

OF Dr. Woodruff's article on the health of our army in the Philippines, recently quoted in these columns, the *Boston Transcript* says: "Dr. Woodruff's position in the army commands for it an attention which an article by a tyro would not receive. It suffers, however, from one fault, which marked the utterances of Bishop Potter, in being the fruit of too brief an observation. Dr. Woodruff appears to have returned from Manila about the time our war with the Philippines began. Medical officers who have spent a year or so in the Philippines while our military operations were in full blast, give a different picture of the situation."

PROFESSOR LOFT's experiments with sea-urchin's eggs, in which he caused them to produce larvae by treatment with magnesium chlorid and sea-water, are thus characterized by *The Popular Science Monthly* (June): "Eggs thus treated segmented and underwent a development which, tho somewhat slower than usual, was otherwise normal and produced perfect larvae. This effect can not properly be called fertilization in the ordinary sense of the word, but is rather to be regarded as artificially induced parthenogenesis. It points unmistakably, however, to the possibility, or rather probability, that in normal fertilization the spermatozoon incites the egg to development by bringing to it certain definite chemical substances."

FORCE OF AN AIR CURRENT.—The enormous force of a current of air moving at high speed, which causes wonder when we read of it in accounts of tornadoes, is illustrated by the following report of a curious accident in a laundry at Hutchinson, Kans., which is described in *The News* of that place. A man by the name of McMullen, so the story goes, held his hands over the wringer to dry them. He got one hand too low, so that the air suction caught it, and his arm from the elbow down was taken off as by a miracle. The wringer is a large circular iron affair, with a smaller bowl inside it in which the clothes are placed. The smaller apartment is perforated with holes upon the sides, and the whole thing revolves at the rate of several thousand revolutions a minute. The effect is that the air currents within the wringer are as terrific in their power as the center section of a Kansas cyclone. The instant the arm came into contact with the current it was parted at the elbow. One part lay on the clothes that were in the machine and the other dangled from his shoulder.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE MISSIONARIES AND THE "BOXERS."

LORD SALISBURY, speaking last week before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in London, referred to the present trouble in China and urged the necessity of caution on the part of Christian missionaries. The murders in China, he said (as reported by cable), are not due simply to the dislike of the Chinese for the Christian religion. There is no other nation so indifferent as China to the subject of religion. The uprising is caused because in that country and other countries the people have formed the conclusion that missionary work is a mere instrument of secular government. The conclusion is utterly erroneous, he added, but caution and prudence are necessary to overcome it.

This question of the relation of missionaries to the Chinese insurrection has also led to some severe reproaches between Catholics and Protestants in this country. The daily papers have been quoting a member of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, who attributes the present strife to an abuse, by the Catholic missionaries, of the privileges secured for them by the French Government. Under the terms of the French treaty, ecclesiasts of the Roman Catholic Church rank in China with viceroys, governors, and magistrates. This gives them a civil power which they have used to induce natives to join their churches, in some cases promising even criminals protection from punishment. The situation is thus described by Prof. Isaac Taylor Headland, of the Methodist University of Peking, in *Harper's Weekly* (June 16). He says:

"About three years ago the Roman Catholic priests, through the influence of the French minister, were given official rank corresponding to that of the various Chinese officials—viceroys, governor, taotai, etc.—and it was made obligatory upon the Chinese officials, when appointed to a new or leaving an old post, to call upon or send his card to the bishop or priest, while at the same time it put into the hands of the clergy no small power when they met an official, especially in cases of litigation.

"The Roman Catholic Christians were often oppressed by non-Christian members of their community, and as a result the church appointed two of her priests to attend to no other duties except the investigation of evidence in cases of litigation, and the conduct of such cases as they thought unjust before the official. The fact that they had official rank, and the other very important fact that they were foreigners, both added to their power, and they were thus able to meet the official not only on his own ground, but with the additional power of understanding foreign law. The Christians were therefore enabled to obtain justice.

"But it is supposed by the Chinese that they sometimes obtained more than justice, and that the priest was more than a match for the official, and sometimes obtained a decision in favor of his clients when the decision should have been against them; however that may be, both officials and people began to develop a secret hatred for the foreigners and the Christians. It must not be hastily concluded that the priests were wrong and the Chinese right, nor at the same time is there warrant for concluding that the Chinese were wrong and the priests always right. The right and wrong of it, it is not our intention to discuss, but only to account for the present condition of affairs. For proof that this is the true explanation of the present situation we need only examine the attitude of ex-Governor Yü, the conduct of his successor Yüan, and various expressions in the edicts issued by the Empress-Dowager some four months ago, in which she mentioned the difficulties which were constantly occurring between her Christian and non-Christian subjects, and advised that they be settled in accordance with right and justice."

Professor Headland, by the way, did not think, when writing, that the foreigners in Peking were in danger of being murdered. The Chinese, he thinks, fully understand the power of foreign nations to punish such murders, and those which have already occurred were a mistake, and not sanctioned by the Boxers them-

selves. He deprecates the possibility of a partition of China, and thinks that that would be a calamity even greater than a general quarrel among the European nations. The triumph of the progressive party of young Chinese will do a thousand times more for China than partition among European nations can effect.

The charges against Catholic missionaries are, of course, resented with some heat. An explanation given in *The Sun*, after interviews with some of the Catholic clergy, is to the effect that the powers conferred by the French treaty are purely ceremonial, intended to make personal intercourse possible between ecclesiasts and the Chinese officials. An explanation furnished by the editor of *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart* is to the effect that it has been the aim of the Catholic missionaries to have the spiritual, industrial, civil, and military forms of civilization go hand-in-hand, and had the Protestant missionaries followed the same course they would not be in such terror now. As soon as inhabitants of a certain district are converted to Catholicism, the priests see to it that they are familiarized with the use of modern arms. This is necessary in order to protect themselves from the numerous robber hands. The result has been that every Catholic village has become a sort of stronghold to which the peaceable element among the people flees for protection in time of danger.

The Standard and Times (Philadelphia, Rom. Cath.) stigmatizes as "a malignant lie" the assertion already quoted from a member of the Presbyterian Board, and says (June 16):

"Sober-minded lay observers find a far different reason for this alarming recrudescence of nativism in China. It finds it in the sudden development of the spirit of militarism on the part of England and this country, and the avarice of the rest of the Western powers in the scramble for commercial supremacy in the East. It is more than ordinary flesh and blood could endure to behold a set of outside governments coolly dividing up a vast country into so many 'spheres of influence,' without as much as 'by your leave' to the party most interested."

The Catholic News (June 16) insists that the uprising of the Boxers is anti-Christian rather than anti-Catholic, and that both Catholics and Protestants have done all in their power to protect their own converts from persecution. It quotes in support of this view an article by William W. Rockhill, former secretary of legation at Peking and now director of the Bureau of American Republics. Writing in *Collier's Weekly*, Mr. Rockhill says that to nine tenths of the Chinese Christianity is the source of all the present troubles of the empire, and that their very existence as a nation depends upon its eradication. He quotes from the general provisions of our treaty with China (Art. 29, treaty of 1858), which insures that Chinese converts who peaceably teach and practise the Christian religion "shall in no case be interfered with or molested," and he says:

"The above provision of our treaty has led the Chinese Christians to believe that they are practically independent of the government of their own country; that in all cases of trouble, whether private feuds or when charged with some offense by the officials, they can appeal through the foreign missionary to his legation in Peking, and thus escape the punishment usually meted out to Chinese.

"In case of the Roman Catholics, the Christians in many cases have been organized into communities from which all non-Christians were excluded, and the priest has been not only the spiritual guide but also the temporal ruler. When they had paid their taxes to China, they had discharged the only duty they owed to their country. The priest protected them against all exactions of the provincial authorities, and argued their case in person before prefects and governors.

"Altho the foreign Protestant missionaries have not heretofore as strenuously defended before the local authorities the rights and privileges of their flocks as have the Catholics, nevertheless they have done so sufficiently to make all their Christians feel that they were upheld by some one or more foreign power, and that they could successfully resist the petty exactions and

vexations common from time immemorial to all Asiatic governments."

A writer in *The Independent* (June 21), Henry Liddell, M.D., quotes from a small book published in China for the purpose of combating the Christian religion. It is entitled "A Death-Blow to Corrupt Doctrines," and has had an enormous circulation, one person having paid for the distribution of 800,000 copies. It has been translated by the Christian missionaries themselves for the purpose of letting in light upon the character of the opposition they encounter. Here is one of the passages descriptive of Christianity:

"The religion of T'ien-chn [lit., 'Sect of the Lord of Heaven'] originated with Jesus. Its adherents falsely assert that Jesus was endowed with divine gifts. . . . Priests are for the most part educated to their profession from their childhood. They are emasculated. . . . Those who enter this religion practise wickedness with the priests without restraint. Every seventh day all assemble in church. . . . When the ceremonies are over all give themselves up to debauchery. This they call 'the Great Communion,' or 'Love Gathering'! . . .

"They make use of occult and devilish arts and bewitch the ignorant by magical arts and incantations, so they joyfully enter the sect. . . . When a person enters this religion the teacher gives him four ounces of silver and a pill. When he has taken this pill his whole mind is confused and darkened, so that he destroys his ancestral tablets and only worships an image of a naked child which points one finger toward heaven and another toward the earth. They say this is the Prince Jesus. Families having daughters, on entering their religion, restrain one of them from marriage. These are the guardians of the locks and keys of the chest containing magical spells and incantations. They are called 'the old women who open the chest.' . . . In case of funerals, the religious teachers eject all the relatives and friends from the house, and the corpse is put into the coffin with closed doors. Both eyes are secretly taken out, and the orifice sealed up with a plaster. The reason for extracting the eyes is this: From one hundred pounds of Chinese lead can be extracted eight pounds of silver, and the remaining ninety-two pounds of lead can be sold at the original cost. But the only way to obtain this silver is by compounding the lead with the eyes of Chinamen. The eyes of foreigners are of no use for this purpose. . . . It is impossible to enumerate all their practises. If we seek for the general motive which leads to them, it is a fixed determination utterly to befool our people, and under false pretense of religion to exterminate them. Thus they wish to take possession of the Middle Kingdom."

Influence of the Quakers.—The Yearly Meeting of the Friends has recently been held in New York, and the doctrines peculiar to them have attracted more than usual attention from the secular journals by reason of the recent wars in which the United States has been engaged. We find, therefore, an expansionist and an anti-expansionist view of the Quakers. The *Springfield Republican* represents the latter. It says:

"It is not a good omen for the republic that the society of Friends continues to decrease in numbers, even in Philadelphia, where it should still be strong. It is, indeed, still strong in that city and in Baltimore in the personal representation it has in every excellent cause, national or local—in the moral strength it gives through the men and women of the meeting who are engaged in humanitarian work. Note the membership and the official list of unpaid service in important causes—of the red man, of the negro, of public charities, of the purification of the civil service; wherever there is even a small body of Friends, there will be found the Quaker element strongly in evidence. The time has come for a vigorous proselytization, like that of George Fox, tho adapted with judgment and prudence to the conditions of the day—to renew and magnify the Quaker spirit, which is always in behalf of the finest and noblest life. Now more than ever the declaration against war should be emphasized."

Quite otherwise is the tone of comment in the *New York Sun*.

Quoting from one of the speakers in the Yearly Meeting who called attention to the unswerving opposition of the Friends to war, *The Sun* asks whether they have ever exercised any influence on government affairs, and answers by an appeal to history:

"The Religious Society of the Friends was founded by George Fox about the middle of the seventeenth century, or about two hundred and fifty years ago, a period during which war and great wars have been almost continuous. In 1647, when he first traveled through England preaching his doctrines, the terrible Thirty Year's War, one of the most prolonged and destructive in the history of mankind, was still raging, the Peace of Westphalia not having been concluded until the year after. At that time, too, England was distraught with the civil war, which began five years before."

The various wars since the days of Fox are catalogued, and *The Sun* concludes:

"Whatever other influence, therefore, may have been exerted by the Friends on public opinion, the history of Christendom since their rise has not demonstrated that, so far as fighting is concerned, the precept and practise of this peace-loving people has been [?] powerful; yet that they have neglected no [any] opportunity to proclaim their principles can not be charged against them truthfully. They have done all they could against war and in behalf of peace; but as the new century approaches we see all Christendom armed as never before, and the nations outside of its domain learning more and more the lessons of fighting."

THE LATE PROFESSOR PARK.

A FEW days ago, at the ripe age of ninety-one, Prof. Edwards A. Park, once the storm-center of theological controversies that raged around Andover Seminary, passed to his rest. The youngest of his pupils, as *The Outlook* observes, must be now forty-five years of age, and to younger men he is little but a name. But "among the present leaders of religious thought, one can hardly find a name that equals his in the peculiar combination of the impressive preacher and the subtle lecturer." The following incident is told, which, whether true or not, illustrates the prominence which the professor held a few years ago in the theological field:

"In Germany he purposely got into conversation, *incognito*, with Strauss, the author of the 'Life of Jesus,' and asked him some simple question. This he followed with others equally simple, working round, in the Socratic style, to his real objective, where Strauss made an answer in plain conflict with what he had said before. 'Who are you?' said Strauss: 'I know who you are. You are either the devil or you are Professor Park.'"

The Outlook says editorially of him:

"He was the last and among the most eminent in that line of theologians, headed by Jonathan Edwards, of Northampton, who for a century strove by their 'improvements' of Calvinism to relieve it of objections apparent in the dawn of the more ethical and humanistic spirit of our times. He and his somewhat older contemporary, Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor, who was professor of theology at Yale from 1822 till his death in 1858, were for sixty years the chief representatives of the improved or new Calvinism that was called 'the New England Theology,' and outside of the Congregational churches was known as 'New School' Presbyterianism. The bleaching effect of their work, resulting in varieties which Professor Park himself characterized as 'Calvinistic, Calvinistical, Calvinisticalish,' was feared and detested by those to whom pure Calvinism and pure Christianity were synonymous terms. Dr. Park's progressive orthodoxy was regarded as a lapse toward Unitarianism. During the middle third of this century the theological presses at New Haven and Andover on one side, and Princeton on the other side, teemed with polemic essays and reviews. . . .

"In the new series of theological controversies which began about the time of his retirement in 1881, Professor Park has been for the most part a spectator, but a spectator known to be warmly interested in holding fast to the theological limits which he himself had reached. The 'progressive orthodoxy' of the younger

professors at Andover found no more favor with him than Princeton had shown forty years before to his own. The denunciation then visited on him for "semi-Unitarianism" was now atoned for by the epithet "the Nestor of Orthodoxy."

Of the professor as a preacher, the editor of *The Independent* has this to say:

"Professor Park was as much of a rhetorician as Dr. Storrs. He had the nature of the poet and of the orator, as well as of the logician. In these respects he more nearly resembled Jonathan Edwards than any of the successors of that great theologian; and it is not strange that his admiration for President Edwards was so profound, and that he planned, but never published, a full exposition of Edwards's life and theology. Professor Park was a most persuasive preacher. Men listened spellbound to his sermons of an hour long. Some of them, the Peter sermon, the Judas sermon, became famous. And his delivery was sweet or powerful, as the thought might require. When he preached a sermon in criticism of Episcopalian liturgicism before the Massachusetts Congregational Association, a distinguished clergyman found fault with its severity. 'But,' replied Professor Park to him, 'I read it over to you beforehand, and you approved it.' 'Yes,' replied the clergyman, 'but when you preached it you put the devil into it.'"

ANTIQUITY OF RELIGIOUS MUSIC.

THE line of demarcation between secular and religious music, tho inherent in the music itself, is difficult to define accurately. Some contend that church music is totally different from secular music, but D. E. Hervey in *The Church Eclectic* (April) asserts that both sides to the controversy are wrong, and that the true idea is to be found in a judicious mean. While Rossini's music is fertile in beautiful melody, sound theoretical knowledge, and mastery of effect, it is evident, Mr. Hervey observes, that his religious music is strikingly inappropriate. Such distinctions are felt rather than defined, and it needs no musical education to mark the difference. But that music and worship are bound closely together, Mr. Hervey shows by tracing the evolution from the earliest times, when homage to a god was accompanied by barbarous sounds upon primitive instruments. The Egyptians, Assyrians, and Babylonians developed their music to the utmost extent possible at that time. Religious processions, when vocal and instrumental music were important, are mentioned in the sacred books of the East, ceremonies in which "all the known instruments were employed, combined with the singing of odes." Mr. Hervey writes:

"A thousand years before the Christian era the Persians formed religious processions in which they sang their prayers and praises. . . . The various religions of India all employ music in their services of worship, and in the Buddhist temples the choristers, clad in white robes, are ranged down the sides very much as in some Christian churches. . . . Even among the pagan inhabitants of the Pacific islands the same general custom is found. In Tahiti, the offering of human sacrifices was accompanied by the chanting of long prayers."

Everywhere music was looked upon as the essential accompaniment of worship, and this fact is not strange, thinks Mr. Hervey, "for music is the highest expression of the emotional faculties, and true worship is thoroughly emotional." If we turn to the Bible, he says, we shall find innumerable references to music and musical instruments. In the Song of Moses, in the Psalms of David, in passages where we are told to "sing unto the Lord," the religious fervor and exalted poetry are closely allied to music in the sacred services.

And history carries us further back still to the year 3800 B.C., when Sargon the Great ruled over the Akkadians, a remarkably cultured people, accounts of whose exploits have been preserved and translated. Their hymns, psalms, and prayers reveal the most exalted poetry, some "so strongly monotheistic that they

could be sung to-day, in the worship of Jehovah or Jesus, with little or no alteration," such, for example, as their prayer to the Mediator, which was chanted:

"O Benefactor, who can escape Thy hand?
Thy will is the sublime sword with which Thou rulest heaven and earth.
I commanded the sea, and the sea became calm;
I commanded the flower, and the flower ripened to grain;
I commanded the circuit of the river, and by the will of the Benefactor I turned its course.
How sublime art Thou!
What transitory being equal to Thee!
O Benefactor amongst all the gods,
Thou art the rewarder!
O Lord of battles!
Merciful One among the gods!
Generator who bringest back the dead to life!
Beneficent King of Heaven and earth,
To Thee is the life of life,
To Thee belong life and death!"

From what has been said, it is clearly seen that the relation of music to worship has been a development, reaching its culmination after "ages of experiment and growth." Church music, instead of being sensuously emotional, as it was in the Middle Ages, should aim at the exaltation of the soul. Mr. Hervey concludes by saying:

"From the masses of Haydn and Mozart, and their imitations, equally as beautiful and equally as inappropriate as the works of Rossini already referred to, church musicians have revolted, and a new school has arisen that would restore to worship-music its spiritual character. This school is gradually gaining the ascendancy, and the time is certainly near when the ideals of the ancients will be renewed in our music for worship."

DO CHRIST'S TEACHINGS FURNISH GUIDANCE IN POLITICS?

IN the ranks of practical Christian workers in Germany, the recent work of Pastor Friedrich Naumann, entitled "Demokratie und Kaiserthum" ("Democracy and the Imperial Power"), has aroused a deep and disappointing sensation. The author has been one of the most active representatives of the Christian Socialist agitation, which has seen in the application of the teachings of Christ to the social and political problems of the day the panacea for all the ills that afflict humanity. He has also been and still is the editor of the *Hilfe*, the organ of this propaganda, and on account of his prominence in the church life of the empire he was invited to accompany the Emperor on his Jerusalem journey in the fall of 1898, the result of which was his book "Asia," an excellent account of the modern Biblical Orient.

In his new work, Naumann has practically withdrawn from his former position and now declares that the principles of Christ are not applicable to the problems of modern, social, and political life. He states his present position plainly in these words:

"Jesus Christ was not a politician. The attempt has often been made to extract from the never-failing fountain of His Word the rules that should control political thought and action. Protestants, too, have made such attempts, and in former years the author of this book has joined in these efforts. But the result of all these studies has been the conviction that the moral ideas of the Master are of such a general character, being intended for application to all manners and conditions of men, and are so purely ethical and abstract in their nature, that they do not furnish a guide to conduct in specific cases nor answer such questions as, What should be our politics in the period of industrialism, or our attitude toward social democracy, or even toward aristocracy? Jesus thereby does not decrease in value for us; but we are not able to deduce our political tactics from Him."

Naumann's book is intended to furnish an ideal political program, intended primarily for Germany (where he urges the Emperor to sever his connection with the Conservative Party and head the Liberals), but in its fundamental principles applicable to political activity everywhere. After discarding the idea that Christ furnishes all necessary principles for managing pub-

lic affairs, Naumann considers the part which pity and kindness play as political motives. He no longer recognizes the principle of love of one's neighbor as the decisive factor in political action. Indeed, politics has nothing to do with seeking the happiness of mankind. It is not a contest for ethical ideas, but rather a struggle between various classes along economic lines; and that class is entitled to control the affairs of state which is best able to advance the total interests of the state. This is the central problem of practical politics. He summarizes his new views in these words:

"It lies in the nature of the case that politics is a struggle between certain powers for certain rights. He who sees in political agitation essentially a kind of application of ethics knows but little about it. Political activity has no power of realizing an ethical ideal that stands over and above all contest. The only thing that can be said in this connection is this, that the attainment of power through political movement should be sought as in harmony with the teachings of ethics, and that the party that has gained control should exercise its power without barbarism or wickedness. In this sense is to be understood the ideal of Christian Socialism, namely, that of 'ethicizing the struggle of the masses.'"

Politics are then virtually the struggle for supremacy. On this point Naumann says further:

"Rights and privileges originate in the course of historical development; but they are based on might. In the principle 'might makes right' there is contained a great historical truth. What good do 'natural rights' do a man if he has no power to secure for himself these 'rights'? What good does it do the proletariat if, on the basis of natural human rights, it demands freedom, and is too weak to fight for these?"

This change of front on the part of so prominent a representative of Christian Socialism has aroused as much excitement as did the step of Pastor Blumhardt, of Bohl, who several months ago joined the Social Democrats on the plea that only through their ideals could the ethical ideas of Christ be realized.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS THE PROTESTANT CHURCH OF GERMANY ORTHODOX OR HETERODOX?

IT has been repeatedly affirmed and denied, seemingly on equally good authority, that the critical views taught by the theological professors in the German universities also prevail in the pulpits and pews of the Protestant churches of the Fatherland. An investigation of this subject has recently been made by the *Protestant*, the organ of liberal theology, with results that rather disappointed those who conducted it. The *Protestant* reports the details as follows:

"The heresy trial and condemnation of Pastor Weingart [see LITERARY DIGEST, March 10], a representative of the newer and modern type of theology that finds its exponents in practically all German universities, induced the editor of this paper to send out a general appeal to all evangelical-minded men and women of the empire, of all parties and creeds, including more than one hundred copies to the chief political, religious, and ethical periodicals, in order to discover how the recipients stand on the question at issue. The leading question reads as follows: What do you think concerning the resurrection of Christ, and what do you think of the statement in the Easter sermon of Weingart, on account of which he was deposed from office, namely, that 'the tired body of Christ remained in the tomb, dust to dust'? The answers to this appeal were exceedingly meager in number. Altho thousands of copies were sent out, the actual number of replies was only eighty-four, and of these fully thirty were in favor of the orthodox view. Accordingly only fifty-four voices responded from the liberal ranks of the German churches, and there is considerable reason for the papers of the conservative and confessional type to speak of this effort and its results as a 'glaring fiasco of liberal theology.'"

Most of these replies are representative of both the old and the new theological thought within the church of Germany. The

Protestant has printed them all, and we reproduce some of the most instructive from both sides:

No. 16. "I believe in the resurrection of Jesus Christ. This is the solid foundation and the central pillar of our faith. Without this, there would be no resurrection and no forgiveness of sins for us. Without the resurrection, all of Christ's work would be in vain."

No. 66. "I believe that Christ personally and bodily arose from the dead, as the Scriptures teach. Whoever can not believe this can be a pious person, in the sense of the classical world, but he can not be a true Christian believer."

No. 46. "Christ's own words (Luke xxiv. 39) must convince every true believer that He has risen indeed, and he who doubts the real resurrection of the Lord is without hope."

No. 23. "Either there was a bodily resurrection of Christ and a real Christianity or we have all been deceived in our faith in Jesus of Nazareth."

No. 10. "If Christ had not really arisen from the dead, then Christ's coming upon the earth would have been absolutely without a purpose or a blessing, and He himself would have been a powerful liar, and He would have been nothing but a mortal being."

The editor closes his review of these orthodox opinions with the words: "So much is certain, that, among this class, Christianity stands or falls with the belief in bodily resurrection of Jesus."

Just what those who deny this view see in the resurrection can be gleaned from the following "liberal" replies:

No. 42. "Such a thing as is described in the account of the resurrection of Jesus never really took place as an objective reality. This must be claimed not because the reports on the affair are contradictory, but because it stands in flat contradiction to the experience of mankind and to the scientific teachings of the day. It is the product of the wonder- and miracle-loving world of the ancients. Neither as one really arisen nor as a body of light (*Lichtleib*) did Christ appear to His disciples, but, as is the case with all mortals, His body returned to the dust. Christians have been accustomed to lay too much stress on the resurrection. Christianity has a better foundation in historical truth and reality, and should not be based on a disputed matter."

No. 40. "The belief in the bodily resurrection of Jesus Christ, in violation of all the laws of the physical world, is an insult to the scientific spirit and scholarship of the age and an insult to all true religiousness [*Religiosität*]; which does not put the impress of nonsense upon the incarnation of Jesus by claiming a bodily resurrection, but in the 'resurrection of Christ' recognizes the continued influence of Christ for the better and higher development of mankind."

No. 25. "In my estimation the resurrection of Christ signifies His ever-active influence for good in the congregations founded by His disciples. I do not believe in any supernatural process that took place in the empty tomb of the Lord."

No. 47 says: "I believe in the Easter message, 'Jesus lives!' But I believe it in this sense, that Jesus Christ, the God-man, was a child of God in the same sense in which we are asked to be such, and that like His brethren He was subjected to the ordinary laws of nature. I fully approve of Weingart's position and teaching."

Both friend and foe of the "liberal" view conclude from the test that the old Evangelical doctrines of the Reformation are still the controlling factors in the Protestantism of Germany.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

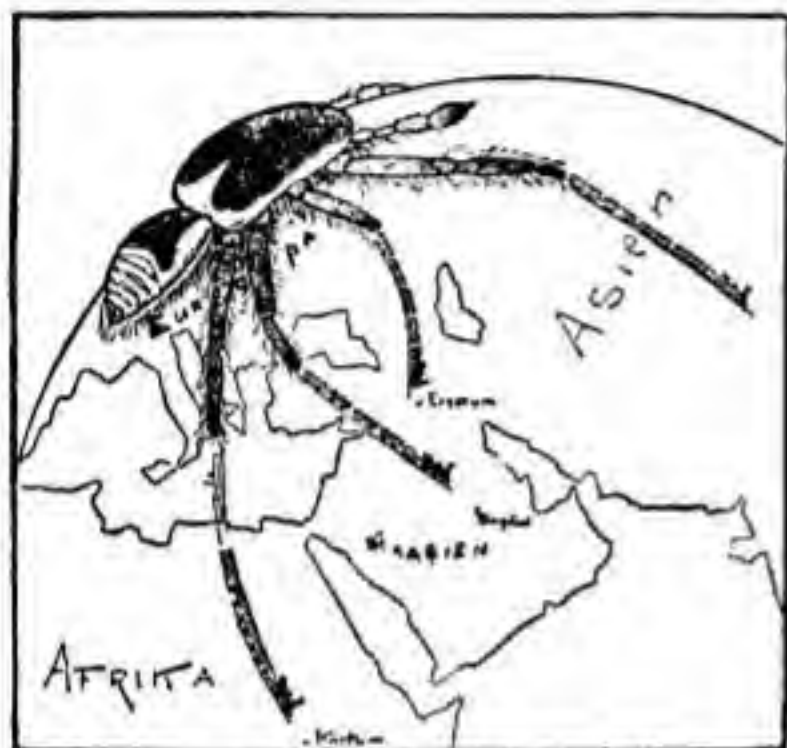
AMONG the curiosities of religion is a movement reported to be in existence in a remote part of Georgia, near Demorest. In a letter to the Rev. Lyman Johnston, editor of the *Toledo Stambler* (itself worthy of notice from the student of religious phenomena), a correspondent writes:

"The worst heresy and the wildest fanaticism I ever saw in my life is raging in this region. It is the Fire-Baptized Association. They are holy rollers and dancers. They boast of five distinct works of grace: (1st) Conversion; (2d) sanctification; (3d) baptism with the Holy Ghost; (4th) baptism of fire; (5th) the heavenly dynamite. Free Methodists are nowhere compared to this. H. L. Irwin, of Lincoln, Nebr., is the progenitor of this latest travesty on true religion. The thing needs to be probed with the sharp sword of truth. Yours in His name."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN POLITICS AND THE CHINESE IMBROGLIO.

THE press of Europe are pretty nearly unanimous in declaring that the lives of foreigners and the treaty rights which the powers so hardily won from China must be protected at all costs; but here their unanimity ends, for the evident weakness of China renders a successful defense against European forces very improbable, and there is a fear that one or the other power may unduly and dangerously increase its strength by grasping



THE EUROPEAN SPIDER SPINS ITS IRON WEB OVER THE WHOLE WORLD.
—C. K. Herlin.

at an overwhelmingly large share of the prostrate empire. That the Chinese ascribe the aggressiveness of the Western powers solely to their own military incapacity is shown by the writings of Chang Chih Tung, Viceroy of Liang Hu, of which the *Shanghai Celestial Empire* gives several instalments. We quote from them as follows:

"With fifty war-ships on the sea and thirty myriads of troops on land; with daily additions to both ships and troops; with the daily strengthening of our forts and equipping them with the best engines of modern warfare; and with the railways intersecting the land, what country would dare begin hostilities against China, or in any way infringe upon her treaty rights? . . . China is not on an equal footing with the West. This is perceived in the fact that the duty on imports is fixed by Western governments. Not so in China. Merchants engaged in business abroad are subject to the laws of the country in which they reside. Not so in China. Foreign commerce is confined to seaports in the West. Not so in China. The murder of a foreigner by a Chinese is a very serious matter, but the killing of a 'Chinaman' by a foreigner is a trivial thing. Foreign countries have no mixed courts. In fact, China is really not in the comity of nations, and it is useless to prate about international law. Disarmament is an international joke, and international law a deception in the present circumstances. There is nothing for it but to seek help in ourselves."

Many writers point out that overweening national pride is to a large extent responsible for China's present helplessness. After the war with Japan the mass of the people were prevented from knowing what a sorry spectacle China presented in that struggle. The scribes, whose position corresponds in a general way to that of our newspaper men, feared loss of influence if they were to admit inferiority in anything that is Chinese. Hermann Schumacher, in the Berlin *Tageblatt*, writes in the main as follows:

Nothing has been saved from the wreck of China's former greatness but this overweening self-sufficiency, which leads every Chinaman, especially every mandarin, to regard the foreigner as in some way inferior. The entire history of Europe's dealings with the Chinese is a series of assaults upon this objection of the Chinese to equality with the Western barbarians. But when this feeling of superiority once vanishes, the faith of the people in their institutions and government will also be lost, and, as the empire is really weak, frightful revolutions must occur. It is impossible to preserve this Chinese self-esteem. The interests of the foreigners are no longer confined to the trade of the treaty ports. Railroad interests, mining interests, industrial interests, have been added, and these must be protected.

For some years the British element has favored the factions which oppose the Manchu dynasty. These factions are regarded as progressive, while the defenders of the dynasty are viewed as hopelessly reactionary.

Russia, however, is supposed to favor the dynasty, and, according to the general tenor of the British press, Great Britain is not desirous of an open rupture with Russia. It is hoped that Japan will make the first move. *The Saturday Review* (London) says:

"The same shortsightedness which has led the Empress and her advisers to encourage the Boxers to persecute missionaries and their converts, without foresight of the dangers entailed, might lead them to accept Russian intervention as a device of the moment, without regard to consequences which Japanese statesmen clearly apprehend. . . . Certain eventualities come, curiously enough, to be accepted as axiomatic. Conflict between Russia and Great Britain on the frontiers of India is by many so regarded. Conflict between Russia and Japan in northeastern Asia appears to be more imminent still. Korea may be the crux of the situation. But Japanese statesmen would regard probably with scarcely less anxiety an extension of Russian influence beyond the Great Wall over Pechili. Nor, certainly, would they stand alone. Germany's avowed sphere of influence is the adjacent province of Shantung with a more or less clearly defined hinterland stretching back up the course of the Yellow River toward Honan. The commercial interests of Great Britain and the United States in North China are very great; and neither could view with indifference any increase of the great influence which Russia has already acquired at Peking. We may smile at the suggestion that French troops should be sent up the Yang-tze to Hankow. Strong protest was made in well-informed quarters against the apathy which allowed a line penetrating the heart of the Yang-tze valley to pass into other than British hands. We have not probably yet seen the end of that blunder; but the Boxers are not yet demonstrating in Hupeh, and a French occupation of the Hankow terminus would scarcely be endured."

The *London Globe* speaks of "Russia's shameless exploitation of Great Britain's troubles," and demands an Anglo-Japanese ultimatum to Russia. *The Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"For some years Great Britain has lost ground in the Far East. Her share of the commerce there is, by dexterously cooked statistics, made to appear as if it were increasing; but her loss of political influence is patent to all. . . . The jingo press, with *The Times* at its head, incites the Cabinet to stop Russia's advance; but with 200,000 men locked up in South Africa, it will be difficult to find the necessary troops. . . . As for ourselves, we have no secret ambitions. All we desire is the restoration of order, and our forces will be directed solely to assist in that."

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) says:

"It is quite possible that Russia will pull the chestnuts out of the fire—to keep them herself. Russia has enough troops near the seat of the trouble to do it. The *London Times* is worked up about this prospect. England, says *The Times*, has the oldest rights in China, and to her must be left the task of restoring order. The United States will be permitted to join England, if the Americans wish it. . . . All that sounds very grand, but for the present you can't do much, Mr. Bull. You must first get rid of 'Mr.' Kruger, the 'late' President, and his 'robber' government. You must civilize the 'demoralized' Boers. For that you need 150,000 men in South Africa; if you withdraw them, the 'robber

Boer' will immediately be in evidence again. No, sir; you can't do anything to the Russians in China!"

Indeed, nearly all Europe seems to agree that, besides the pacification of China in the interest of Western civilization, the present troubles must lead to a measuring of strength between Russia and Great Britain. M. v. Brandt, in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart) says:

"Nothing that English diplomats and parliamentary secretaries may say can take away the fact that the Chinese and the Japanese both since 1895 have received the impression that England is afraid of Russia, and that she is a broken reed which will pierce the hand that relies upon her for support. . . . Two points, however, may fill the British people with proud confidence for the approaching struggle. One is Great Britain's wealth, and the other the willingness of the British people of all classes to part with this wealth for the advantage of imperial interests."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHINESE IDEAS ABOUT CHINA.

A CHINESE writer by the name of Kang Yu Wei has recently published a book (in Chinese) dealing with the condition of his native land. *The North China Herald* (Shanghai) regards the book as such a fair and able presentation of the ideas of a large number of patriotic Chinamen that it has had the most striking passages translated. From them we cull the following:

"We shall all be driven out of China. Russia has ejected the Jews, one hundred and sixty thousand being driven forth. Twenty-four hours were allowed them to get beyond the Russian boundaries. They could sell neither their lands nor houses, and could take with them only a little ready money. Not being allowed to avail themselves either of train or steamboat, their aged and their little ones had to be carried by the strong, and were in great fear. Moreover, when ejected from Russia, they had no native land to which to turn. Long ago Palestine had been parcelled out among its powerful neighbors.

"So, if our country were conquered, and we were driven forth to live among foreigners, we, too, like the Jews, should have no fatherland to which to turn. We might attempt to enter some other country, but its people would eject us. Even if they admitted us among them, their rulers would tax us.

"Our race will be destroyed. See how Russia has treated Poland. The Russians banished all the able-bodied men and allowed only the old men to remain in the country. Therefore the Polish race has been exterminated. At present the women of India are married to foreigners. Everybody knows that the races of India are in danger of being exterminated. To-day the white races predominate over the entire globe. Among the yellow races, the Chinese only wield any political influence and rule their own country.

"If our country should be conquered and its government controlled by foreigners, they would assuredly treat us as they have treated the Poles and the Hindus. We, our children, and our grandchildren would be altogether exterminated. Japan foresees this calamity, and she therefore retroceded to China ten of the captured battle-ships. She fears that our annihilation would jeopardize her independence. China and Japan hold the same close relationship to each other as do the lips to the teeth.

"The Chinese race is vast, and our country is extensive. We are 400,000,000 and China is larger than the sixteen countries of Europe. The precious metals in our mines have no equal in the world. Yet tho we are so numerous, we are despised, insulted, and murdered by other people. The Chinese who live beyond the seas, numbering at least 5,000,000, are also daily abused and insulted by those among whom they live. Their government can not protect them.

"But who are the government? China has no parliament. The power is all vested in one person. During the past thirty years, England, France, Russia, and Germany have all extended their boundaries and increased their power. China alone has retrograded. Who has done this?

"This is all the doing of the Empress—the work of one woman who has profligately and disgracefully clung to the old ways."

After a detailed list of the crimes of the Empress, and lamentation for the weakness of giving up Formosa, the writer gives, as the remedy for the present state of affairs, the overthrow of the Dowager Empress and the reinstating of the deposed Emperor, and steady pursuit of necessary reform. Only the Emperor, he declares, can win back power for the country and protect the 400,000,000 inhabitants of China.

Kang Yu Wei ends with the following appeal for drastic measures:

"Those [the Dowager Empress and Jung Lu] who have heaped all this wretchedness upon him [the Emperor] are robbers, villains, and traitors, and any one would be justified in assassinating them, as the Japanese, years ago, killed their ambitious generals, who, inspired by the same motives, acted in the same way. Heaven appeals to my 5,000,000 countrymen beyond the sea to unite in heart and purpose to save the Emperor, renovate the empire, ward off the threatened slavery, and save us from extermination. If the Emperor dies, all hope dies with him, and China's ruin will be swift and complete."

BEGINNING OF THE END OF SIBERIAN EXILE.

THE Russian Government has determined to abolish, or greatly restrict at least, the system of exile to Siberia, which was characterized by so many horrors, and which, a few years ago, was the subject of animated criticism in Europe and America. The reform is the direct result of the construction of the great Trans-Siberian Railway and the opening of that immense territory to civilization and industrial development. The Government has recognized the need of a radical change of its colonization policy in Siberia, and a special commission has been appointed to consider the problem and report upon the substitutes for exile and upon the proper regulation of what may remain of the system. In its order the Government said:

"At one time exile served as a means of peopling this vast and rich domain; but now, in proportion as Siberia has attracted more and more free settlers, who have, by honest and hard work, achieved their well-being in this former desert, further despatch thither of involuntary exiles has proved not only useless, but injurious to the territory. In its present form, the system generally operates to the detriment, not only of the exiles, but of free local population. Hence, recognizing therein a burden to Siberia and an obstacle to its further development, it has become immediately necessary to do away with or restrict the practise."

The following points are submitted to the consideration of the commission: 1. The substitution for deportation of offenders by judicial decree of other suitable penalties. 2. The restriction or abolition of administrative exile, so far as it relates to other than political prisoners. 3. The improvement of the condition of the exiles already in Siberia. The most numerous element of Siberian exiles is contributed by the administrative system. Not counting political offenders, Russian writers give 79,909 as the number of men transported in the period 1826-46, while for the decade 1867-76 the number was 78,686. Since then, the average annual number of administrative exiles of the ordinary class has been 6,000, not including the families of the offenders who follow them to Siberia. The total number of men annually sent there is over 12,000.

In discussing the effect of the reform, a writer in the *St. Petersburg Russkai Bogatstvo* (*Russian Treasure*) says:

"Once entered upon the path of improvement, the Government will be obliged to go farther. Abolition or even restriction of the transportation system will necessitate other forms of repression. What is to be done with the enormous number of criminals whose destination hitherto has been Siberia? Our prisons are always overcrowded, having twice or thrice the number of criminals which they were designed to contain. The building of a sufficient number of new prisons would constitute a serious financial problem and would require considerable time. Hence it will be

necessary to have recourse to measures which are far beyond the limits of ordinary penal policy.

"Modern criminology has demonstrated that successful coping with crime involves not only influence upon the will of the individual prisoner, but also upon the social conditions which produce crime. Science recommends large measures of a preventive character—the elevation of the material and moral state of the masses; protection of health, especially of the health of factory labor; temperance legislation, etc. . . . But the means immediately available to which the Government will have to address itself are those already adopted into European codes—indeterminate sentences; conditional penalties; the parole system. All this will mean a total reorganization of our reactionary penal system."

The writer believes that for political offenders exile should continue, because such offenders are a blessing, not a curse, to a newly opened country, being cultured, resourceful, and anxious to assist the backward, illiterate population. The Government, however, he observes, would have to treat them with some liberality and grant them a large degree of freedom.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

INTERNAL TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

VOILÀ! Again the Affaire Dreyfus! A detective named Tomps has unearthed some letters relating to the case which, it is said, contain matters incriminating Dreyfus, and the Nationalists thereupon threaten to revive the charges against him. On the other hand, Émile Zola comes forward with demands for a new trial and for another chance to prove the guilt of the French General Staff. He says that "unless the matter is investigated thoroughly, Germany, which has it in her power to prove how corrupt our military administration is, will do so on the eve of a war with France, thus robbing our soldiers of their faith in their commanders." F. de Pressensé, in the *Aurore* (Paris) says:

"The Nationalists are about to reopen the Dreyfus affair, thanks to the weakness of the Republicans. . . . Again the campaign is opened with lies and forgeries. To present these they claim full liberty, but they deny to us the right to reply in the name of truth and justice. It appears, too, that the Government is willing to assist the enemies of justice with the dogma that the criminals who wear a uniform may not be punished. Justice is violated under the claim that 'reasons of state' prevent the truth from being told! . . . It can not be said too often that the Affaire Dreyfus is a violation of justice in the interest of politics, and that this supposed secrecy for the public good is only the cloak of brutal force in the interest of injustice."

Meanwhile one of the strongest characters in the French Cabinet, General de Gallifet, the Minister of War, has resigned, ostensibly on account of ill health, in reality, as no one seems to doubt, because he dreads the reopening of the Dreyfus Affaire. His successor is General André, commander of the Tenth Infantry Division. He is evidently not popular with the anti-Republicans. "We know little of the general," says the *Éclair*, "but we know that the Dreyfusards give him their support. That is a bad sign." The *Echo de Paris* declares that André at Orleans prohibited all newspapers from being distributed among the soldiers. The *Gaulois* declares that he prohibited anti-government papers alone, an act by which he earned the enmity of the Socialists. That paper further says:

"Socialists, Freemasons, and Dreyfusards may rejoice and think he is of them; but we will not insult him by believing it. General André will not confess himself a Dreyfusard; he will disappoint those who to-day rejoice at his elevation as much as Chanoine and Gallifet disappointed them."

The *Libre Parole* says:

"The new minister does not deserve our sympathies. He is very friendly to Dreyfus, and merely a theoretical soldier. He

was made a general of division because he kept the newspapers out of barracks; he could not command an army in the field, and it is easy to see that the experienced generals will not respect him."

The Republican press is very well satisfied. The *Radical* says:

"General André is a thorough soldier, and, what is more, he is a Republican soldier. For a Cabinet which must defend Republican institutions, he is a very valuable acquisition. He is an enemy of military pronouncements, just as Gallifet is. The very fact that the Nationalists attacked his reputation whenever rumors of Gallifet's resignation were about should speak for him."

The *Figaro* declares that General André is above all opposed to politics in the army. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) believes that the choice of General André as Gallifet's successor neutralizes all bad effects of Gallifet's resignation. The *Spectator* (London) says:

"The program of the Nationalists is to revive the charge that the Ministry dislikes the army, and is controlled by Jewish capitalists, and then to throw their followers into the street, trusting that the infuriated officers will refuse to give the order to fire. If that happens, they reckon there will be anarchy for some hours, and then France, which dreads anarchy before all things, will throw herself at the feet of some strong man—for choice, General de Négrier. The plan is most astute, and tho we believe it will fail, it may produce most regrettable incidents and a European panic."

The *Saturday Review*, too, fears that even during the Exposition quiet is not assured in France.

The *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin) points out that the municipal elections have gone in favor of the republic except in Paris. "This," says the magazine, "indicates that the country at large is opposed to a change." The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) hopes that the Cabinet will endeavor to govern without the Chambers, at least during the Exposition; and according to the *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne), this is indeed the intention of the Government. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) says:

"Gallifet was forced to resign when he found that, after all, documents compromising officers of high rank existed. He realized that he had sacrificed already too many officers to the idea that military men may not dabble in politics. The position of the army in France is indeed difficult. For the fifth time a Minister of War, having satisfied himself of the injustice of the Dreyfusards, resigns. It is plain that there is no place for a minister willing to defend the army, and any officer who raises his voice in defense of the army is threatened with instant dismissal."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

THE distress in India besides being an occasion for widespread charitable activity, is also taken as an occasion for another display of the hostility to Great Britain which is so prevalent on the continent of Europe. The attempt is frequently made to attribute the famine, in part at least, to British rule in India and to the drain upon India's financial resources which that rule is alleged to cause. With remarkable persistence, European journals assert that the South African war has demonstrated such military incapacity in the British army that hopes of independence have been aroused in other of the British possessions. Especially, so it is asserted, have such hopes been excited in India, which is said to be again in a state of ferment. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is among those that make this statement. It describes conditions in India as follows:

India is inhabited by two entirely different races—the Aryan Hindus, who live in the northern part, and the Dravida races, which are everywhere in the peninsula, but chiefly in the south. The latter are the aborigines, and were conquered by the Hindus

some fifteen or twenty centuries before Christ. Both races are divided into a large number of different tribes. In the most northern districts, again, are tribes of Tibetan origin.

India has about 290,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly as many as Europe. Of these, 220,000,000 are under the direct sway of the Briton. They are divided into 170,000,000 Brahmans and 50,000,000 Mohammedans. Religious hatred divides the Brahmans from the Mohammedans, but both hate the English still more fiercely. Altho the Mohammedans form only one sixth of the entire population of India, they are the most important section, for they are the most energetic, and live chiefly in the parts in which the English consider that their rule is most firmly established. The mutiny of 1857 was chiefly a rising of the Mohammedans, and they are ready to rebel again if the slightest chance offers. Now, it must be remembered that these Mohammedans acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as their khalifa and spiritual head. The British Government earnestly begged the Sultan to exert himself on Britain's behalf during the great mutiny, and his influence caused the rebellion to collapse. Since then the British Government has changed its policy. It has become the enemy of Turkey, and that at a time when the pan-Islamic idea is gaining ground. The khalifa has suffered no little through this change of British views. British agents and British gold have fostered the rebellions in the Balkan Peninsula, in Armenia, and in Crete. The Sultan will not again save British rule in India.

The maxim *divide et impera* has been followed with great success by the British; but it is losing force. The Hindus have lately adopted an attitude of encouragement and sympathy toward revolts of the Mohammedans. Such revolts are chiefly due to the terrible exploitation by the zemindars to which the people are subjected. The British Government, like the Turkish Government, claims the ownership of nearly all the land. Of the harvest, three fifths belong to the Government, two fifths—subject to further taxation—are nominally left to the farmer. That is to say, the unfortunate natives pay sixty per cent. of their income for the blessing of British rule. But the soil is rich, and the farmers would not rebel if that were all.

But the Britons, who never fail to thunder against Turkish misrule, have no better system for gathering the taxes than have the Turks. What to the Turkish *rajah* is the *mullerim*, that to the Indian *ryot* is the *zemindar*, the taxgatherer. The zemindar receives one eleventh of the Government's share for his trouble; but he is given full freedom in the choice of his methods for gathering the taxes, and the oppression and corruption which result from this system may easily be imagined.

Much is said about the public works in India. As a matter of fact, the roads, railroads, bridges, etc., are built for the convenience of the exploiters only, and only accidentally do the natives profit by them. The plain truth is that India has been made very poor, despite the wealth of her soil, for the conquerors do not spend the revenue or their princely salaries in India, as native rulers do. Much noise is made of any half-hearted measure for the relief of a famine; but in reality only once were energetic measures taken—under Lord Northbrook, in 1873 and 1874.

Abert Métin, in a pamphlet on his late tour around the world, describes how the British keep themselves out of touch with the natives in India, precluding thereby all possibility of being regarded as anything but tyrants. A French gentleman invites a distinguished native, a knight of the Legion of Honor, to dinner. All the English immediately leave. A French lady appears before the viceroy with an exquisite piece of native jewelry. She is promptly censured for this recognition of native art. He says further:

"Yet there are many talented and able men among the Indians who keenly resent this treatment. The leaders of the national movement are as well informed on international subjects as are cultured Europeans, and they demand freedom of the press and freedom to discuss internal affairs. Only lately a native journalist was sentenced to five years' imprisonment because he dared to assert that the plague and the famine could be more effectively combated if the natives were given a greater share of the management of their affairs. As a matter of fact, the rule of the Briton does not differ from that of the grand mogul. There are troops to shoot down the discontented, and officials who are taxgatherers, administrators, and judges all in one person."

An article appears in *The Independent* (New York), written by Edgar Mels, formerly editor of an organ of the British Government in Johannesburg, and who "has made a special study of Indian and South African affairs." He writes on "The Famines in India," and he does not hold the British Government blameless

for the present condition. The cause of the famines he attributes to the "too rapid increase in population," "the failures of crops," and "the fact that the native princes, the maharajahs, the nizams, the begums, the raos, the nawabs, and the khans, retain control of huge tracts of arable lands, which they utilize for hunting instead of allowing them to be turned into fertile farms." The personal character of the Hindu, especially his fatalism, is also an important factor. But Mr. Mels reproaches the Government in India with tardiness in facing the situation that now exists and with parsimony in preparing for it. He proceeds with the following arraignment:

"But leaving aside the parsimony of the British Government, the fact remains that with Great Britain rests the onus of the frequent recurrence of the famines and their terrible consequences. One hundred and forty-five years of control by the East India Company and one hundred and thirty years' control by Britain has left India no better off than it was three hundred years ago—in the matter of famines, at least. To show how little is done to prevent famines, the writer will quote official figures:

"In 1897-98 the expenditure for military and military works was \$30,000,000 in round figures. For the far more important work of irrigation it was \$3,000,000!

"The expenditure during the same period for salaries to government officials was \$50,000,000; for the relief of the famine-stricken only \$17,000,000 was spent.

"But by far the most serious charge, and one that has so far been hushed up with considerable success, is the one which imputes the disappearance of a famine fund of \$100,000,000 to government officials. Shortly after the famine of 1877 the Government then in power, Lord Lytton being the viceroy, decided to take precautions against the recurrence of the distress of that year. Accordingly every native in the British provinces was taxed and the above sum raised.

"Time passed and many good crops drove all thought of famine out of the heads of the Government. Then, with the suddenness of a thunderclap, came the famine of 1898, finding the Government not only totally unprepared, but with a white elephant on its hands in the shape of a missing famine fund. Every effort was made to hush up the scandal. A report was sent broadcast that the fund had been utilized in building military roads and for similar purposes. The public at large, being complacent, shrugged its collective shoulders and said nothing. The press of India remained remarkably quiet, all save the Bombay *Guardian*, which charged openly that some one was guilty of theft and malfeasance. But the famine soon rose uppermost in the minds of all, and the famine fund was forgotten."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



JOHN BULL'S WOOLING OF AFRICA.

THE CONDITION OF JOHN'S INDIAN LOVE.

—Kladderadatsch.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Minister Finch, of Montevideo, under date of April 9, 1903, sends a statement to the trade of Uruguay in 1899, from which it appears that the total imports were \$25,551,788, against \$24,784,576 in 1898; and the exports, \$62,123,952, against \$55,001,276 in the preceding year. The chief increases in the imports were in raw materials, machinery, and "soft goods"; in the exports, gains were noted in slaughterhouse products.

Under date of April 14, 1900, Consul Smith writes from Moscow: The capital invested by insurance companies in Russia amounts to 418,000,000 rubles (\$209,000,000). The number of persons insured in 1899 was 21,114, the insurance amounting to 71,000,000 rubles (\$35,500,000). Of the above amount, 41,840,710 rubles (\$20,920,355) was received by American insurance companies, the balance by Russian. The Russian people, adds Mr. Smith, are only beginning to realize the advantages of life insurance.

Consul Richard Guenther writes from Frankfurt, February 21, 1900:

According to German newspapers, the German federal court has recently rendered a decision which appears to be of interest to United States consuls in Germany, as they are frequently requested by citizens of the United States to procure for them all possible information regarding manufacturing processes employed in Germany. It appears that a foreman in the employ of a certain establishment invented a substance which his employer used in finishing "rustling" velvet. The use of this substance was considered a trade or business secret of the firm. The foreman, however, imparted the composition to others, and the firm had him tried under the law of May 27, 1892, entitled "An Act for the Suppression of Base Competition" (Gesetz zur Bekämpfung des unlauteren Wettbetriebs). The foreman was found guilty in the lower court. The case was appealed to the federal court, and the defense made the point that the foreman had only imparted his own invention to others; that the same was his intellectual property. The federal court dismissed the appeal on the following grounds: The foreman was employed as such by the firm, and therefore it was his duty to try experiments by which the methods of work could be improved. His achievement in inventing the substance was

therefore only a part of the services which he owed to his employers. The invention belonged to his employers, and therefore the action of the foreman in imparting the secret to outsiders was in violation of the law referred to. Only an employee is entrusted with experiments which may lead to such inventions. A stranger, whose labor does not belong to the establishment, is excluded from such experiments. The foreman was admitted to the experiments only on account of his employment by the firm, and it followed that the invention in question was made by him in consequence of his employment by the firm, for which he was paid.

The Trans-Siberian Railroad, says Consul Cover, of Lyons, from an economic and a political standpoint, is the greatest work of the century. It gives Russia a superior standing in Peking. It now touches the Amur; in three years it will reach Port Arthur, making the distance but thirteen or fourteen days from Moscow to Peking. There is annually an excess of \$1,500,000 births over deaths in Russia, and Siberia is the outlet for this overflow. The black lands of Siberia form an area of not less than 20,000,000 hectares (50,000,000 acres), but high freight rates are an obstacle to the arrival of their cereal products in France. The average freight rate on the Trans-Siberian is three tenths of a cent per ton per kilometer (about five eighths of a mile). In France, the minimum rate is four fifths of a cent per ton per kilometer. French capitalists have invested a great deal of money in Russian railroads and various industries in that country. Since the date of these investments, the heavy imports from Russia and the meager exports from France to that country have been a cause of complaint among French capitalists. In return for something like \$500,000,000 invested in Russia, they see Russian purchases made in the United States, England, and Germany, while France receives Russian products as dividends for her capital. Some remonstrances have been made to Russia, but the only answer has been a suggestion that France should reduce her heavy protective tariff on Russia's wheat.

Consul Winter, of Annaberg, Germany, writes as follows of England, Germany, and the United States in the world's markets:

Of the \$10,000,000,000 worth of commerce done by all nations, England's share is 23 per cent, Germany's 18 per cent, and 27 per cent, falls to the United States. Germany has built up her foreign commerce at England's expense; and the United States, which is just entering the field, is building up a great foreign trade at the expense of both. In Australia, in Africa, in South America, and in China the commercial representatives of each nation are fencing for vantage-ground upon which to build safe markets for home industries. Formerly, English buyers bought manufactured goods in Germany at ridiculously cheap prices. These goods are forwarded to great merchant houses in London to be resold in foreign markets. To-day, these same goods for the most part are shipped from the district of manufacture direct to the buyer in foreign countries. The middleman's profits now go to enrich the German manufacturer and laborer.

The following causes have contributed to Germany's success in competition with England: First, German-manufactured goods are cheaper and in some cases better. Second, German merchants adapt themselves entirely to the wants of their customers. Industrial commissions have been sent out to South America, Mexico, China, Japan, South Africa, etc., to study and report upon the conditions and needs of the people in those countries. Third, the German traveling men have a better technical knowledge of their branches and are familiar with more languages than agents of other countries. They are active,

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Consul-General Holloway sends from St. Petersburg, dated April 18, 1900, the following statement of the increase of exportation of eggs from Russia during the period of 1872-1898: 1872, 27,000,000; 1882, 96,000,000; 1892, 739,000,000; 1898, 1,331,000,000; an increase of 1,704,000,000 in twenty-five years. The value of eggs exported in 1898 was 31,134,000 rubles (\$16,000,876).

In his annual report on the commerce and industries of Nice for 1899, Consul Van Buren says, in part:

Owing to the efforts of the deputy for Nice, the plan of connecting Nice with the Italian frontier via Sospel has made considerable progress. The various ministries and the military authorities interested are now busily engaged in elaborating plans, which, when fully agreed upon, will be submitted to the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée Company, which is to build and run the line. The Compagnie Générale des Eaux, which has the monopoly of furnishing the water-supply of Nice, has obtained possession of a copious spring in the Département du Var, and that it intends to build an aqueduct to Nice. It calculated that four or five years will be required to complete the work, and it is claimed that the town will then have a water-supply second to none in the world. The building of the new electric system by the Thomson-Houston Company is now completed and one or two lines are running. The importance of this enterprise can not be overestimated. During the last year, the Compagnie Électrique de la Méditerranée has been established at Cap d'Aglio, near Monaco, with a capital of 60,000 francs (\$60,000). Its object is to utilize water-power and to furnish electric light and power in its vicinity.

Vice-Consul Monaghan writes from Chemnitz, April 25, 1900:

Greece offers at this time a very good market for the export of gas motors of all kinds. The works of Athens and Piræus deliver gas to their customers for industrial purposes at very low rates. The Grecian mining industries have also increased in activity of late, causing a great demand for mining machines and apparatus. It will be of advantage to makers and exporters of such machines to investigate conditions in the Grecian market—i.e., time of payment, credits, packing, freights, tariff, etc. This would also be a good field for American gas-stoves. Catalogs printed in French would, if sent, be very advantageous. The German papers are calling the attention of manufacturers to the above line of machines.

Consul Hill writes from Amsterdam, May 5, 1900:

The statistics of German emigration for 1899 show that 23,740 persons left the country to cross the ocean. There has been a great falling-off in emigration since 1894, when there were 120,000 German emigrants. The decrease is due to the commercial and industrial prosperity of Germany and to the care taken by the state for the welfare of the working classes. Out of the 23,740 German emigrants, 12,006 went to the United States in 1899, and 1,089 sailed from Bremen for Brazil, against 629 in 1898. The increase is due to concessions obtained by the Hanseatic Colonization Society.

SHORTENED OCEAN VOYAGE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's gigantic plans to extend main line to connect with ocean steamers by the way of Staten Island and Long Island will save much time in making ocean voyage. See Gigantic Plan and Tunnel Route, page 2.

PERSONALS.

MARY KINGSLEY.—There are a few vivid personalities in this world of whom it seems absolutely impossible to think as dead. Mary Kingsley was one of these. Her writings showed to some extent how brimful of life, of individuality, of power, of courage, moral and physical, she was. On personal acquaintance this impression was still stronger. Among a thousand women Miss Kingsley would always stand out, a distinct, intensely interesting personality, with her quiet face which at first sight reminded you of a Madonna type, till your eyes met the flash, the daring of her own, till the mouth curved into a mocking but always good-natured smile, and till the sense of strength and power surrounding the slight figure began to make itself felt. An entire absence of affectation or mock-modesty was a chief characteristic of Mary Kingsley's. She never under any circumstances sought notoriety, but neither was she in the least embarrassed or disturbed when, perhaps at a moment's notice, she was made to stand before a large and critical public or was otherwise brought into prominence. A wittier and more brilliant talker and speaker never was in all the ranks of excellent women conversationalists and orators, and a kinder and cheerier member of society could not be imagined. And ever and again there beamed through the mocking glance of the steady eyes a kindly, womanly, sympathetic light, quick to come and quick to go. Her adventurous, lonely journeys in Africa, where Africa is deadliest and loneliest and most marvelous, had given Miss Kingsley a discipline which made her appear perfectly calm and collected under any circumstances. But her serenity was, as it were, scintillating with inner life, and it is as yet quite impossible to think of her as lying dead who so recently stood in the midst and prime of life, full of plans and ideas for further travels on the West Coast of Africa, whose regions she had made her own by reason of long sojourns among the natives. It is at the outset of this long-planned journey that Miss Kingsley has died. Since South Africa was the scene of enormous interest, during the last winter, she "looked in," on her way out to the West, where she meant to go on with the researches, the first-fruits of which are embodied in her fascinating volume of "West African Studies." But she got no farther than the Cape. At the age of forty her work, which gave so brilliant a promise of future achievements, is done, and one of the finest types of modern English womanhood has disappeared. —*Westminster Gazette*.

One of the most interesting men engaged in scientific work is Andrew J. Stone, who returned not long since from a 5,000-mile sled journey over the ice and snow of the great Northwest, the most remarkable journey in the annals of Arctic travel. On this journey Mr. Stone made many important discoveries in animal life, as well as in the geography of the country. One of the results of

A GREAT PICTURE.

The impressive scene of the signing of the Protocol at the close of the late war with Spain has been transferred to canvas by the artist Charnay, the picture being now owned by Mr. H. C. Frick of Pittsburgh. A photographic reproduction of this painting is about to be placed on sale, advance copies of which are offered for a limited time at a low price. The full announcement by the Protocol Club, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City, will be found on another page.

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his work has been the changing of the Arctic coast line to North America. Few men, if any, have so perfect a knowledge of the larger wild animals of the West, North, and Northwest as Mr. Stone. He has studied the animals of these vast and inaccessible regions for years; he has traveled more of their country and visited more of them in their own native homes than any living man. He has had the courage to penetrate the most forbidden regions and suffer the deprivations one must experience in order to study these animals from life. The result of this work is found in many new and important forms of animal life never before known, one of which, the black sheep, is named in his honor, the *Ovis Stonei*. During Mr. Stone's travels in the North he was alone thirty-three days among the murderous Hellgate Indians of the Liard River, where his experiences were most thrilling. He has penetrated and crossed the most northerly reaches of the Rockies both summer and winter, and for forty-five days lived on nothing but fresh meat and tea. Mr. Stone is a true type of the brave, adventurous spirit; enthusiastic, strong, and determined, but controlled by cool judgment. It is such a nature as this, added to knowledge gained from actual experience, that makes a true leader of men in a difficult and dangerous expedition, and as such Mr. Stone has made for himself a name that is world-wide.—*Hall and Express*.

In the opinion of many members of the Methodist Church, the master-mind of Methodism is possessed by Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of *The Canadian Advocate*, of New York. Methodist bishops assign Methodist pastors to charges, and, as their name implies, they superintend the affairs of the denomination. But the general conference committee on episcopacy assigns the bishops. More than that, it makes and retires them. Rev. Dr. Buckley is chairman of that committee. He is also its dominating power. A small man in stature, owing nature nothing of gratitude for the physique she bestowed upon him, he rules the Methodism of to-day by the strength of his intellect. There is no complaint heard. Since the recent general conference the remark is being heard in many quarters that he is by far the greatest man Methodism, English or American, has ever produced. He could have been elected a bishop several conferences ago, but he prefers to edit a periodical from New York, and edit general conferences from the floor and the committee-room. Writers of religious histories are putting down that in the year 1900 Rev. Dr. Buckley is the giant of American Methodism.

BUT few people know that the Prince of Wales once rode and won a horse-race. This event took place in Ireland nearly forty years ago, says *The Newark News*. The horse's name was Rupee, and the distance run a mile and a half. To the spectators the jockey was known as "Captain Melville," but in reality it was his royal highness the prince. His colors on this occasion were all white. Rupee was the prince's own horse. He determined to ride him himself, and, if possible, to win. This he did in excellent style, tho there were several well-known and experienced jockeys riding against him.

It is recorded that a Scottish innkeeper once said of the late Duke of Argyll: "His grace is in a verra deeficult poseetion whatever. His pride of intellect will no' let him associate with men of his ain birth, and his pride of birth will no' let him associate with men of his ain intellect."—*The Argonaut* (San Francisco).

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The Winner.—"How is your brother, Tommy?" "Sick in bed, miss; he's hurt himself." "How did he do that?" "We were playing at who can lean the farthest out of the window, and he won."—*Exchange*.

Not Binding.—"Didn't I promise you a whipping if you disobeyed me?" asked his mother. "Yes; but I'll release you from the promise, ma," replied Johnnie diplomatically. — *Philadelphia North American*.

Up-to-date.—LIVERIED MENTAL: "Me lud, the carriage waits without."

LORD FITZ JOSHIE: "Without what?"

L. M.: "Without horses, me lud; 'tis an automobile."—*Chicago Record*.

Absurd Question.—CHOLLY: "Was the eclipse of the sun the other mawning visible from where you were, ole chapple?"

FWEDDY: "I should say it wasn't, deah boy. I was in bed."—*Chicago Tribune*.

Evidence.—FRIEND: "I suppose the baby is fond of you?"

PAPA: "Fond of me? Why, he sleeps all day when I'm not at home and stays up all night just to enjoy my society!"—*Brooklyn Life*.

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Worse Yet.—MRS. FLATTER (reading): "A bed of quicksand is the most treacherous and deadly thing on earth."

MR. FLATTER: "Guess the chump who wrote that never saw our folding bed!"—*Puck*.

She Didn't Have to.—HAUGHTY LADY (who had purchased a stamp): "Must I put it on myself?"

POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT (very politely): "Not necessarily, ma'am; it will probably accomplish more if you put it on the letter."—*Tid. Bitt*.

All in a Lifetime.—MISTRESS (greatly scandalized): "Is it possible, Mary, you are making bread without having washed your hands?"

NEW KITCHEN GIRL: "Lor', what's the difference, mum? It's brown bread."—*The Columbian*.

Looking Backward.—In a meeting at the St. George's Catholic Club in London last week a young Irishman declared that the Irish were "a grand race, and it riled w' them to see that the noble traditions were handed down to their fower-fathers."—*St. James's Gazette*.

He Didn't See How.—RASTUS: "What yo' tink is de mattah wif me, doctah?"

DOCTOR: "Oh, nothing but the chicken-pox, I guess."

RASTUS (getting nervous): "I 'clare on mah honah, doctah, I hain't bin nowhar I could ketch dat!"—*Judge*.

A Good Character.—"Can you give any evidence in regard to the character of the deceased?" said the judge. "Yes, my lord," replied the witness. "He was a man without blame, beloved and respected by all men, pure in all his thoughts, and—" "Where did you learn that?" "I copied it from his tombstone, my lord."—*Harlem Life*.

Baby-Talk.—Little two-year-old Harold had never been accustomed to hear "baby talk." One day when he was calling with his mamma, the lady of the house, thinking to amuse the child, pointed out a steam-engine standing on a railroad track not from the house. "Do you see the choo-choo, Baby?" she said. The little man looked first at her, then at the engine with a troubled look on his little face—then he asked gravely: "Do you mean the locomotive?"—*Current Literature*.

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Ice Wasted.—A New York barkeeper who was spending his vacation in Maine found himself one evening in a hotel in Portland. While he fingered a terrible storm took place. The windows of the room in which he was sitting were broken by hailstones "almost as big as eggs." The proprietor of the hotel noticed that the barkeeper turned aside to drop a tear. "Does the storm scare you?" he ventured to ask his guest. "It isn't that," replied the barkeeper, "but I can't bear to see so much cracked ice wasted on a prohibition State."—*Mail and Express, New York.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

- June 18.—It is reported that President Kruger is in a feeble condition.
- June 19.—The burghers are surrendering their arms.
- June 20.—Lord Roberts reports that all is quiet in Pretoria and Johannesburg, with business resuming its normal state.
- General Methuen defeats the Boers under De Wet at Hellbrun, in the Orange River Colony.
- June 21.—General Buller's forces are advancing westward along the railway from Laing's Nek to Johannesburg.
- June 22.—A British relief force, advancing into Kumasi, sustains heavy losses.
- June 24.—Two hundred Boers surrender to General Warren at Bilkfontein; President Kruger refuses to sue for peace.

CHINA.

- June 18.—The Taku forts fire on foreign warships, which bombarded the forts for seven hours and compelled their surrender.
- The international relief forces fail to reach Peking, and return to Tien-Tsin.
- June 19.—The French Government will despatch a cruiser division and 4,000 troops to China.
- Li Hung Chang has been summoned from Canton to Peking to advise the Empress Dowager.
- June 20.—Despatches from Shanghai state that Admiral Seymour's international column of marines reached Peking on June 17, and that the legations were then safe; the Chinese attacked the column on the march.
- June 21.—Persistent fighting is reported at Tien-Tsin, where the American consulate had been destroyed.
- American marines are despatched from Taku by Admiral Kempff to Tien-Tsin.
- June 22.—The Russian Siberian forces mobilize; Japan prepares to advance its fleet; President McKinley takes steps to safeguard American interests.
- June 23.—Confirmation of heavy fighting around Tien-Tsin is received, the Chinese forces being led by Prince Tuan; no news is received of Seymour's relief column.
- June 24.—Admiral Kempff cables loss of four marines at Tien-Tsin; Secretary Long instructs Admiral Remoy to sail to Taku from Manila with the *Brooklyn*.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

- June 21.—Baron Loch, formerly Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, is dead.
- June 17.—President Loubet pays an official visit to the American Pavilion at the Paris Exposition.
- Count Muraviev, the Russian foreign minister, dies suddenly from apoplexy in St. Petersburg.
- June 24.—Despatches from Manila announce that American troops were ambushed in Mindanao, nine being killed, twelve wounded.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

- June 18.—Governor Roosevelt again declines the nomination for Vice-President.
- The Republican clubs parade in Philadelphia.
- June 19.—The Republican National Convention opens in Philadelphia; the Vice-Presidency is still in doubt.
- June 20.—The Convention listens to a speech by Senator Lodge, adopts a platform, and hears reports of committees.

A GREAT PICTURE

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This announcement can not fail to interest all who appreciate the importance of history or the artistic value of a picture. The painting depicts the most important scene or event that has transpired in American history during the past twenty-five or thirty years. It is Chartran's famous canvas of

THE SIGNING OF THE PROTOCOL

The original was painted for and is owned by Mr. H. C. Frick, of Pittsburgh. He paid the artist \$20,000 for the painting and, at the present time, it is being exhibited in Paris at the Exposition.

THE HISTORICAL VALUE

can not be over-estimated; portraying, as it does, the signing of the documents which marked the close of our war with Spain, and inaugurating the expansion of our Government, its importance must appeal to all. This picture depicts a scene that marks a turning point in our country's history. It must be of deep interest to future generations, as the documents signed acquired for the United States a vast amount of new territory, thus widening the field for those who follow in the years to come.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PAINTING

The scene is laid in one of the rooms in the White House at Washington. There are gathered about a large table or executive desk the men who drew up and signed the famous document.

President McKinley stands at the head of the table, watching with intense interest the French Ambassador Cambon, who, pen in hand, is signing the document on behalf of the Kingdom of Spain. At his side sits the late Secretary of State, Judge Day. Behind stands a group of four consisting of Secretary of French Ministry M. Tiebout, First Assistant Secretary of State Prof. Moore, Second Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Cridler, and Third Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Adee. All evince the keenest interest in the signing of the papers.

The picture is correct in every detail; inkstand, pen, papers, calendar, blotting pad, books and draperies are all depicted just as they were upon that memorable day. Through a window one views a portion of the beautiful grounds surrounding the Presidential Mansion.

The picture was on view in New York City last February, and the New York papers at that time gave most favorable notices of the picture, particularly commenting upon the truthfulness of the likenesses of not only President McKinley but of all who participated in the event.

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This fall we intend to sell an enormous number of these photogravures, and to aid this sale as much as possible we will for the month of July offer half-price. This will enable thousands of people to see and become acquainted with the interest and value of the picture and must result in many sales in the future. The photogravure would retail for \$5 or \$10 at the art stores. It is upon paper 36x28½ inches, but during July the price is only \$4. You can send this amount with your order, or if you prefer send \$1 with order and \$1 a month for 3 months. The picture is sent with the understanding that you can return it, if not found satisfactory, and we will refund your money.

THE PROTOCOL CLUB, 156 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK CITY.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention chooses **Charles A. Towne** for Vice-President on the Bryan ticket.

June 21.—**William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt** are unanimously nominated for President and Vice-President by the Republican National Convention.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 18.—**General Wheeler** is commissioned as a brigadier-general and assigned to command the Department of the Lakes until his retirement by age.

June 20.—**Philippines**—General MacArthur will formally announce President McKinley's decree of amnesty to-day.

Cuba: A constitutional convention will be held in Cuba shortly to prepare the way for independence.

June 21.—A passenger train on the **Maroon branch of the Southern Railway** runs into a washout, and thirty-five people are killed.

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 483.

By E. E. WESTBURY.

From *The British Chess Magazine*.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 484.

By H. G. LAWS.

Problem-Editor of *The B. C. M.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

Nos. 471 and 472 (Dr. Dalton's).

We have held the solution of these problems hoping to receive the award for the best critical and analytical solution. The gentleman who kindly acts as the judge has not been able, on account of pressing engagements, to pass upon them; therefore we will give, at this time, only the key-moves, and publish at some future time the solution that is awarded the prize.

No. 471: Key-move, R-B7.

No. 472: Key-move, Kt-Q Kt3.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; J. R. Warr, Pontiac, Mich.; B. A. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; Mrs. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; M. Lemm, Kansas City, Mo.; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; the Rev. W. F. Furman, Wilton, N. H.; Dr. A. Decker, Chicago; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; Dr. F. Black, Port Colborne, Ont.; Prof. M. L. Pence, State College of Kentucky; L. Dejung, Jr., Rhinefander, Wis.; M. Stivers, Greensboro, N. C.

W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; J. A. Robinson, Denver, Col.; Elsie A. Logan, Salem, Va.

471 (only): F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; the Rev. C. I. Taylor, Dr. H. H. Chase, and C. L. Luce, Linden, Mich.; N. L. G., Colgate University; Natalie Nildorff, Cambridge, Mass.; W. T. Douglas, Alamosa, Col.; Miss E. A. Rogan, Salem, Va.

472 (only): G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

Comments (471): "Fine problem with rather easy key"—C. R. O.; "Shows profound skill, fine sense of beauty, and good taste"—F. H. J.; "Not as artistic as 472"—W. W.; "Original and well constructed"—H. W. B.; "A genuine puzzle"—A. K.; "Beautiful problem, rich in variations"—J. R. W.; "Finest and most difficult"—M. L.; "Fertile in resources, ingenious in construction"—W. H. P.; "Key-move fine, variations clever"—Dr. A. D.; "Has 71 variations"—H. K.; "Distinguished not only for the obscurity of the key-move, but also for the difficulty, variety, and beauty of the variations"—F. B.; "Beautiful"—M. L. P.; "Magnificent"—F. S. P.; "One of the very best"—S. M. M.; "The hardest I ever tried"—F. W. R.

Comments (472): "Beautiful and ingenious, worthy of Fridtjof or Jerspersen"—M. W. H.; "Both exceptionally elegant, exceedingly elusive; fine studies in Daltonsque"—I. W. B.; "Difficult and ingenious"—C. R. O.; "If possible more difficult than 471, but hasn't its artistic beauty"—F. H. J.; "An artistic problem with beautiful, because perfect, mates"—W. W.; "Few equals and no superiors in the realm of Chess-strategy"—A. K.; "Elegant and very difficult"—J. R. W.; "Most difficult and beautiful"—H. A. R.; "Trim and beautiful"—Mrs. W. A. P.; "Exceedingly difficult"—M. L.; "I found much more trouble in solving 472 than 471"—A. R. H.; "The poetry of Chess"—W. P. F.; "Not easy"—Dr. A. D.; "27 different mates"—A. K.; "Remarkable for its openness"—M. L. P.

No. 471.

Key-move, R-B7.

No. 472.

Key-move, R-B7.		
1. Q-Kt3	2. Q-K3 ch	3. Q-K7, mate
1. KxR	2. K-Q2	3. P-R4, mate
1. K-B2	2. K-Kt4	3. Q-Q Kt3, mate
1. B-Q6	2. BxR	3. Q-Kt4, mate
1. Kt-B4	2. B-B3 (must)	3. R-K3, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., the Rev. I. W. B., C. R. O., the Rev. F. H. J., M. M., W. W., W. B. M., W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Prof. P. Dowell, Muhlenberg College.

477 (only): The Rev. S. M. M.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; C. E. Lloyd, Sabina, O.; E. C. Dahl, Granite Falls, Minn.

478 (only): "Meropé," Cincinnati.

Comments (477): "Key hard to find; otherwise not specially interesting"—M. W. H.; "Chaste and charming"—I. W. B.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "Key well hidden, its only merit"—F. H. J.; "Without much variety"—M. M.; "Key difficult and ingenious; otherwise mediocre"—W. W.; "Compensating for the commonplace 3-er"—W. R. C.

(478): "Splendid problem"—M. W. H.; "Splendid study in Chess-mechanics"—I. W. B.; "First-class"—C. R. O.; "Capital piece of work"—F. H. J.; "Fine"—M. M.; "Easy, but good"—W. W.; "Disappointing"—W. R. C.; "Easier than 471 and not so pleasing"—J. E. W.

In addition to those reported Prof. C. D. S. got 475, and A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex., 473 and 474. M. Stivers got 475 and 476.

"Meropé," Cincinnati: Send your name and address, and we will show you that you are wrong concerning 474.

The Jerome Gambit.

CONSULTATION GAME.

White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	B-B4
4 BxPch	KxP
5 Kt x Pch	Kt x Kt
6 P-Q4	

The majority of those who sent Black's 6th move played B x P. The reason given for this move is that as Black must lose a piece he had better get a P for it. This is not good reasoning, as White's continuation demonstrates: 6... B x P; 7 Q x B, P-Q3; 8 P-B4, and White still has the attack. If 6... Kt-B3; 9 Q-Q3 ch, B-K3; 10 Q-R5 ch, P-Kt3; 11 Q-B3, Kt-Q3; 12 Q-Q3, Kt-B3; 13 P-B5, and White has a good game. Another move suggested 6... Q-B3. The object of this is (a) to prevent P x Kt; (b) to continue P-Q3, Kt-Kt5, etc. The weakness of this is that it allows White to Castle. For instance: 6... Q-B3; 7 Castles, P-Q3; 8 P x Kt, Q x P; 9 Kt-B3, B-Q3; 10 K-Rsq, followed by P-B4, giving White a strong attack. We believe that Black's best (6) is Q-R5. The superiority of this move is discoverable in several directions. White can't play P x Kt; if P x B, then Kt-Kt5, with a strong game. We hope that Mr. Jerome and others will suggest White's best move after Black's (6) Q-R5.

The Paris Tournament.

LASKER TAKES FIRST PRIZE.

As in the London Tournament, Lasker lost only one game, and Marshall, the American, has the honor of winning that game. Pillsbury, who stood second, was two games behind Lasker, and only one-half point ahead of Marshall and Maroczy who divided third and fourth prizes. Burn was fifth; Tschigorin, sixth; Marco, Mieses, and Schlechter divided seventh and eighth. The Brillancy prizes went to Mieses for his game with Janowski, and to Tschigorin for his game against Mortimer.

The full score:

Won. Lost.	Won. Lost.
Lasker..... 14½ 1½	Showalter..... 9 7
Pillsbury..... 12½ 3½	Janowski..... 9 7
Marshall..... 12 4	Mason..... 4½ 11½
Maroczy..... 11 4	Brody..... 4 12
Burn..... 11 5	Rosen..... 3 13
Tschigorin..... 10½ 5½	Mortimer..... 3 14
Marco..... 10 6	Didier..... 1 15
Mieses..... 10 6	Sterling..... 1 15
Schlechter..... 10 6	

Game from the Paris Tournament.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 Kt-Q3	Kt x Kt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 R x Kt	Q-B2
3 B-Kt3	Kt-B3	18 P-KR4	R x B
4 P-Q4	Kt x KP	19 P x R	B-KB4
5 P x P	B-K3	20 R-Q2	Q-B7
6 Q-Q5	Kt-B4	21 R-Ksq	B-KR6
7 B-K3	Kt-K2	22 B-Kt5	Q-Kt3
8 Castles	Castles	23 P-B4	B x P
9 Kt-B3	P-B3	24 R-Q3	B-B4
10 Q-R-Qsq	K-Rsq	25 R-B3	B-Q3
11 Kt-K4	P x P	26 K-Bsq	B-K4
12 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	27 R-R3	P-KR3
13 Q x Q Kt	P-Q3	28 P-B3	B-B4
14 Q-B3	P-B3	29 R-Ksq	P x R
15 B-K2	P-Q4	30 P x P dis ch	K-Kt sq
16 Kt-B5	Kt-B5	31 Resigns	
17 B-B3	B-Q3		

We call attention to the position after White's 20th move. Now, Black's move, 20... R x B is clearly indicated; but, as *The Standard*, London, says: "Maroczy in refraining from doing this a move earlier shows how thoroughly he analyzes and judges a position. A move earlier the sacrifice is not sound."

Chess Nomenclature.

We published several weeks ago a table of names of pieces in various languages. The writer of the article from which we took the table has the following note in *The B. C. M.* (June):

"A philologist sends me a correction of a few of the Chess-terms given at last month, and some additional varieties of old spellings. 'Pawn' should be *Pawne*, plural *Pawnys*. In Spanish, 'Knight' *Cavalla*, and 'Rook,' *Roque*, as well as the terms given. Portuguese, *Delphino*, not 'Alfil.' In German, *Fende* is older for 'Pawn' (peasant) than *Bauer*, also in Dutch. And *Alte* and *Alfil* are additional very old German words for the 'Alfil.' The old form of 'Chess' in Swedish was *Skakta*, 1600; 1600, and the pieces *Konung*, *Drottning*, *Rik*, *Biskop*, *Riddar* (Knight), and *Finna* (Pawn)."



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